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A

DETECTION

OF THE

Court and State

OF

ENGLAND,

During the

REIGNS of K. JAMES I. CHARLES I. CHARLES II. and JAMES II. As alſo the INTER-REGNUM.

Conſiſting of

PRIVATE MEMOIRS, *&c.* with Obſervations and Reflections.

Wherein are many SECRETS never before made publick: As alſo, a more impartial Account of the CIVIL WARS in *England*, than has yet been given.

By *ROGER COKE*, Eſq;

The FOURTH EDITION. Continued thro' the Reigns of King WILLIAM and Queen MARY, and to the Death of Queen ANNE.

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N. B. Page 480, *after the Word* Second *add* and the Reign of William III; *and instead of* ninety nine *read* eighty seven.

FINIS.

BOOK II.

A farther Detection of this Reign to the Concluſion of the Peace of Ryſwick.

ABUSES and Corruptions in Government, are apt to creep in notwithſtanding the ſtricteſt Vigilance, and more in Time of War and Confuſion; ſo it was now with us, tho' we cannot poſſibly touch upon all: A Petition was preſented to the Commons on the 12th of *January* this Year from *Royſton*, complaining of the Abuſes of Officers and Soldiers in exacting ſubſiſtence Money for the Soldiers; and the Petitioners, as alſo Mr. *Tracy* *An. Reg.* 6.

A.D. 1[illegible] *Pauncfort*, Agent for Colonel *Haſtings*'s Regiment, and the Officers complained of, being heard and examined, it was reſolved that the demanding and exacting ſubſiſtence Money was arbitrary and illegal, and a great Violation of the Rights and Liberties of the Subject. And thereupon they ordered, that the Commiſſioners for taking and ſtating the Publick Accounts, ſhould lay before the Houſe their Obſervations of the Abuſes and ill Practiſes committed by the Agents of the Regiments, and that the ſaid Agent *Pauncfort*, ſhould forthwith lay before the Houſe a particular Account of the Moneys received by him, and how he paid the ſame, and when, and to whom, and what remained in his Hands: And Mr. *Pauncfort* bringing in his Account accordingly, and being examined thereunto, it was reſolved that the ſaid Agent for neglecting to pay the ſubſiſtence Money to the Officers and Soldiers that Quartered at *Royſton*, having Moneys in his Hand to do the ſame, ſhould be taken into Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, attending that Houſe. And the ſame Perſon being afterwards examined on the twelfth of *February*, and refuſing to anſwer to ſeveral Queſtions tho' required upon Pain of being proceeded againſt with the utmoſt Rigour and Severity; they reſolved that by his obſtinate Refuſal to anſwer to a Matter of Fact, he had violated the Priviledge, and contemned the Authority of the Houſe, and the fundamental Conſtitution thereof, and for ſo doing, was committed Priſoner to the *Tower*. Next Mr. *Edward Pauncfort* being ſummon'd and examin'd, they reſolv'd, that he for contriving to cheat Colonel *Haſtings*'s Regiment of Five Hundred Guineas, and giving a Bribe of Two Hundred Guineas, ſhould be taken into Cuſtody. Then followed Mr. *Henry Guy*, a Member of the Houſe, in whoſe Caſe it was the ſame Day reſolved that he for taking a Bribe of Two Hundred Guineas ſhould be committed to the *Tower*.

Proceedings of the Commons againſt the Agents of the Army.

Upon the 17th of *March*, Mr. *James Cragg* (one of the Contractors for Cloathing the Army) having refuſed to produce his Books, and to be examined before the Commiſſioners for publick Accounts, and being called into the Houſe, and perſiſting in his Refuſal; it was reſolved he alſo ſhould be committ[illegible]

to the *Tower* for such his Refusal, thereby obstructing the Enquiry of the House into the Disposal of the publick Monies: Hereupon for Redress of the notorious Abuses of the Officers and their Agents, the House agreed upon this humble Representation to his Majesty, to lay before him the Grievance of raising Money under Pretence of Subsistance.

Commons Representation to the King about the Abuses of Officers, &c.

I. 'That it was in a great Measure occasioned by 'the undue Practises of some of the Agents and Officers; the Particulars of which they begged Leave 'to lay before his Majesty, in Order to the more 'effectual Preventing of the like Miscarriages for the 'future. II. Some of the Agents, among other their 'ill Practises, had detained the Money, due to the 'Soldiers in their Hands, and made Use of it for 'their own Advantage, instead of immediately applying it to the Subsistance of the Officers and Soldiers, 'for whom they were entrusted. III. Their intollerable Exactions and great Extortions upon the Officers and Soldiers, for paying Money by Way of 'Advance; their charging more for the Discount of 'Tallies than they actually paid; by which fraudulent imposing upon those who served in his Majesties Armies, it appear'd, that notwithstanding they 'had a greater Pay than was given in any other Part 'of the World, they were reduced to Inconveniencies 'and Extremities, which ought not to be put upon 'those who ventur'd their Lives for the Honour and 'Safety of the Nation. IV. That in particular, 'Colonel *Hastings* hath compell'd some Officers of 'his Regiment, to take their Cloaths from him at 'extravagant Rates, by Confining and Threatning 'those that would not comply therewith; by which 'the Authority that might be necessary to be lodg'd 'in the Colonel over the inferiour Officers, in some 'Cases, was misapply'd and extended, so as to promote a private Advantage of his own, without any 'Regard to his Majesty's Service, or to the Discipline 'of the Army. V. That Colonel *Hastings*'s Agent 'had presumed fraudulently to detain Five Hundred 'Guineas out of a Bounty, given by his Majesty to 'the Officers of that Regiment, under Pretence of 'giving them as a Bribe, to obtain the same, to the

A. D. 169 Diſhonour of his Majeſty, and Injury to the Officers
' thereof; and had taken Two-pence *per* Pound out
' of the Money due to the Officers and Soldiers; for
' which Deduction there being no Warrant, the
' Colonel, whoſe Servant the Agent is, was anſwera-
' ble. VI. That Colonel *Haſtings*'s Agent had refus'd
' or neglected to give an Account of the Pay due to
' the Captains of his Regiment, and their Companies,
' which tended apparently to the defrauding of the
' Officers and Soldiers. VII. That ſome of the A-
' gents aſſume'd to themſelves the Liberty of making
' great Deductions, which ſince they knew not how
' to juſtifie, they endeavour'd to cover, by putting
' them under the Shelter of the uncertain Head of
' Contingencies, which gave them the better Oppor-
' tunity of hiding the Frauds and Abuſes that would
' otherwiſe be more liable to be detected. VIII. That
' Colonel *Haſtings* had diſcharg'd an Enſign by put-
' ting another into his Room, contrary to the true
' Diſcipline of an Army, from which the Colonels
' have no Right to exempt themſelves, to enlarge
' their own Authority, to the Prejudice of his Maje-
' ſty's Service, and of the Officers, who ſerved under
' them. IX. Colonel *Haſtings* had taken Money for
' the Recommending to Commands in his Regiment,
' to the great Diſcouragement of the Officers who were
' to ſerve in his Majeſty's Armies, who ought to be
' ſuch as deſerved their Commands, and not ſuch as
' paid for them.

Theſe Things they moſt humbly repreſented to his Majeſty, in Confidence of having them redreſſed by his Majeſty's Juſtice and Wiſdom.

This Repreſentation being preſented to the King, his Majeſty was pleas'd to give this Anſwer.

That he would conſider their Repreſentation, and tak all poſſible Care to have their Grievances redreſſed.

Commiſſioners of Hackney-Coaches turn'd out.

About the ſame time there came a loud Out-cry of Bribery, againſt the Commiſſioners for Licenſing Hackney-Coaches; and the Commons having appointed a Committee to examine it, they reported to the Houſe, that thoſe Commiſſioners by receiving Bribes, had acted corruptly; thereupon the Houſe order'd the Committee to diſtinguiſh the Commiſſioners,

ners, which they did accordingly, and in their Report of the 22d of *March*, made an honourable Vindication of *Henry Ashurst* and *Walter Overbury* Esqrs. upon which the Commons address'd the King to turn out the [illegible] which was soon performed. *Reg. 6.*

From these small Beginnings, a common Murmur arose, that an universal Corruption had overspread the Nation, that Court, Camp and City were tainted; nay, the very Parliament it self infected: But the Commons awaken'd by the Alarm, resolv'd to search into the Bottom of it; and having on the seventh of *March* appointed a Committee to inspect the Books of the *East-India* Company, and of the Chamberlain of *London*; Mr. *Foley* reported upon the 12th, That as soon as they came to the *East-India* House, they understood that some Clerks of the Company, by Order had lately taken out of their Books an Account of all Monies paid for special Service of the Company, beginning in the Year 1688: Whereupon the Committee call'd for an Abstract, which was this.

Commons search into corrupt Practises of the East-India Company.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
	1688	1284	13	6
Paid in Cash	1689	2096	2	2
for the Com-	1690	3056	3	8
panies special	1691	11372	15	0
Service in the	1692	4659	15	4
Year	1693	80468	16	8
	1694	4075	6	3
		107013	12	7

The Committee observing that the greatest Payment was made in the Year 1693, they search'd for the Orders of the Payment, and declar'd to the House, that the Governor did only in general inform what Sums he had disburst, without naming the Particulars to whom, or for what Service; which several of the Companies Committee said was a new Course, since Sir *Thomas Cooke* came to be Deputy-Governour or Governour. In short, they found the Money of the Company issued out during the time of Sir *Joseph*

A.D. 16[illegible] and Sir *Thomas Cooke*'s Government, was diſpoſed of by them for private Service, which they cauſed to be placed to the Companies Account under the Head of Charges general, of which moſt of the reſt of the Committee were able to give no Account.

Alſo of their own Houſe.

The Committee appointed to inſpect the Chamberlain of *London*'s Books, ſaid they found an Order of the Common Council, dated the 24th of *January* 1692, which nominated, and appointed Sir *Thomas Stamp*, Sir *Francis Child*, Sir *James Houblon*, and Sir *William Hedges*, Knights and Aldermen; Sir *Henry Furnace*, Knight, Mr. Deputy *Ayres*, Mr. *Gilbert Heathcoat*, Mr. *John Johnſon*, Colonel *Thomas Cuthbert*, Mr. *Thomas Cuddon*, Mr. *John Harvey*, and Mr. *Daniel Donnell* Commoners, or any two of the ſaid Aldermen, and four of the ſaid Commoners, to be a Committee to conſider of Ways and Means for ſatiſfying the Debt due to the Orphans of the City, and to ſolicit the Parliament for a Bill for that Purpoſe, in which it was ordered, that Mr. Chamberlain ſhould from Time to Time iſſue out and pay all ſuch Sums of Money as were required by, and neceſſary for the ſaid Committee for Promoting the ſaid Service; and the Members that ſerved in Parliament for the City, were deſired to aſſiſt the Committee as there was Occaſion, and Mr. *Borrett*, the City Solicitor was to attend the Committee.

The Committee found an Order made by the City Committee, Dated *February* 12, 1693, reciting the ſaid Order of Common Council, and requiring that Mr. Chamberlain ſhould pay Sir *John Trevor*, Speaker, One Thouſand Guineas, as ſoon as a Bill was paſt into an Act of Parliament, for ſatisfying the Debt of the Orphans, and other Creditors of the ſaid City, which Order was ſubſcribed by all the Committee appointed by Common Council, except Sir *James Houblon* and Mr. Deputy *Ayres*, and on the back of the ſaid Order was this Indorſement, *viz.*

The within-mention'd Thouſand Guineas were deliver'd and paid unto the Honourable Sir *John Trevor*, this 22d Day of *June* 1694, in the Preſence of

Sir *Robert Clayton.*
Sir *James Houblon.*

The

The Committee examined Sir *James Houblon*, who ſaid he refuſed to ſign the Order of the Committee of the 12th of *February*, as not approving of it, and being offered a ſecond time, he refuſed it again and abhorred it. But that Sir *Robert Clayton* did on the 22d of *June* 1694. ſend for him to come to him, who accordingly (imagining it was to meet ſome Aldermen) went, where he found the Chamberlain, and at Sir *Robert*'s Deſire, they went together to the Speaker, to give him Thanks for his Pains about the Orphans Bill; and as ſoon as Sir *Robert* and he had paſs'd a Complement upon the Speaker, the Chamberlain pull'd out a Bill which he deliver'd him, and then they took their Leaves: Sir *James* ſaid he did not know the Contents of the Bill, but the Chamberlain ſaid it was for 1100 *l.* and that within two or three Days afterwards the Speaker ſent for the Money, and had it accordingly, but he placed it to Account according to the Day he delivered the Bill, which was the 22d of *June*.

Sir *Thomas Stamp* being out of Town, and Sir *Henry Furnace* Sick, the reſt appeared before the Committee, where Sir *Francis Child* owned he had ſubſcribed the Paper of the 12th of *February*, but ſaid he did not attend the Committee, nor Sir *Robert Clayton*, when he attended the Speaker: Sir *William Hedges* owned his Hand to the Order, and that he was at the Committee who agreed the Matter, and ſaid Mr. *Borret* (as he thought) was the Perſon that told the Committee the Bill could not paſs without giving that Sum, and tho' the Order was drawn with a Blank, yet the Diſcourſe at the Committee was, that the Speaker was the Perſon to whom the Sum was to be given.

Mr. *Dorville* owned he had ſubſcribed the Order of the Committee, and ſaid, That attending in the *Lobby*, Mr. *George Finch*, Merchant told him, that if there were not ſome Guineas given, that Bill could not go on, and ſaid 2000 were neceſſary to give him, (meaning the Speaker, as he underſtood;) and Mr. *Borret* likewiſe declared, that Money muſt be given: But after the Committee had agreed to it, and the Bill going on; Mr. *Finch* ask'd what they had given, which Mr. *Dorville* refuſed to tell, but believ'd and under-

A. D. 1695 underſtood, that before the Bill paſſed, or that any thing material was done in it, the Speaker had Notice of the ſaid Order of the Committee, and approved thereof.

Mr. *Thomas Cudden*, own'd his ſigning the Order, and ſaid the firſt Riſe of that Matter was, that having proſecuted a Bill for this Purpoſe in former Seſſions for a long Time without Effect, the Committee thought it proper to give the ſaid Sum to the Speaker, for Leave for the Bill to be brought in, and that it was ſigned by the Committee before the Bill was carry'd into the Houſe, and he believ'd that the Purport of that Order was imparted to the Speaker before the Bill was carry'd into the Houſe; and farther ſaid, that Mr. *Dowſe*, Mr. *Sheaphard*, and He thought Mr. *George Finch*, (a Perſon ſoliciting for the Orphans) told him, it would coſt Them as much as it would coſt the City. Mr. *John Harvey*, Mr. *John Johnſon*, and Mr. *Gilbert Heathcoat* own'd the ſigning; ſo did Colonel *Thomas Cuthbert*, and that he was preſent at the Committee, where it was agreed to give a Thouſand Guineas, but did not know the Uſe or Occaſion of it, other than the Clamour of the Orphans, that the City were cloſe-handed.

Mr. *Borret* own'd he had in the Committee given his Opinion, that a Thouſand Guineas ſhould be given the Speaker, and ſaid, that after the Order was ſigned, it was kept in his Hands for a Month or ſix Weeks, and then deliver'd back by him to the Committee: After which being ask'd whether the Speaker knew of the Order before the Bill paſſed, he anſwer'd, he did believe he knew of it, for he, to ſatisfie the Clamour of the Orphans, had told their Agent, who, he believ'd, had eaſie Acceſs to the Speaker; but that from the Time of ſigning to the time of his Examination, he had not been with the Speaker, nor ſent to him.

The Committee farther reported, They found the Chamberlain had an Order to pay *Paul Jodrell*, Eſq; 100 Guineas for his Pains, in aſſiſting to paſs the Orphans Bill in Parliament, and that Sir *James Houblon* and Deputy *Ayres*, who had refus'd to ſubſcribe the Order of the 12th of *February*, had done this with the

the next; they also gave an Account of what Money was at different Times paid by Mr. *Borret*, the City Solicitor, and that they found amongst those Payments, beside what the Council had, and Mr. *Jodrell*, that Mr. *Hungerford*, Chairman of the Grand Committee, had Twenty Guineas given him: The House, after they had debated the Matter, came to this Resolution, That Sir *John Trevor*, Speaker of that House, receiving a Gratuity of a Thousand Guineas of the City of *London*, after passing the Orphans Bill, was guilty of a High Crime and Misdemeanour: Afterwards absenting himself from the House, they resolved to choose a new Speaker, and elected *Paul Foley*, Esq; in his Room: Then having voted his Expulsion, they resolv'd, That whosoever should discover any Money or other Gratuity given to any of their Members, for Matters transacted in that House, relating to the Orphans Bill, or the *East-India* Company, should have the Indempnity of that House for such Gift; but at the same Time they resolv'd, That Mr. *Charles Nois*, having pretended to several Persons he was out of Purse, or engag'd to give great Sums of Money to several Members of that House, in Order to pass the Orphans Bill, which upon Examination, he denied to have given or promised, had been an Occasion of Scandal to that House and Members thereof, and thereupon order'd him to be taken into Custody: Farther upon the 26th of *March* the House resolv'd, That Mr. *Hungerford* having receiv'd Twenty Guineas for his Pains and Service, as a Chairman of the Committee, to whom the Orphans Bill was committed, was guilty of a High Crime and Misdemeanour, and thereupon expell'd the House. *An. Reg. 6.*

The next Thing was to call on Sir *Thomas Cooke*, to account for the Sum above, and he refusing it, was committed Prisoner to the Tower, and a Bill order'd to be brought in to oblige him to it: The Bill having been read twice, and Sir *Thomas* having petition'd to be heard by his Council, they upon the 6th of *April*, were call'd in, his Petition read, as also the engrossed Bill to oblige him to give an Account, *&c.* which was read the third time, and after the Council was heard, the Bill was past, and carry'd to the Lords for their Concurrence. *Commons pass a Bill against Sir Thomas Cooke.*

Before

A.D. 1695 Before this Matter came before their Lordſhips, they had very hot Debates concerning the Navy, and there being divers Perſons, who ſhew'd a Diſſatisfaction that our Fleet was ſent to the *Straights* and pretending many Inconveniencies that would attend it, argu'd ſtifly for the re-calling of them; But the Majority of the Lords being of contrary Sentiments, they carry'd their Point, and inſtead of complaining made an Addreſs of Thanks to his Majeſty, for it: To which he gave an Anſwer, *That he was very ſenſible how much Our Safety depended upon our Strength at Sea, and therefore could but deſire the Increaſe of it; and he ſhould not be Wanting to do what was in his Power, as to the Matters mention'd in their Addreſs.*

The King's Anſwer to the Lords Addreſs.

At the firſt Reading of *Cooke*'s Bill in the Houſe of Lords, the Duke of *Leeds* ſpake vehemently againſt it, and introduc'd what he was about to ſay with a moſt ſolemn Proteſtation of his *Cleanneſs and Innocence*; and declar'd, upon his Faith and Honour, that he was perfectly diſintereſted, and had no Part or Concern in that Matter, and therefore might the better appear againſt it; which he did, expreſſing a great Abhorrence of the Bill: The Lords on the 14th, having obtain'd of the Commons, That Sir *Thomas Cooke* ſhould appear before them, he declar'd he was ready and very willing before, and ſo would now, to make full Diſcovery, provided he might have an indempnifying Vote, from all Actions, Suits and Scandalums; and being withdrawn, *Leeds* ſtood up, and declar'd he was very glad that Gentleman was come to ſuch a Temper, as to be willing to diſcover that whereby that Bill was to be prevented, which his Lordſhip eſteem'd to be of ſo pernicious a Nature; then he put the Houſe in Mind, how the Commons took Care of their Lordſhip's Reputation, in asking Sir *Thomas* whether he had diſtributed any Money among any of their Members, who purg'd them by a ſolemn Proteſtation, that he had not; his Lordſhip thought it reaſonable the Lords ſhould have ſome Regard to themſelves, and therefore moving that Sir *Thomas* might be call'd in and ask'd, whether he were willing upon Oath to purge all thoſe who ſate there? This was not receiv'd; after which their Lordſhips came to a Reſolution, that

Duke of Leeds's Speech.

tha the Bill from the Commons, for obliging Sir *Thomas* to give an Account, *&c.* ſhould not be proceeded upon, but appointed a Committee to draw up a Bill to indempnifie him, who having made ſome Progreſs therein accordingly, Notice came from Sir *Thomas*, that he was afraid he might be miſapprehended as to what he ſaid concerning a Diſcovery, in that he ſaid he was willing and ready, but by *ready* he meant no more than willing, and that he ſhould need at leaſt four Months to make the Diſcovery; but ſome of the Lords highly reſenting this as prevaricating with the Houſe, he was brought to agree to the Time allow'd, *viz.* Seven Days, in the Interim of which, the Act of Indempnifying him paſs'd both Houſes; and his Majeſty upon the 22d of *April* coming into the Houſe, gave the Royal Aſſent to it; as alſo to '1 An Act for enabling ſuch Per- 'ſons as had Eſtates for Life in Annuities, payable 'by ſeveral former Acts therein mention'd, to pur- 'chaſe or obtain the ſame, for raiſing Moneys for 'carrying on the War againſt *France*. 2. An Act for 'granting to his Majeſty certain Rates and Duties up- 'on Marriages, Births and Burials, and upon Batche- 'lors and Widowers, for the Term of five Years, 'for the carrying on of the War againſt *France*. '3. An Act for ganting to his Majeſty ſeveral Addi- 'tional Duties upon Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, and 'Spices, towards Satisfaction of the Debts due for Tranſport Service, for the Reduction of *Ireland*.

An. Reg. 6

King paſſes divers Bills.

This done, His Majeſty was pleas'd to tell them, *That the Seaſon of the Year was ſo far advanced, and the Circumſtances of Affairs ſo very preſſing; that he very earneſtly recommended unto them the ſpeedy Diſpatch of ſuch Buſineſs, as they thought of moſt Importance for the Publick Good, becauſe he was to make an End of the Seſſions in a few Days.*

His Speech in Parliament.

Now the Lords having nominated Twelve, and the Commons Twenty Four of their Members to be of the Committee for examining *Cooke*, and he having accordingly given his Account in to them; they conceiv'd the ſame imperfect, and therefore expected him to be more particular in the Matter, but that not proving ſatisfactory neither, and Mr. Comptroller *Wharton*,

A.D. 1695 *Wharton*, having reported the Examination to the Commons, many warm Debates aroſe, and the Houſe reſolving at laſt, That there was ſufficient Matter to impeach *Thomas* Duke of *Leeds* Preſident of His Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors, a Member inform'd the Houſe that the Duke was at the Door, and deſir'd to be admitted in to be heard, which being granted, and a Chair plac'd for him within the Bar, the Speaker told him they were ready to hear him, and that there was a Chair that his Grace might repoſe himſelf, and ſignify'd to him that he might be pleas'd to be cover'd; the Duke thereupon ſate down, put on his Hat, then riſing up, uncover'd himſelf, and ſaid,

Duke of Leeds impeached.

Mr. *Speaker* and Gentlemen of this Houſe,

His Speech before the Commons. *In the firſt Place I thank you heartily for this Favour of hearing me; he then proceeded, declaring his Innocence, and that he had attended ſooner if he had the leaſt Intimation of what the Houſe was upon; he wiſh'd the Diſpatch thereof had not been ſo quick, that the Occaſion of his Coming was from the two Votes upon the Report from the Committee of both Houſes, that he had done all he could to be inform'd of the Particulars, but could not, nor had any Notes; that finding himſelf concern'd, he was earneſt therein, hearing of a Report, a monſtrous long Report, to the End, he might not lie under the Diſpleaſure of either or both Houſes: He added, it was a bold Word, but it was a Truth, that that Houſe had not been then ſitting but for him; that he was formerly purſu'd by that Houſe in two Points, for being for the* French *Intereſt, and for Popery; that he had then (if he might have been heard) juſtify'd himſelf, and hop'd he had ſince, and would by all his Actions: That one* Firebrace, *by the Means of Mr.* Bates, *was introduc'd to him, that had long known Mr.* Bates, *and if he was not much deceiv'd in him, he could not believe that Gentleman would have tranſacted ſuch a Matter if put upon it; that the Evidence was but an Hearſay, and he hop'd they would not condemn on Hearſay; that he would not take up their Time by entring into Particulars, that as well as a Treaty-Party, there was alſo a Money-Part; that as to the Money-Part, much of it was falſe,*

and

and what was true, he had made no Secret, then he could, and did say, That neither directly nor indirectly upon his Faith and Honour, he never touch'd one Penny of the Money. 4*n. Reg. C.*

That he obſerv'd a great deal of Pains had been taken to hook and draw in that Matter by a Side-Wind; that that Firebrace *thought his Merit would deſerve Ten Thouſand and Thirty Thouſand Pounds; that the Five Thouſand Five Hundred Guineas was no Part of the Forty Thouſand Pounds; that the Witneſſes were call'd in by the Committee; but in ſhort,* Firebrace, *after his firſt hearing, deſir'd to be call'd in again himſelf, contrary to all Rules; that ſhow'd him at leaſt a very willing Witneſs: That he had a Thread which he hop'd to ſpin finer, and make it appear, that that was a Deſign laid againſt him long before the naming of that Committee; that Warning was given him ſome time ſince; that Matter would be prov'd againſt him; that* Firebrace *had been told, he ſhould be excus'd if he would charge the Duke: He ask'd no Favour, but their favourable Juſtice; that it would be a moſt unfortunate Thing in Point of Time, to be under the Diſpleaſure of that Houſe, or of the Nation.*

He pray'd, that no ſevere Senſe might be put on that which would bear a candid one; and that if it might be, the Houſe would re-conſider what had been done, or at leaſt preſerve him from Cruelty, and not let him lie on the Rack, and be blaſted until a Parliament ſhould ſit again: That if they would proceed, it might be ſpeedily; for he had rather want Council, want Time, want any Thing, than lie under theirs or the Nations Diſpleaſure: He concluded, renewing his Thanks and Prayers, if they would not re-conſider, that the Matter might be brought to a Determination, and that he might have at leaſt their ſpeedy Juſtice.

The Commons having debated this Speech, prepar'd the Articles againſt the Duke, and ſent them up to their Lordſhips; the ſame importing, 'That the 'East-India Company being apprehenſive that they 'had forfeited their Charter; and having made Ap- 'plication to the King in Council, for a Charter of 'Confirmation, the Duke being then Preſident, did, 'contrary to his Oath and Truſt, by himſelf, his 'Agents *Articles of Impeachment againſt the Duke of* Leeds.

A.D. 1695 ‘ Agents or Servants, agree with the Company, or ‘ their Agents, for Five Thouſand Five Hundred ‘ Guineas, to procure the ſaid Charter of Confirma- ‘ tion, and alſo a Charter of Regulations, or to uſe ‘ their Endeavours to obtain the ſame: That in Pur- ‘ ſuance of that corrupt Contract, he, by himſelf, A- ‘ gents, or Servants, receiv'd certain Notes or Secu- ‘ rities for receiving the ſaid Sum of Five Thouſand ‘ Five Hundred Guineas upon paſſing the ſaid Char- ‘ ters: That as ſoon as the Charter of Confirmation ‘ was paſt, Two Thouſand Five Hundred Guineas, ‘ Part of the whole Sum, and upon paſſing of that ‘ of Regulations, the other part of Three Thouſand ‘ Guineas, were according to the Contract, to be re- ‘ ceiv'd by the Duke or his Agents or Servants, with ‘ his Privity and Conſent: Wherefore the Commons ‘ impeach'd him for theſe Crimes and Miſdemeanors, ‘ and requir'd that the Duke ſhould anſwer the ſame, ‘ and be puniſh'd according to his Demerit.

The Lords in the mean time having paſs'd the Bill for impriſoning Sir *Thomas Cook*, &c. ſpoke ſeveral Times in his own Vindication; and at laſt mov'd their Lordſhips, that they would come to ſome Reſolution, that if this Matter were not immediately proceeded upon, ſo that he might be try'd before the End of the Seſſion, that the Impeachment ſhould fall.

To this ſome few Lords cry'd, *Well mov'd*; however the Lords the ſame Day read and paſs'd the Bill for the Duty upon Glaſs, *&c.* upon which his Majeſty went to the Houſe, and gave the Royal Aſſent to

The King paſſes ſeveral Acts. ‘ 1. An Act for granting to his Majeſty certain ‘ Duties upon Glaſs-Wares, Stone and Earthen Bot- ‘ tles, Coals and Culm, for carrying on the War ‘ againſt *France*. 2. An Act for the King's moſt ‘ gracious, general and free Pardon. 3. An Act to ‘ prevent counterfeiting and clipping the Coin of this ‘ Kingdom. 4. An Act for impriſoning Sir *Thomas* ‘ *Cooke*, Sir *Baſil Firebrace*, *Charlet Bates*, Eſq; and ‘ *Wames Craggs*, and reſtraining them from aliening ‘ their Eſtates. 5. An Act for the Reverſing the ‘ Attainder of *Jacob Leiſler*, and others.

After which his Majeſty made a gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, wherein he told them,

‘ That

'That Seſſions could not be continu'd longer without *An. Reg.* 6
'manifeſt Prejudice to the Ends for which the Sup-
'plies were given: The Seaſon of the Year making
'it ſo neceſſary for him to be abroad, that it were
'to be wiſh'd our Buſineſs at home would have al-
'low'd him to have been there ſooner. That he
'would take Care to place the Adminiſtration of
'Affairs, during his Abſence, in ſuch Perſons, on
'whoſe Care and Fidelity he could entirely depend;
'and he doubted not, but every one of them in their
'ſeveral Stations would be aſſiſting to them: This
'was what he requir'd of them, and that they
'would be more than ordinary vigilant in preſerving
'the publick Peace.

King conſtitutes Lords Juſtices of England, &c.

Now the Queen being dead, in whom the Adminiſtration of Affairs was veſted, by Act of Parliament, whenever his Majeſty was abſent out of the Kingdom; they were oblig'd to ſearch for divers Preſidents what ſhould be done now, the King was neceſſitated to go abroad, to head the Confederate Army, and at length it was agreed he ſhould conſtitute Lords Juſtices; in Purſuance of which his Majeſty was pleas'd (in Council) to appoint *Thomas* Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Sir *John Somers*, Knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Privy Seal, *William* Duke of *Devonſhire*, Lord Steward of his Majeſty's Houſhold, *Charles* Duke of *Shrewsbury*, one of his principal Secretaries of State, *Charles* Earl of *Dorſet*, Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold, and *Sidney* Lord *Godolphin*, firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury to be Lords Juſtices of *England*, for the Adminiſtration of the Government, during the King's Abſence beyond the Seas: Sir *William Trumbal*, Knight, was likewiſe conſtituted one of the principal Secretaries of State; *Henry* Lord *Capel*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, *William de Naſſau*, Signior *Zuleſtein* was created Earl of *Rochford*, *Ford* Lord *Grey*, Earl of *Tankerville*, who with Duke *Schomberg* and *Peregrine Bertie*, Eſq; were ſworn of the Privy-Council, as was alſo *John Smyth*, Eſq; Sir *Thomas Trevor*, was appointed Attorney-General, and *John Hawles*, Eſq; Solicitor-General.

A.D. 1695 We ſhall but juſt mention the *Scotch* Parliament's Addreſs of Condolance to the King, and afterwards Secretary *Johnſons*'s obtaining his Majeſty's Conſent, when buſie in the Trenches before *Namur*, for the Eſtabliſhment of their *Indian* Company, about which there was in time ſo much Buſtle; and but obſerve, that the Forming of the Siege of Fort *Kénock* by the Allies in the Beginning of the Campaign, was only feign'd; but that the King's principal Deſign was the Siege of *Namur*, which was inveſted on the 23d of *June*: The Place before it fell into the Hands of the *French*, was reckon'd amongſt the ſtrongeſt in all the *Netherlands*, and they afterwards added ſuch vaſt Fortifications to it, as made it in a Manner impregnable: The Trenches for want of the Coming up of the Cannon, were not open'd till the firſt of *July*, which was perform'd without any conſiderable Diſturbance from the Beſieged; but by the third, their Guns began to play from a Battery of three Pieces of Cannon from the Village *de Bouge*, againſt the *Old Tower*, and from the Edge of the Height of St. *Barbe*. On the fourth, a Detachment was ſent to re-inforce the Prince of *Vaudemont*, upon Information that *Villeroy* deſign'd to attack him, who to that End, had re-inforc'd his Army as much as poſſibly he could, and paſſing the *Lys*, advanc'd to St. *Barbe*, of whoſe Motion the Prince being aware, he made a Movement of his Camp at *Wautergaem*, to take up the riſing Ground of *Arſeel*. He had at that Time with him, about Fifty Battallions of Foot, and One and Fifty Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, with which he was reſolv'd to expect the *Mareſchal*, tho' near double his Strength: The Mareſchal on the fourth came up early enough to have attack'd him; but not doing that, and the Prince being inform'd of *Montal's* Motion, to join the Mareſchal, he prudently alter'd his Reſolution of Fighting, and with a moſt admirable Judgment reſolv'd upon and contriv'd a Retreat; he had wiſely in the Morning order'd all the Baggage immediately to load, and to march to *Ghent*: Now he order'd the Cannon to be drawn off the Batteries, and to march towards *Deinſe*, with that Secrecy that the Enemy could not perceive it, for he had cunningly

Prince Vaudemont's gallant Retreat.

order'd

order'd the Artillery to be moving from the Batteries all the Afternoon, ſo that when it went clear off, the Enemy thought it had been but the ordinary Motion; then the two Lines of Foot march'd upon the Left, along the Retrenchment, to cover which, the Prince order'd a Body of Horſe to go and poſt themſelves in the Retrenchment, as they were quitted by the Foot, the Foot at the ſame time marching out with their Pikes and Colours trailing: While the Foot were filing off from the Retrenchment, the Prince order'd *Overkirk*, with the Right of the Horſe interlined with *Collier*'s Brigade of Foot, to form a Line falling towards *Caneghem*, extending himſelf from the Wind-mill of *Arſeel* towards *Wink*; and this Motion was order'd to be made, to make *Montal* believe that this Line was deſign'd, for the Oppoſing of his Attempt upon the Rear of the Prince's Right. *An. Reg.* 6

In ſhort, all was ſo contriv'd by the Prince, from the Right to the Left, that the Army diſappear'd all at once. The *French* madded at the Diſappointment, endeavour'd to fall on his Rear, tho' with but little Succeſs; and the King was ſo pleas'd with the Prince's Conduct, that he wrote to him thus.

You cannot believe how much your Letter of Yeſternoon, which I receiv'd this Morning by break of Day, diſturb'd me: On the other Side, how joyful I was upon the Receipt of the other Letter, dated from Marykirk, *near* Ghent, *this Day at three in the Morning: I am much oblig'd to you, for in this Retreat you have given greater Marks of a general Conſummate in the Art of War, than if you had gain'd a Victory; I abſolutely approve of your Conduct upon this Occaſion, and I hope it will hinder the Enemy from Undertaking any more of the ſame Nature. Nevertheleſs, I ſhall be impatient, till I know which Way they bend their March, ſince this Blow has fail'd them.* *King's Letter to Prince* Vaudemont.

We ſhall leave the Prince and his Army ſafe under the Walls of *Ghent*, and ſhall not pretend to enter into the particulars of the ſeveral Attacks, made upon the Town of *Namur*; but obſerve that by the 2d Day of *Auguſt* the Allies ſtorm'd the Half-Moon, Cover'd Way, and Demi-Baſtion that lay upon the Right of St. *Nicholas*-Gate, where a Breach had

A.D. 1695 been made, and after they had been repuls'd no leſs than thrice, they at laſt lodg'd themſelves on the Counterſcarp, and carry'd on their Works as far as Fort *William* and the *Devil's-Houſe*; and next Day all things being in a Readineſs for a general Aſſault, Count *Guiſcard*, the Governour came himſelf upon the demi-Baſtion, where he order'd a white Flag to be put up in Order to capitulate: Colonel *Mackartney* was ſent to the Breach, to know what the Count deſir'd, who requiring to ſpeak with Major-General *Ramſey* himſelf, told him, That the Neceſſity and Condition of their Affairs was not ſuch as to oblige them to capitulate; yet for the Preſervation of the Town, they were willing to give it up upon honourable Terms, which was done accordingly.

Town of Namur ſurrendred.

While theſe Things were agitated, his Majeſty's Fleet in Conjunction with the *Dutch*, were at full Liberty to bombard the Maritime Towns of *France*, *St. Maloes*, *Granville* and *Calais*, felt the Effects of our Bombs; and tho' the Deſign upon *Dunkirk* miſcarry'd, it put the Inhabitants of *France* to an immenſe Charge, and moſt terrible Conſternation; However *Villeroy* to be even as much as he could with the Confederates, after he had taken the defenceleſs Places of *Dixmude* and *Deynſe*, ſeverely bombarded *Bruſſels*; and then bending his March with a vaſt Army to relieve *Namur*, the King upon Advice of his being come to *Flerus* left the Charge of the Siege to the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Duke of *Holſtein Ploen*, and repair'd to the Army with a Reſolution to oppoſe the *French*. *Villeroy* attack'd the advanc'd Guards of the Confederate Horſe, in Order to gain an advantageous Poſt, which oblig'd his Majeſty to keep the Field from Four in the Morning till Eight at Night, but the Mareſchal having been ſtoutly repuls'd by the *Heſſian* Horſe, he retir'd in the Night, and was ſeen the next Day along the *Mehaign*, with his Right extended to *Perwys*, and his Left to *Boneff*; while the King at the ſame Time advanc'd with his Army towards *Oſtin*. But tho' he was now ſenſible they were ſecure from the Attacks of Monſieur *Villeroy* from without, yet Scarcity beginning to creep into his Camp; He the nineteenth of *Auguſt* concerted a general Aſſault.

Villeroy attempts the Relief of Namur.

My

My Lord *Cuts* with Three Thouſand *Engliſh* was to attack the Counterſcarp and the Breach of the *Terra Nova*; Count *Rivera*, the Breach of the *Cohorn* and Part of the Line of Communication, next to the *Cohorn*, with Three Thouſand *Bavarians* and other Troops: On the Right of *Rivera*, *Cave* with Two Thouſand *Brandenburghers*, was to attack the upper Point of the *Cohorn*, and Part of it, as alſo Part of the Communication to the Caſtle; *Swerin* was to attack the *Caſotte*, with Two Thouſand *Dutch*, and at the ſame Time a Colonel was to attack the Lower Town with Six Hundred Men. *An. Reg.* 6 *Diſpoſitions of the general Aſſault*

The Beginning of the Attack under *Cuts* look'd with a very good Aſpect of Succeſs; but the three Regiments at *Salſen*-Abbey, not marching ſo ſoon as was intended, the *Engliſh* Troops, that were already engag'd, were by much over-power'd by the Numbers of the Enemy, and that which contributed to their Misfortune, was, the Count of *Rivera*'s being ſhot dead upon the Spot. The Count of *Marſilly* (who commanded the Six Hundred Men that were to attack the Line of Communication next to the *Cohorn*) with his Lieutenant Colonel, were in like Manner both immediately ſhot dead, ſo was Colonel *Courthop*, and his Lieutenant Colonel Sir *Matthew Bridges* deſperately wounded; moſt of the Officers of the Grenadiers were ſoon kill'd or wounded, and my Lord *Cuts* receiving a Shot in the Head, was for ſome Time unfit for Action; farther, *Rivera*'s Attack did not begin ſo ſoon as was intended, for which Reaſon, all the Fire of that Part of the *Cohorn*, which was next the *Terra Nova*, fell upon the *Engliſh*, which had been otherwiſe employ'd if every Thing had ſucceeded, as was intended: After ſome time, the three Regiments from *Salſen* arriv'd, but Things were at that Time in ſuch a Poſture, that they were forc'd to begin a new Attack inſtead of Suſtaining that already begun; for Count *Nugent* and Monſieur *L'abadie* were now come down by the Command of *Boufflers*, into the Space between the *Cohorn* and the *Terra Nova*, with Twelve Hundred Foot and Dragoons, who charg'd the *Engliſh* both in Flank and Rear, which were already in the middle of ſix Fires: *General Aſſault made.*

1695. But tho' the Battalions from *Salſen* came too late to do the Service intended, yet they did not want their Share of Suffering, as appear'd by the Liſt of their kill'd and wounded Officers and Soldiers.

Cuts being by this Time dreſs'd of his Wounds, and finding the Affairs of the *Terra Nova* not poſſible to be retriev'd, as alſo obſerving the *Bavarians* upon *Rivera*'s Attack, engag'd in a very hot Fire, who had bravely fix'd themſelves on the outtermoſt Retrenchments of the Point of the *Cohorn*, next to the *Sambre*, and maintain'd that Poſt with a great deal of Obſtinacy; he order'd Two Hundred Men to be detach'd out of ſuch as were reſolv'd to carry it, or die by it, upon Promiſe of diſtinguiſhing Rewards to ſuch as ſhould do any extraordinary Action; and order'd thoſe to be ſuſtain'd by the Regiment of *Mackay*, and that the other *Engliſh* Troops ſhould rally and come after as ſoon as they could, he reſolving to bend his whole Force to make good the *Bavarian* Attack.

As ſoon as my Lord was come to the Place of Action, he detach'd a Lieutenant of *Mackay*'s Regiment, with a Party of choice Men, with Orders, That he ſhould attack the Face of the *Saillant* Angle, next to the Breach, with Sword in Hand, without firing one Shot, that he ſhould paſs the Palliſadoes, and enter the Cover'd Way, that if he was not able to maintain that Poſt, he ſhould make the beſt Retreat he could with his Men; but that he ſhould make a Lodgment if he could find a Place fit for it; with a Promiſe in the King's Name, of a good Reward if they ſucceeded and out-liv'd the daring Enterprize. At the ſame Time, he commanded the Enſigns of *Mackay*'s Regiment to march ſtraight to the Palliſadoes, and place their Colours upon them, with Promiſes of ſuitable Rewards: All this had ſuch good Effect, that the Lieutenant entring the Palliſadoes, beat the Enemy from the Cover'd Way, and lodg'd himſelf in a Battery of theirs, having firſt bravely turn'd their Cannon upon them, for which the King afterwards rewarded him with Preferment and Money: Now while *Mackay*'s Enſigns were advancing to the Palliſadoes, the *Bavarians* renew'd their Attack with undaunted Vigour; tho' moſt of their Officers, were either

either kill'd or wounded, and ſo this Poſt was made good. *An. Reg.* 6

Upon this Re-inforcing of the *Dutch* and *Bavarians* at this Attack, by *Cuts*, and the *Engliſh* Troops under his Command, the Enemy were ſo employ'd in the Defence of this moſt dangerous Poſt, as very much facilitated *Cave*'s Enterprize upon the Cover'd Way before the Ravelin, and upon Part of the *Cohorn*, and ſo on towards the Caſotte, where he lodg'd himſelf without any Loſs to ſpeak of.

Major General *Swerin* commanding the Right Attack of all before the *Caſotte*, and ſo towards the *Meuſe*, overcame the Enemies Reſiſtance, and made a very good Lodgment all along that cover'd Way and Retrenchment of about Three Hundred Paces, which he extended to the Left, turning towards the *Cohorn*, about a Hundred and Forty Paces more, to join it to that of Major General *la Cave*, which reach'd the Ravelin of the *Cohorn*: The *Dutch* and *Bavarians* commanded at firſt by Major General *Rivera*, carry'd it to the Angle Sailant or lower Point of the *Cohorn* toward the *Sambre*, and the *Engliſh* rally'd Troops continu'd it to the other Side of the Angle before the Breach; ſo that the Confederates became now Maſters of one of the greateſt Lodgments that ever had been made at one Aſſault, being near an *Engliſh* Mile in Length: There were a great many brave Men fell on this Occaſion, of all the Nations that compos'd the Confederates; and the general Computation in thoſe Times was, that the whole Attack coſt the Beſiegers between Fifteen Hundred and Two Thouſand Men.

However, there was now no looking back for the Confederates, and therefore their Cannon thunder'd continually againſt the Caſtle the two ſucceeding Days, and they continu'd to labour hard to bring their Mine to Perfection under the Breach of the *Cohorn*, when on the 22d about Noon, the Beſieged beat a Parley to bury their Dead; and Count *Guiſcard* came upon the Breach a little before the Time of the Ceſſation was expir'd, and calling for the Major General of the Trenches, told him, *That he deſir'd to ſpeak with the Elector of* Bavaria; who thereupon coming to

A. D. 1695 the Breach, the Count offer'd to ſurrender the *Cohorn* Fort to him; but his Electoral Highneſs refuſing to Capitulate for any Part but the whole; the Count reply'd, *That the Mareſchal* de Boufflers *commanded in the Caſtle, and that he would let him know it, and deſir'd that in the mean time the Ceſſation might be continued:* The Reſult of this was an Agreement to ſurrender the whole upon honourable Terms: Upon which Hoſtages were exchanged, and an Expreſs was immediately diſpatch'd to give the King of *England* an Account of it at *Oſtin*; but his Majeſty, with the Prince of *Vaudemont*, were then coming to the Siege, in Order to give a ſecond Aſſault, when he met the Expreſs by the Way: The Capitulation was agreed on and ſign'd that very Night.

Fort and Caſtle of Namur *ſurrendred.*

Indeed, the *French* themſelves ſeem'd to be amaz'd at this Succeſs, they having made ſuch additional Fortifications to the Place, which they preſum'd could never be forc'd; and therefore they vainly ſet up this Inſcription over its Gates, *Reddi non vinci poteſt*; none could pretend to ſo much Glory from this important Conqueſt, as his *Brittannick* Majeſty, under whoſe Conduct and Direction all was happily atchieved, it being univerſally acknowledg'd by all, as well Enemies as Friends, that no Siege was ever carry'd on with greater Regularity.

When the *French* Garriſon evacuated the Place, the King was on Horſeback with his Electoral Highneſs of *Bavaria*, before the Breach, and were ſaluted by the M. *de Guiſcard*, and *Boufflers*, with their Swords, when preſently Monſieur *Dickvelt* accoſted the laſt, and rid to the Hill with him, where Monſieur *L'Eang* rid up to him with about twelve Gentlemen of the Guard, and in the King of *England's* Name arreſted him, for Satisfaction for the Garriſons of *Dixmude* and *Deynſe*: The Mareſchal ſeem'd at firſt much concern'd and angry, alledging the publick Faith of the Capitulation, wherein he was expreſly mention'd; ſaying, *That the* French *King his Maſter would reſent this Treatment of a Man of his Character, and revenge it to the utmoſt of his Power; and that for his Part he had defended the Place like a Man of Honour, and did not deſerve it; to whom Monſieur* Dick-

yelt

velt reply'd, *That the* French *King his Maſter by his Detention of the Garriſons of* Dixmude *and* Deynſe, *contrary to his Capitulations, which made them Priſoners of War, and conſequently would have been diſcharg'd within the Time limited, paying their Ranſom, which had been offer'd, had forc'd them to that Way of demanding Satisfaction for the Infractions of the ſaid Capitulations; that though he was thus arreſted, it was not out of any Diſreſpect to his Perſon and Character; but on the contrary, for when it was propoſed to His Majeſty of* Great-Britain *to detain the whole Garriſon by Way of Repriſal, the King had expreſt ſo much Value for his Perſon, that he eſteem'd it a ſufficient Caution to anſwer for Six Thouſand Men.* An. Reg. 6

Monſieur *Dickvelt* at the ſame time offer'd the Mareſchal his Liberty, by His Majeſty's Order, if he would paſs his Word for ſending back the ſaid Garriſons, or return himſelf a Priſoner within a Fortnight's time, to which the Mareſchal anſwer'd, *That he would not paſs his Word of Honour in a Matter which he could not execute himſelf, but that it was in vain to reſiſt:* thereupon he put up his Sword, and went back with his Domeſticks to *Namur*, where my Lord of *Portland* was pleaſed to give him a Viſit, and told him as from himſelf, that he made no doubt of his Releaſement upon his Parole of Honour, to which the Mareſchal reply'd, *That in Regard he knew not the Reaſon why his Maſter detain'd thoſe Garriſons he could not engage for any Thing:* From *Namur* he was conducted to *Maeſtrich*, and in both Places treated with all the Reſpect and Civility due to his Quality; but his Confinement did not laſt long, for upon the Return of the Gentleman of his Horſe, whom he had ſent to give his Maſter an Account of what had happen'd, who thereupon gave the Confederates an Aſſurance of the Diſcharge of the foremention'd Garriſons, he was immediately releaſed, as our Men were in ſome convenient Time after.

The King after his Return from ſo glorious a Campaign, iſſu'd out Writs to call a new Parliament, gave Audience to the Grand Duke of *Tuſcany*'s Envoy, which Prince, ſince our Fleet went into the *Mediterranean*, was grown ſo plyant as to ſend and congratulate

A. D. 1695 gratulate his Acceſſion to the Throne; and inſtead of Sir *Giles Eyres* deceas'd, he appointed Sir *Tho. Rokesby* to be one of the Judges of the *Common Pleas*, Sir *John Powel* another of the Juſtices of the *Common Pleas*, and Sir *Littleton Powis* a Baron of the *Exchequer* in his Room: Then having made a Progreſs into ſeveral Counties, and viſited *Oxford* and other Places, arriv'd at *Kenſington* on the Eleventh of *November*, and was pleaſed in the Evening to ſee the Fire-works in St. *James*'s Square, prepared by the Earl of *Romney*, Maſter General of the Ordinance.

The King's Speech.

His Majeſty in his Speech to the new Parliament, on the 23d, ſaid, 'It was with great Satisfaction 'he met them there that Day, being aſſur'd of a good 'Diſpoſition in his Parliament, when he had ſuch 'full Proofs of the Affection of his People, by their 'Behaviour during his Abſence, and at his Return. 'That he was engag'd in the preſent War by the Ad'vice of his firſt Parliament; who thought it neceſ'ſary for the Defence of our Religion, and for the 'Preſervation of the Liberties of *Europe*. That the 'laſt Parliament with great Cheerfulneſs, did aſſiſt 'him to carry it on; and he could not doubt but 'that their Concern for the common Safety would 'oblige them to be unanimouſly zealous in the Proſe'cution of it. And he was glad, that the Advan'tages which they had had that Year, gave them a 'reaſonable Ground of hoping for farther Succeſs. 'That he could not but take Notice of the Courage and 'Bravery the *Engliſh* Troops had ſhewn the laſt Sum'mer; which had anſwer'd their higheſt Character in 'any Age; and it could not be deny'd, that with'out the Concurrence of the Valour and Power of '*England*, it were impoſſible to put a Stop to the 'Ambition and Greatneſs of *France*. He was ſorry 'he was ſtill oblig'd to ask ſo many Aids of his Peo'ple; and yet he was confident they would agree 'with him in Opinion, That there would be, at leaſt 'as great Supplies requiſite, for carrying on the War 'by Sea and Land this Year, as were granted in the 'laſt; and the rather, becauſe our Enemies were aug'menting their Troops, and the Neceſſity of increaſ'ing our Shipping plainly appear'd. That the Funds

'which

'which had been given, had prov'd very deficient. *An. Reg. 6.*
'That the Condition of the Civil List was such, that
'it would not be possible for him to subsist, unless
'that Matter were taken into their Care: and Com-
'passion obliged him to mention the miserable Cir-
'cumstances of the *French* Protestants, who suffer'd
'for their Religion; and therefore, he most earnest-
'ly recommended it to the Commons, to provide a
'Supply suitable to these several Occasions. He like-
'wise took Notice of a Difficulty they were under at
'that Time, by Reason of the ill State of the Coin,
'the Redress of which might perhaps prove a farther
'Charge to the Nation; but this was a Matter of so
'general a Concern and so great Importance, that he
'had thought fit to leave it entirely to the Considera-
'tion of his Parliament. That he had recommended
'to the last Parliament, the forming some good Bill
'for the Encouragement and Increase of Seamen. He
'hop'd they would not let this Session pass, without
'doing something in it: And that they would con-
'sider of such Laws as might be proper for the Ad-
'vancement of Trade; and have a particular Regard
'to that of the *East-Indies*, lest it should be lost to
'the Nation. And whilst the War made it necessary
'to have an Army abroad, he wish'd some way might
'be thought of to raise the necessary Recruits, with-
'out giving Occasion of Complaints.

'His Desire to meet his People in a new Parlia-
'ment, had made the opening of that Session very
'late, which he hop'd they would call to Mind, and
'that by the long Continuance of the last Session, we
'not only lost Advantages which we might have had
'at the beginning of the Campaign, but gave the
'Enemy such an Opportunity, as might have prov'd
'very fatal to us.

The Nation was at this time under very desperate Circumstances in Respect to our Coin; and both Houses began very seriously to think of Methods to redress it; and the first thing they did, both Lords and Commons, was to address his Majesty about putting a Stop to the Currency of clipp'd Money.

Having given them complying Answers, and the *English* looking upon the erecting of the new *Scotch* Com-

A.D. 1695 Company to be detrimental to their Trade, both Houſes joyn'd in an Addreſs againſt it, and the King in his Anſwer, told them he had been ill ſerv'd in *Scotland*, but he hop'd ſome Remedies might be found out to prevent the Inconveniencies that might ariſe from that Act.

The Earl of *Portland* ſometime before, having a Grant of the King of the Lordſhips of *Denbigh*, *Bromfield* and *Yale* in the County of *Denbigh*, to him and his Heirs for ever, and the Warrants coming to the Lords of the Treaſury, the Gentlemen of the County had on the 10th of *May*, a Hearing before their Lordſhips againſt the ſaid Grant, the Reſult of which was, That they had offerr'd many weighty Reaſons, and they ſhould repreſent them to the King; but when the Parliament ſate, a Petition of the Country Gentlemen, Tenants, *&c.* of the ſaid Mannors, was preſented to the Houſe of Commons againſt the Grant, which was backed with a long Speech made by Mr. *Price*, now one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, upon which the Houſe addreſs'd the King to ſtop the Grant, which he comply'd with, ſaying, *He would provide for my Lord* Portland, *who had deſerv'd ſo well of him, ſome other Way.*

His Grant to the Lord Portland *ſtopt.*

There were great Outcrys made againſt this Grant, not only by thoſe who were more immediately concerned, but by many others, as if the whole Principality of *Wales* was included in it, and that it was in Effect to make the Earl Prince of that Country; but they grew ſilent by Degrees, and moſt Men's Thoughts and Converſation now ran upon the Badneſs of the Coin, the Methods to remedy it, and a Concern for the ſudden Stop put to Trade, by the King's Proclamation, againſt the Currency of Clipp'd Money; but the Commons having made ſome ſalutary Reſolves thereupon, Things began to be eaſy. And on the 21ſt of *January*, 1696, the King paſs'd theſe Acts.

1696.

Acts paſs'd. 1. An Act for enlarging the Sums to come in, and purchaſe certain Annuities therein mention'd, and for continuing the Duties formerly charg'd on low Wines, or Spirits of the firſt Extraction, for carrying on the War againſt *France*. 2. An Act for regulating Tryals in Caſes of Treaſon, and Miſpriſion of Treaſon.

3. An

3. An Act for Remedying the ill State of the Coin of the Kingdom. 4. An Act for preventing Charge and Expence in Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament; and ſeveral private Acts. *An. Reg.* 7

As to the Act for remedying the ill State of the Coin, it ſeems there were ſeveral Councils held about it, before the ſame was fully reſolv'd on; and many were the Difficulties ſtarted to the King, that it was impoſſible it ſhould be done at once; but his Anſwer was, *It would be better to run thro' the Fire than walk thro' it.*

Some more Bills being ready by the 12th of *February*, the Royal Aſſent was given to

1. An Act for granting to his Majeſty an Aid of Four Shillings in the Pound for one Year, for carrying on the War againſt *France*. 2. An Act to prevent falſe and double Returns for Members to ſerve in Parliament. 3. An Act for the more eaſy Recovery of ſmall Tythes; beſides divers private Acts. *More Acts paſſed.*

The King of *Poland*, a long time influenc'd by his Wife in Favour of *France*, now came to and acknowledg'd the King's Title, ſo did alſo the Republick of *Venice*: His Majeſty ſoon after his Acceſſion to the Throne, communicated the ſame to the Senate in a very handſome Letter, but inſtead of an Anſwer with Profeſſions of Friendſhip for our Crown, they remain'd entirely ſilent, and recall'd *Sarotti*, who reſided as their Secretary at *London*; but now they wrote an Anſwer to it, and put it into the Hands of Seignior *Alexander Zeno*, their Ambaſſador at *Vienna*, who purſuant to his Orders deliver'd it to my Lord *Lexington*, his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary at the *Imperial* Court, who receiv'd it with Marks of Eſteem and Satisfaction; and then the Senate proceeding to the choice of their Ambaſſadors Extraordinary, the Signiors *Lorenzo Soranzo*, and *Girolamo Veniere* were pitch'd upon, and made a very ſplendid publick Entry in the Spring of the Year 1696, and were treated with Magnificence, tho' the King might as well have ſent ſome ſuch Reprimand to them as *Tiberius* did to the *Ilienſes*, when they came late to condole him upon the Death of his Son *Druſus*, *And I alſo condole with you the Death of your great Countreyman* Hector. *The* Poles *and* Venetians *acknowledge the King's Title.*

Now

A.D. 1696 Now broke out the horrid Aſſaſination Plot. Many Days had not been gone in *February*, but that it became a publick Diſcourſe in *France*, That their Deſign was to re-eſtabliſh King *James* upon the Throne; and that it was ſo well and ſo far concerted, that there remain'd nothing more, but that the Wind and Waves ſhould do their Part: In Order to this, King *James* on the 18th of *February* took Poſt for *Calais*, when the Troops, Artillery and Stores, were order'd to be put on Board with the utmoſt Diligence, while News was with great Impatience expected from *England*, to ſet Sail. The Duke of *Wirtemburg*, on this News, immediately diſpatch'd an *Aid de Camp* for *England*, to give his Majeſty Notice of what happen'd: The Prince of *Vaudemont*, who was then at *Bruſſels* with the Elector of *Bavaria*, both diſpatch'd Expreſſes likewiſe to the King. But the Duke of *Wirtemburg*'s Meſſenger got firſt to Court, and acquainted his Majeſty, That the Duke of *Wirtemburg* had ſtopped all the Ships in the Harbour and Canal of *Oſtend*, as well as that of *Bruges*, in Order to tranſport the Forces over for his Service. The States of *Holland* made the like Preparations at *Sas van Ghent*: But notwithſtanding all the Expedition us'd by the Duke of *Wirtemburg*'s *Aid de Camp*, the King had ſome time before receiv'd ſome certain Intimation not only of the Invaſion, but alſo of the Conſpiracy againſt his Perſon.

An Account of the Aſſaſſination Plot.

But becauſe ſuch deſperate Deſigns as theſe are, cannot be thought to be concerted in a Day, it will be proper to look a little back, and trace it as well as may be from the very firſt Rudiments of it.

It was as early as the latter End of the Year 1694 that the Embrio of the Villany was hatched, and becauſe ſome Perſons might be brought to engage in ſuch an Aſſaſſination, who otherwiſe ſcrupled it, unleſs they had a Commiſſion from King *James* for that Purpoſe; it was agreed, that one Mr. *Waugh* ſhould go and viſit his *Jacobite* Friends in *England*, and to give thoſe of them he had the moſt Confidence in, an Account, That their Friends in *France*, thought the killing of King *William* the moſt effectual Means to reſtore their Old Maſter; and they ſhould have a Commiſſion from him to impower them to perpetrate the

the Fact; and an Order to all his General Officers then in *England*, to be aiding and aſſiſting in it. To corroborate this Aſſurance, Major *Crosby* came into *England* at the ſame Time; and affirm'd, he ſaw the Commiſſion ſign'd, and under Seal; and that it was ſent away before him, and if it was not already come, he was certain it was upon the Road: But however it came about, and that the Project was to aſſaſſinate the King before he went laſt to *Holland*, that did not take Effect; yet that it was really intended, was manifeſt enough from my Lady *Fenwick*'s Petition, praying a Reprieve for Sir *John* her Husband, and delivered afterward to the Houſe of Lords. *An. Reg.* 7.

But the reſtleſs Spirits of thoſe Men, would not let them give over their impious Deſigns; and therefore they held ſeveral Meetings about it, and one particularly, where were the Earl of *Ailesbury*, Lord *Montgomery*, Sir *John Friend*, Sir *William Parkyns*, Sir *John Fenwick*, Mr. *Charnock*, Mr. *Cook*, Captain *Porter*, and Mr. *Goodman*, all of them concurred in ſending a Meſſenger over to the late King, to deſire him to procure Ten Thouſand Men of the *French* King, *viz.* a Thouſand Horſe, as many Dragoons, and Eight Thouſand Foot: *Charnock* was the Perſon pitched upon to manage this Affair, but he would not go upon a fooliſh Errand, and therefore would know what the Company would do, if theſe Foreign Troops could be procured? Whereupon they all unanimouſly promiſed, if King *James* would come into *England* with ſuch a Number of Men, as was deſired, they would meet him at the Head of Two Thouſand Horſe.

They had another Meeting about the later End of *June*, or beginning of *July*, when Mr. *Charnock* told them he would begin his Journey in a few Days: The Invaſion being thus promoted, that the Aſſaſſination might not lag behind, ſome of the Aſſaſſines called to mind, that nothing of that kind could be attempted, till the Commiſſion mention'd by *Crosby* was come. *Porter* and *Goodman* communicated the Project to Sir *George Berkley* then in *England*, telling him what Difficulties they labour'd under for want of it: Sir *George* commended the Deſign; and promiſed to uſe all his Intereſt when at St. *Germains*, that ſuch a Commiſſion might

A.D. 1696 might be wanted no longer: *Charnock* in the beginning of *Auguſt* 1695, came back again to *London*, with the unwelcome News that the *French* King was not in a Condition to ſpare King *James*'s Friends ſuch a Body of Troops as deſir'd: But *Barkley* in *November* that Year, with ſeveral Officers and Soldiers, and Eight Hundred Pounds in Money, coming into *England*, brought with him a Commiſſion from King *James* to ſeize King *William*; and *Parkins* confeſſed to a Committee of Parliament, he had ſeen it: There were indeed various Rumours about this Commiſſion, ſome ſaid, it was only to levy War againſt the Prince of *Orange* and all his Adherents; others ſaid, it was to attack the Prince of *Orange* in his Winter-Quarters: However it was minced, it muſt certainly be bad enough, ſince Monſieur *de la Rue* depoſed upon Oath, That when the Muſquetoons were lent by Mr. *Porter* to Mr. *Pendergraſs*, which would carry ſix or eight Bullets, Mr. *King* deſired him when he ſhot at his Majeſty, not to be afraid of breaking the Glaſſes.

Berkley lodg'd in *Covent-Garden*, and kept himſelf very private, till he could ſpeak with *Parkins*, *Vaughan* and *Charnock*, and that the Twenty Two Men, who were ſent by King *James* out of *France*, were all come to *London*: Now they endeavour'd to ſtrengthen their Party, by the Addition of more Friends, as *de la Rue*, *Pendergraſs*, *Rookwood*, *Lowick*, *Knightly*, *Bertram*, *Chambers*, *Durant*, *Cranburn*, *Kendrick*, *Grimes*, *Waugh* and *Goodman*, ſome of whom were engag'd in the deſign'd Aſſaſſination the Year before, and were now again eſtabliſh'd in it; and others only in the Invaſion.

Thoſe who came from *France* were kept in a blind Obedience to *Berkley*'s Orders, and the execrable Deſign being communicated to all the Deſperadoes, ſome of them were at firſt amaz'd with Horrour at the Relation of it. However the Conſpirators propoſed ſeveral Ways to execute their long deſign'd Attempt; ſome to ſeize and carry the King into *France*; but the wiſer and more wicked amongſt 'em laugh'd at this as a meer Chimera: Others propoſed to kill his Majeſty at *Kenſington*, by attacking his Guards, and forcing his Palace in the dead time of the Night; ſome

ſome were for murdering him as he came to St. *James's* Chapel: At laſt they fix'd upon a Place between *Brentford* and *Turnham*-Green, in a Bottom where the Ground is mooriſh, where there is a Bridge at which divers Roads meet and croſs one another; on the *North*-ſide there is a Road that goes round *Brentford*, and on the *South* a Lane that leads to the River, ſo that you may come thither by four ſeveral Ways. After you have paſſed the Bridge, the Road grows narrow, having on the one Side a Foot-path, and on the other a tall, thick Hedge; and this was the Place pitch'd upon for the Execution of their barbarous Villany; and indeed, one more likely to do their Buſineſs, could not well have been found out, for his Majeſty very often returning late from Hunting, uſually croſſed the Water at *Queen's-ferry* without coming out of his Coach; and as he landed on this Side the Water, the Coach drove on, without expecting the reſt of the Guards, who could not croſs the *Thames* till the Boat return'd to *Surry* Side again, to bring them over, and ſo the King muſt unavoidably have fallen into the Hands of his Murderers, before the reſt of his Guards could have come up to his Aſſiſtance. *An. Reg.* 7. *Aſſaſſines agreed upon a Place to murder the King.*

Neither was the Time and Place more cunningly and deviliſhly contriv'd, than their Men were diſpos'd of; for having ſecur'd ſeveral Places at *Brentford*, *Turnham*-Green, and in ſcatter'd Houſes thereabouts, to ſet up their Horſes till the King's Return from Hunting, one of the Conſpirators was order'd to wait at *Queen's*-ferry till the Guards appear'd in Sight, on *Surrey* Side of the Water, and then to give ſpeedy Notice to the reſt, to be ready at their reſpective Poſts, while the King was croſſing the *Thames*: For this evil End, they were divided into three Parties, who were to make their Approaches by three ſeveral Ways; one of them from *Turnham*-Green, another from the Lane that leads to the *Thames*, and a third from a Road that goes round *Brentford*; one of theſe Parties was to attack his Majeſty's Guards in Front, and another in the Rear, whilſt ten or twelve Men of the bloodieſt ſort were to Aſſaſſinate his Majeſty in his Coach.

A.D. 1696 When the horrid Deſign was accompliſh'd, the Conſpirators reſolv'd to keep in a Body, till they had got beyond *Hammerſmith*, and then to leſſen, and by ſeveral Roads to haſten to *London*, and from thence to the Sea-ſide, where the ſudden landing of the *French* might ſecure them from the Rage of the Multitude, and the Hand of Juſtice. Horſes were now the only Neceſſaries wanting, and Sir *George Barclay* complaining, that the Eight Hundred Pounds which he had brought over with him, was already ſo far exhauſted, that he could not out of the Remainder provide ſo great a Number as Forty; they all agreed that he ſhould find but half, and *Parkins*, *Porter* and *Charnock* were to provide the reſt.

The Fifteenth Day of *February* was the Day appointed to murder the King, and now the Leaders having quarter'd the Aſſaſſines in ſeveral Parts of the Town to prevent Suſpicion, lay cloſe and ſtill, expecting Notice from their orderly Men, of the King's being gone to *Richmond*; but it happen'd the King did not that Day go abroad: Now this Diſappointment and Fear of a Diſcovery, made *Plouden*, *Kendrick*, and *Sherborn* decline the Action, and withdraw; but *Barclay*, *Parkins*, *Porter* and *Goodman*, concluding the Deſign was not diſcover'd, becauſe they were not taken up, had another Meeting on the Nineteenth, and reſolv'd to put their bloody Project in Execution on *Saturday* the Twenty Second.

Now the Forenoon of the day was ſpent by them in a tedious Expectation of News, that the King was gone abroad, when one of their orderly Men, whom they had lodg'd at *Kenſington* to give them Notice of it, told them, That the Guards were all come back in a Foam, and that there was a muttering among the People, that a horrid Plot was diſcover'd; and this unexpected News diſpers'd the Conſpirators, and drove them to ſhift for themſelves by a ſpeedy Flight.

Thomas Pendergraſs, who was totally ignorant of this barbarous Deſign, till he was ſent for to *London*, being ſtruck with Horror and Aſtoniſhment at the firſt Propoſal, inclin'd even then to reſolve to preſerve his Majeſty's Life, and diſcover the Conſpiracy; in Purſuance of which, he waited on the Earl of *Portland* at *White-*

Whitehall, and pray'd him at the very firſt to perſuade the King to ſtay at home the next Day; for if he went abroad to Hunt, he would be Murder'd: Having ſaid this, he ſubjoyn'd a Relation of the whole Plot, as it had been communicated to him by the Confederate Aſſaſſines; which he ſaid, he would have diſcover'd to the King himſelf, but that he durſt not go to *Kenſington*, for fear of two orderly Men, who were kept there as Spies, to give Notice of what occurred in the Court. Mr. *Pendergraſs* was that Night introduc'd to the King, and was very free in his Diſcovery; neither indeed was Mr. *de la Rue* ſhort of Mr. *Pendergraſs*, in making a Diſcovery, tho' his Friend Brigadier *Lewſon*, whom he deſign'd ſhould acquaint the King with it, being then out of Town, made his Information appear ſomewhat later than the former. However they punctually agreed in Circumſtances, yet refus'd to name the Conſpirators; but the Earl of *Portland* perſwaded the King to give himſelf the trouble to examine *Pendergraſs* and *de la Rue* in his Cloſet. *An. Reg.* 7.

My Lord *Portland* and my Lord *Cutts*, were preſent at *Pendergraſs*'s Examination, and *de la Rue* was heard by the ſame Earl and Brigadier *Leviſon*: His Majeſty appear'd extremely well ſatisfy'd in the Truth of their Diſcoveries, and expreſs'd himſelf in a very obliging Manner thereupon, and laſtly gave them ſuch unanſwerable Reaſons, why as Men of Honour, and Lovers of their Country, they ſhould compleat their Duty and Kindneſs, in diſcovering the Names of the Conſpirators, that quite overcame their former Obſtinacy, and prevail'd upon them to make a full and true Diſcovery, upon Promiſe of not being made Uſe of as Evidences: But *Pendergraſs* hearing that *Porter*, who had engag'd him in it, had diſcover'd and accus'd him, he thought himſelf diſcharg'd of any Obligation of Honour, in concealing it; and therefore afterwards as an Evidence for the King, freely told all he knew at *Charnock*'s Tryal.

His Majeſty having now a perfect Knowledge of the Conſpiracy, and the Names of the Conſpirators, order'd my Lord *Cutts* to pick Ten of the ſtouteſt Men he could think of, and with them to go and

A.D. 1696 ſeize as many as he could light on; and then he iſſu'd out his Royal Proclamation, requiring all his Loving Subjects to apprehend the Conſpirators, and promiſing a Thouſand Pounds Reward for every Offender, that ſhould be taken, and brought to Juſtice.

As ſoon as the Proclamation was out, Mr. *George Harris*, one of the Perſons that was ſent out of *France*, to obey the Orders of *Barclay*, and was actually engag'd in the Aſſaſſination, reſign'd himſelf to Sir *William Trumbal*, Secretary of State, and inform'd him of all he knew concerning the Aſſaſſination and Invaſion.

Now his Majeſty being by this time fully convinc'd of both, ſent for a ſufficient Number of Troops over out of *Flanders*, and all neceſſary Orders were given to fit out our Fleet: Admiral *Ruſſel* was out of hand diſpatch'd down to *Chatham* for that Purpoſe, and the Rendezvous appointed in the *Downs*, where all the Men of War we had in the Sea-ports, were order'd to ſail and join the Admiral; which was done with ſo much Expedition, and admirable Celerity, that the Admiral in a few Days Time had a Fleet of at leaſt fifty Men of War in a Line of Battle, paſſing by *Dover*-Caſtle, and ſtanding directly for the Coaſt of *Calais* and *Dunkirk*, to call the Enemy to an Account about their Invaſion. And here we muſt remark the wonderful Providence of God in the Preſervation of his Majeſty and the Nation; for the outward-bound Merchant Ships and their Convoy, together with the Squadron of Men of War deſign'd for the *Streights* had been a long Time detain'd in our Ports by contrary Winds, which was very afflicting to our Merchants, and People were generally concern'd that Sir *George Rook*, who ſucceeded Admiral *Ruſſel* in the Command there, could not be ſo ſoon reinforc'd as was neceſſary, to enable him to defend the Paſſage of the *Streights* Mouth, againſt the Naval Preparations of *France* made at *Thoulon*: But at the ſame time that Men appear'd ſo much concern'd at the Obſtinacy of theſe *Weſterly* Winds, the Almighty provided them for our Safety, and that Squadron was of great Uſe to us for our preſent Preſervation.

Several

Several of the Conſpirators being now taken up, the King thought fit to communicate the horrid Deſign to both Houſes of Parliament, and what he had done in order to obviate the ſame. *An. Reg. 7.*

He told them, 'He had receiv'd ſeveral concurring 'Informations of a Deſign to aſſaſſinate him, and 'that our Enemies at the ſame Time were very 'forward in their Preparations for a ſudden Invaſion 'of the Kingdom: He had therefore thought it neceſ'ſary to loſe no Time in acquainting his Parliament 'with theſe Things, in which the Safety of the King'dom and the publick Welfare were ſo nearly con'cern'd, that he aſſur'd himſelf nothing would be 'omitted on their Part, which might be thought pro'per for our preſent or future Security: He had not 'been wanting to give the neceſſary Orders for the 'Fleet, and hop'd to have that Strength of Ships, 'and in ſuch a Readineſs, as would be ſufficient to 'diſappoint the Intentions of our Enemies: He had 'diſpatch'd Orders for bringing home ſuch a Number 'of our Troops as might ſecure us againſt any At'tempt. Some of the Conſpirators againſt his Per'ſon were already in Cuſtody, and Care was taken 'to apprehend as many of the reſt as were diſcover'd: 'And ſuch other Orders were given, as the Emer'gency of Affairs abſolutely requir'd. *The King's Speech.*

Both Houſes having immediately taken his Speech and the Circumſtances of Things into Conſideration, they concurred in this Addreſs, 'To thank him for 'the Information, to congratulate his Preſervation, 'to deteſt the villanous Deſign, to aſſure him of 'their utmoſt Aſſiſtance to ſupport him; and in Caſe 'his Majeſty ſhould come to any violent Death, '(which God forbid) to revenge the ſame upon all 'his Enemies and their Adherents.

His Majeſty was pleas'd to anſwer this Addreſs with 'his hearty Thanks, and to aſſure them he would do 'all that was within his Power for the Preſervation 'of the Kingdom, to which he had ſo many Obli'gations; he would readily venture his Life for pre'ſerving it, and recommended himſelf to the Conti'nuance of their Loyalty and good Affections.

The

A. D. 1696 The Parliament full of Zeal, for the Preſervation of his Majeſty, and Affection to his Perſon, proceeded to prepare ſeveral good Bills for his and our farther Security; and, Firſt, *That all ſuch as ſhould refuſe to take the Oaths of Fidelity to his Majeſty, ſhould be ſubject to the Forfeitures and Penalties of Popiſh Recuſants Convict.* Secondly, *To inflict Penalties on all that by Writing, or otherwiſe declar'd, That King* William *was not Lawful and Rightful King of* England. Thirdly, *To Ratify and Confirm the Aſſociation, to diſable any from being capable of any Office of Profit or Truſt, that ſhould not ſign the Aſſociation: And that whenever it ſhould pleaſe God to afflict theſe Nations by the Death of his preſent Majeſty, that the Parliament then in being ſhould not be diſſolv'd thereby, but ſhould continue for ſix Months after, unleſs the next Heir to the Crown in Succeſſion ſhould Diſſolve them.* As this was a moſt uſeful Act, and perhaps as great a Blow to the Intereſt of King *James* as any thing that could befal him; ſo it muſt neceſſarily be very beneficial to the Nation; and the rather, becauſe it did not only reſpect the Diſſolution of his Majeſty's Perſon, but the Death of his Succeſſors alſo.

But while we were thus ſecuring our ſelves by good Laws, and that the Parliament was not unmindful of raiſing the neceſſary Supplies for carrying on the War abroad, to which End they entred upon and carry'd on ſeveral good Bills, ſeveral of the Aſſaſſines were try'd, and firſt *Robert Charnock*, *Edward King*, and *Thomas Keys* were brought upon their Tryals on the 11th of *March*, and upon a full Hearing and Evidence, were all found guilty of High-Treaſon, and having receiv'd Sentence of Death accordingly, they were upon the Eighteenth of the ſame Month, executed at *Tyburn*: But before they were turn'd off, each of them deliver'd a Paper to the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex* at the Place of Execution, whereby their Guilt manifeſtly appear'd:

Aſſaſſines try'd.

The Tryal, Condemnation and Execution of Sir *John Friend* and Sir *William Parkins* follow'd next, both of them owning the Plot, as they were reſpectively concern'd. There were three Perſons more executed for the ſame Crimes, *viz. Cranborn*, *Rookwood*,

and *Lowick*, who all confeſs'd the Crime tho' in a different Manner, but the two latter who were *Roman-Catholicks*, ſomewhat more modeſtly than the former, tho' a pretended *Proteſtant*, who call'd it a righteous Cauſe for which he ſuffer'd. *An. Reg.* 7

The Aſſaſſination and Invaſion being both happily and diverſly diſappointed, and the Conſpirators executed, the King's Friends endeavour'd to poſſeſs the World, that King *James* was privy and conſenting to the firſt, as well as ſet out before the laſt: How far the ſame ought to be credited, I will not take upon me to determine; thoſe that ſuffer'd for the Conſpiracy deny'd his Knowledge of any ſuch Villany; ſo did he himſelf by ſignifying it to *Erizzo*, the *Venetian* Ambaſſador in Words at *Paris*, to this Effect.

The Winds have diſconcerted my Meaſures to land in England, *and betray'd my beſt Hopes; but I ought as I do from my Heart, to acquieſce with the Divine Will. As to any Attempt upon the Perſon of the Prince of* Orange, *I am wholly ignorant; and tho' to face an Enemy at the Head of his Troops, in my Opinion, can never be reputed an Aſſaſſination, I do ſwear I know nothing of it; and I deſire you would impart this firm Truth to the* Senate. He further added, *That he very well underſtood the Intereſt of Princes, and therefore he was not concern'd at their Ambaſſy to the Prince of* Orange, *to which the Conjuncture of the Times, the Commerce of their People, and a War with a moſt potent Enemy had mov'd them; and he ſhou'd always have it freſh in his Memory, that the Republick was the firſt that congratulated his Acceſſion to the Throne, and the laſt that acknowledg'd the preſent Poſſeſſor of it.* King James denies his Knowledge of the Aſſaſſination.

The Parliament having in the mean time look'd upon an Aſſociation to be one good Means for the Security of his Majeſty's Perſon; the Speaker on the third of *April* with the Houſe of Commons, in a Body, attended his Majeſty, and preſented their Aſſociation, as follows.

WHereas there has been a horrid and deteſtable Conſpiracy, form'd and carry'd on by Papiſts, *and other wicked and traiterous Perſons for Aſſaſſinating his Majeſty's Royal Perſon, in order to encourage an Invaſion from* France, *to ſubvert our Religion, Laws, and Liber-* The Aſſociation of the Houſe of Commons.

A.D. 1696 *ties: We, whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed, do heartily, ſincerely and ſolemnly profeſs, teſtify and declare, That his preſent Majeſty King* William *is Rightful and Lawful King of theſe Realms: And we do mutually promiſe and engage to ſtand by and aſſiſt each other to the uttermoſt of our Power, in the Support and the Defence of his Majeſty's moſt ſacred Perſon and Government, againſt the late King* James *and all his Adherents: And in Caſe his Majeſty come to any violent or untimely Death, (which God forbid) We do hereby further freely and unanimouſly oblige our ſelves to Unite, Aſſociate, and Stand by each other in revenging the ſame upon his Enemies, and their Adherents: And in ſupporting and defending the Succeſſion to the Crown, according to an Act made in the firſt Year of the Reign of King* William *and Queen* Mary, *intituled, An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects, and Settling the Succeſſion to the Crown.*

Speaker's Requeſt. Then Mr. Speaker made a Requeſt to his Majeſty, That the ſaid Aſſociation, and all other Aſſociations by the Commons of *England*, ſhould be lodg'd among the Records in the *Tower*, to remain as a perpetual Memorial of their Loyalty and Affection to him: And he was graciouſly pleas'd to anſwer, 'That he

The King's Anſwer. 'took this as a moſt convincing and moſt acceptable 'Evidence of their Affection: And as they had freely 'aſſociated themſelves for our common Safety, he 'heartily enter'd into the ſame Aſſociation; and 'would be always ready with them, and the reſt of 'his good Subjects, to venture his Life againſt all 'who ſhould endeavour to ſubvert the Religion, 'Laws and Liberties of *England*. And his Majeſty was pleas'd likewiſe to ſay, 'That the Aſſociations 'ſhould be lodg'd in the *Tower*, as they deſired.

This being over, and the Parliament having gone thro' the Affairs that lay before them by the 27th, his Majeſty was pleas'd to make the following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The King's Speech in Parliament. *YOU have ſhown ſo great Concern for My Perſon, and Zeal for My Government, and have done ſo much for the Preſervation of the one, and for the Strengthning of the other, by the good Laws which have been made, and by the Supplies you have provided for the ſeveral*

ral Occaſions of this Year, That the late Deſigns of our Enemies are (by the Bleſſing of God) like to have no other Effect than to let them ſee how firmly we are united, and to give me this Occaſion to acknowledge your Kindneſs, and to aſſure you of all the Returns which a Prince can make to his People. An. Reg. 8

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Neceſſity of Affairs requiring my Abſence out of the Kingdom for ſome Time, I do earneſtly recommend to you, That in your ſeveral Stations you will be aſſiſting to thoſe whom I ſhall leave to adminiſter the Government, and that you will be careful in Preſerving the publick Peace of the Kingdom.

This done, and the Lord Keeper having prorogu'd the Parliament to the Sixteenth of *June*, he prepar'd to go for *Holland*; but before his Departure, he was pleas'd to make the Earl of *Stamford* Lord Lieutenant of *Devonſhire*; and the Earl of *Radnor*, of *Cornwal*; and Major-General *Trelawny*, Governour of *Plymouth*; all which Places were before held by the Earl of *Bath*: He alſo advanced Sir *John Lowther* of *Lowther*, to be Baron and Viſcount of *England*, by the Title of Baron *Lowther* of *Lowther*, and Viſcount *Longſdale*, in the County of *Weſtmoreland*: Sir *John Thomſon* was created Baron of *Haverſham*, in the County of *Buckingham*, and Sir *Thomas Littleton* made one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury. The Lords Juſtices appointed to manage Affairs in his Abſence were, the Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Keeper *Somers*, the Earl of *Pembroke* Lord Privy Seal, the Duke of *Devonſhire* Lord Steward, the Duke of *Shrewsbury* Secretary of State, the Earl of *Dorſet* Lord Chamberlain, and the Lord *Godolphin* firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury. *New Promotions.*

The Conſpiracy in *England* and other very arduous Affairs before the Parliament, had ſo ſpun out the Time that the King could not be ſo early this Year in the Camp as was deſign'd: And indeed he himſelf did not think it prudent to leave his Dominions, till his Fleet was arriv'd from *Cadiz* under Sir *George Rook*, who had upon Occaſion of the firſt Diſcovery of the Plot, Orders ſent him for the better Security of the Nation to return home, and he ſafely came upon

A.D. 1696 upon the Coaſt towards the latter End of *April*, to the alleviating of the Fears we were in, leſt the *French* Fleet from *Toulon* ſhould overtake and ruin him.

Tho' the Campaign in *Flanders* was unactive, there happen'd about the Time of the King's Arrival at the *Hague*, ſomething that began to favour of ſomewhat elſe than the Toyls and cruel Inconveniencies of War; for Monſieur *Callieri* was come thither with Propoſitions from *France*, towards concluding a general Peace, by ſettling ſuch Preliminaries as might be a ſufficient Baſis for a Treaty. It is not certainly known whether there was a real Diſpoſition in the Court of *France* towards a general Peace before the Year 1695. But the Loſs of *Namur*, *Caſal*, and other Diſadvantages they underwent by Bombardments and otherwiſe, powerfully operated towards it, and nothing could have retarded their Motions in order to it, but the Plauſibility of the Invaſion of *England*, and that in ſuch a hazardous Conjuncture, when our Coin was in ſo bad a State, and the Nation under the unhappieſt Circumſtance by Reaſon of it, that ever any one could be: But the Invaſion as we have already related, having utterly fail'd, and there being now a very viſible Proſpect of our being able to weather the other knotty and difficult Point of the Money, there was no Room for, nor Occaſion of Delay.

M. Callieri *in* Holland *ſoliciting a Peace.*

Tho' our Armies could do little or nothing by Land, our Fleet was not altogether idle by Sea: The Bombardment of *Calais*, which was attempted before the Spring of the Year was ſpent, had not that Succeſs that might have been deſired; tho' the Damage was not ſo inconſiderable as the *French Gazetteer* would have made it, however the Fleet had much better Succeſs in their Attempt upon the Iſle of *Ree*, where (*July* the 14th,) the Galliots advanc'd within three quarters of a Mile of the Town of St. *Martins*, and at nine at Night began to throw their Bombs into it whereby they ſet the Town on Fire in five ſeveral Places, three of which the Enemy made a ſhift to quench, but the other two continu'd to burn with great Violence. From Three next Morning, till the ſame Hour in the Afternoon they forbore firing, at what

St. Martins *bombarded.*

what Time the Tide ſerving, they went to work a- *An. Reg.* 8.
gain, and continu'd bombarding the Place till Four next Morning, whereby the Town was fir'd in divers Places, and the greateſt Part of it, conſum'd or deſtroy'd; ſo was a Ship in the Road, beſides a Veſſel laden with Salt and Brandy, which the *Engliſh* took at their coming away. There was greater Execution done upon this Place, than any other we had attempted ſince the burning of *Diep*: But they could not ſucceed ſo well upon *Olonne*. But whi'e theſe Things were doing by the Bomb-Galliots and light Frigates, my Lord *Berkley* landed ſome Men in the Iſle of *Croa*, near Port *Lowis*, and in two others near *Bell-Iſle*, where the Soldiers deſtroy'd ſeveral Villages, burnt Thirteen Hundred Houſes, and brought away a Booty of Sixteen Hundred Head of Cattle; beſides this, the Fleet took twenty Barks, and a Veſſel from *Newfoundland*, and re-took a *Weſt-India* Ship, together with a ſmall Frigate which the Privateers of St. *Malo's* had taken.

I ſhall not enter upon the Particulars of the ſeperate Peace made between *France* and *Savoy*, to which, beſides our Unability to make timely Remittances, the late Conſpiracy and intended Invaſion of *England*, might not perhaps a little contribute: But obſerve, that as ſoon as ever the Allies came to be rightly inform'd of the Advances made by the Duke of *Savoy*, towards a ſeparate Peace with *France*; which his Miniſters excus'd, *With the Neceſſity he lay under, of preventing his utter Ruin, and that he ought not to let ſlip a Conjuncture, which brought ſuch ſingular and happy Advantages to his Family.* My Lord Galway, in particular, our King's General and Miniſter at *Turin*, was very warm, and could not forbear even in the Duke's Preſence to ſay, *That ſuch Principles were inſtilled by the Example and Hereditary Inconſtancy of his Anceſtors.* And the ſame Miniſter afterwards purſuant to his Majeſty's Inſtructions, after having condemn'd the Duke's Ingratitude on the Account of the large Subſidies paid him, and that the Allies would not come into the Neutrality, made him an Offer of monthly and large Subſidies to divert him from the Treaty, and indeed left nothing unattempted to excite him anew, to delude the Enemy; but the Duke had choſen his Side,

and

A.D. 1696 and there was no ſtaggering of him: *Perſeverance,* ſays a noble Hiſtorian, *in the Political World, is neither worthy of Blame, nor of Praiſe, when the Foundation of it is grounded purely on Reaſons of State.*

While the King was abroad, a Parliament was held in *Ireland*, who having paſs'd a Bill tranſmitted out of *England*, call'd, *An Act for Confirming ſeveral Out-Lawries and Attainders, as alſo for Veſting in his Majeſty the Eſtates of thoſe who were dead in Rebellion there, or in Foreign Parts*, and being now jealous it might be prejudicial to the *Proteſtants*; they addreſs'd the Lords Juſtices, and told them; *Leſt any Thing ſhould be conſtrued to prejudice the Eſtates of any* Proteſtants, *whoſe Intereſts were never intended to be injured thereby; they therefore beſought their Excellencies to tranſmit into* England *thoſe Heads of a Bill which they had prepared, and therewith preſented to their Excellencies for ſaving the Eſtates, Rights, Titles, and Poſſeſſions of* Proteſtants *from being prejudic'd by the ſaid Act; and they unanimouſly, earneſtly and humbly entreated their Excellencies to recommend the ſame ſo effectually to his Majeſty, that it might be return'd to them that Seſſion, in Order to be paſſed into a Law.*

Proceedings of the Parliament of Ireland.

Their Excellencies hereupon were pleas'd to anſwer, *They believ'd the whole Kingdom was ſatisfy'd that the King deſign'd nothing more than the Good of his* Proteſtant *Subjects: The Orders he had been pleas'd to give them, being expreſs to that Effect; and they had Reaſon to hope, it had been obſerv'd how exactly they had follow'd thoſe Orders: That they ſhould always continue ſo to do, and in that Caſe particularly, ſhould be very careful to repreſent to his Majeſty the Preſervation of the Intereſt of his* Proteſtant *Subjects, to the End that no one of them might ſuffer by that Law, which they did believe ſo advantagious to the* Proteſtant *Intereſt in general.*

Lords Juſtices Anſwer.

The Lords Juſtices and the Parliament thus agreeing ſo well, and the latter having by Way of Exciſe and otherwiſe, rais'd the Money, that was expected from them; and having alſo paſſed an Act for baniſhing all *Papiſts* exerciſing Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction, and all Regulars of the *Popiſh* Clergy out of the Kindom; another to confirm the Articles of *Limerick*; and a third to prevent *Proteſtants* inter-marrying with *Pa-*

piſts

piſts: They were paſs'd *Septemb.* the 27th; and then the Lords Juſtices ſignify'd their Pleaſure, they ſhould adjourn, which they did to the 20th of *October* following. *An. Reg.* 8

But to tarry no longer in *Ireland*, we return into *England*, where we meet with nothing material, beſides his Majeſty's Filling up the See of *Chicheſter*, vacant by the unfortunate Death of Dr. *Grove*, with Dr. *Williams*; till the Parliament met on the 20th of *Octob.* to whom the King was pleas'd to ſay,

'He had call'd them together as ſoon as was poſ- *The King's*
'ſible, and he thought it a great Happineſs that that *Speech.*
'Year had paſs'd without any Diſadvantage Abroad
'or diſorder at Home, conſidering how great our
'Diſappointment was in the Funds given at their
'laſt Meeting, and the Difficulties which had ariſen
'upon the Receiving of the Money. That this was
'ſo convincing a Proof of the good Diſpoſition of
'his Army, and of the ſteady Affection of his People,
'that he could not but take Notice of it with great
'Satisfaction.

'Our Enemies had not been without Hopes that
'ſuch a Conjuncture might have prov'd Fatal to us;
'but as they had fail'd in thoſe Expectations, he was
'perſwaded that the unanimous Proceedings in this
'Seſſion, would make them for ever deſpair of an
'Advantage from any Diſagreements among our
'ſelves. The Buſineſs indeed which they had before
'them, would be very great, becauſe of the Neceſſity
'of Supplying former Deficiencies, as well as making
'Proviſions for the next Year's Service. And upon
'that Occaſion, it was fit to acquaint them, That
'ſome Overtures had been made, in Order to the
'entring upon a Negociation for a general Peace:
'That the only Way of Treating with *France*, was
'with our Swords in our Hands; and we could have
'no Reaſon to expect a ſafe and honourable Peace,
'but by ſhewing our ſelves prepar'd to make a vi-
'gorous and effectual War: And therefore he earneſtly
'recommended to the Houſe of Commons, the ne-
'ceſſary Supplies, as well for maintaining the Honour
'of Parliaments, in making good the Funds already
'granted; as alſo for carrying on the War the next
'Year;

A.D. 1696 ‘ Year; which ought not to be leſs than what was in-
‘ tended to be rais'd for that Purpoſe the laſt Seſſion.
‘ He alſo put them in Mind of the Civil Liſt, which
‘ could not be ſupported without their Help; and the
‘ miſerable Condition of the *French* Proteſtants oblig'd
‘ him to mention them again.

‘ It might deſerve their Conſideration; Whether
‘ there did not ſtill remain ſome Inconveniencies rela-
‘ ting to the Coin, which ought to be remedied; and
‘ he hop'd they would find out the beſt Expedient for
‘ the Recovery of Credit, which was abſolutely ne-
‘ ceſſary, not only with Reſpect to the War, but for
‘ carrying on of Trade. He concluded with his Hopes
‘ for ready Unanimity and Diſpatch in their Reſolu-
‘ tions, which at that Time was more neceſſary than
‘ ever, for the Safety and Honour of *England*.

The firſt Thing the Commons did, was to draw up an Addreſs, ‘ That they would ſupport his Majeſty's ‘ Government againſt all his Enemies, and effectually ‘ aſſiſt him in the Proſecution of the War; to which he made Anſwer, ‘ That the Continuance of their ‘ Zeal and Affection, was the only Thing in the ‘ World he moſt valued, and he would anſwer it by ‘ all the Ways he could think of, and would make ‘ their Good and the Safety of the Nation, the prin-‘ cipal Care of his Life.

The King's Anſwer to the Commons Addreſs.

This done, they took into Conſideration the arduous Affairs of the Nation, and more eſpecially, were aſſiduous to ſet us to Rights in Reſpect to our Coin, and therefore having prepared two good Bills relating thereunto; his Majeſty on the third of *December* gave the Royal Aſſent to them: the one being entituled, *An Act for Importing and Coining Guineas and half Guineas*: And the other, *For the Remedying the ill State of the Coin of the Kingdom*. He was alſo pleaſed to ſign another Act to explain that Part of the Act paſſed laſt Seſſions of Parliament, *For laying ſeveral Duties on Low-Wines, and Spirits of the firſt Extraction*, &c. On the twelfth of *Decemb.* his Majeſty was pleas'd to nominate the Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Privy Seal, the Lord Viſcount *Villers*, and Sir *Joſeph Williamſon*, Knight, lately admitted into the Privy Coun-

Bills paſſed.

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cil for that Purpoſe, to be his Plenipotentiaries for the Treaty of a general Peace. *An. Reg.* 8

Now beſides the Buſineſs of the Coin, the neceſſary Supplies for the War and other Matters, the Houſe of Commons being deſirous to make a farther Enquiry into the late horrid Conſpiracy; they had Sir *John Fenwick's* Caſe before them, who was to have been try'd at Common-Law, as being one of thoſe, who was for Invading the Land, and taking away his Majeſty's Life; but there were ſome Accidents which happen'd, that made his Caſe extraordinary, and brought it into Parliament. Being apprehended in *Kent*, as he was endeavouring to make his Eſcape, it appear'd by a Letter of his writ to his Lady, which happen'd to come into the Government's Hands: That he was ſo far ſenſible of his Guilt and Danger, that he could propoſe no other Way for the preſent to ſave himſelf, than by either getting a Jury pack'd that would be obſtinate, and not bring him in Guilty, or making Friends to the King for a pardon, or Reprieve at leaſt, to gain time: But when he was brought to Town, committed to *Newgate*, and had farther conſulted with his Friends, and that the ſaid Methods were concluded to be impracticable; there was another Expedient pitch'd upon, which had a more apparent Proſpect of Succeſs, and that was, to ſet up a Counterplot, by accuſing a great many of the King's beſt and heartieſt Friends, of having been guilty of Conſpiring againſt him; which indeed, at firſt ſtartled a great many People; and tho' the ſame gain'd him ſome Time to have his Tryal put off; yet he had now another Game to play, which was, to ſeduce at leaſt one of the Evidences, who ſwore the Treaſon againſt him. *Sir* John Fenwick's *Caſe.*

This was *Cardel Goodman*, who withdrew into *France*, ſo that the Danger ſeem'd now to be quite over, tho' he and his Friends could have wiſh'd Capt. *Porter* had alſo been in the ſame or a worſe Place; and to that End, they made Overtures to him by an *Iriſh* Man, named *Clancy*: But the Captain prov'd ſtanch againſt the Temptation, and diſcover'd the whole to the Government, and the King thought fit to give Admiral *Ruſſel* leave to acquaint the Commons, and lay before them the ſeveral Papers which were given in by *Fen-*

*A.D.*1697 *Fenwick*, in the Nature of Informations againſt himſelf and ſeveral Perſons of Quality, and deſir'd that the ſame might be read, that ſo he might have the Opportunity to juſtify himſelf; or if he did not, to fall under the Cenſure of the Houſe.

The Papers being read, *Fenwick* was order'd to be brought before the Houſe, who finding by all the Anſwers he made, he did nothing but prevaricate, they order'd a Bill to be brought in to attaint him of High Treaſon, which was carry'd by a great Majority, after which Mr. Speaker having acquainted them, That he had receiv'd a Letter from Sir *John*, importing, *That he having receiv'd a Copy of the Bill, with the Houſe's Order thereupon, deſir'd ſuch Council and Solicitor, as he therein named, might be allow'd him.* The ſame was readily agreed.

This done, and Sir *John* being brought as a Criminal to the Bar of the Houſe, the Bill was read, and the King's Councel, the Serjeants *Gold* and *Lovel* open'd the Evidence they had for proving the Suggeſtions of the Bill; they were anſwer'd by Sir *Tho. Ponis* and Sir *Bartkol. Shower*, the Priſoners Counſel, who alledg'd, That if the other would only call in Evidence to prove Sir *John* guilty of the Conſpiracy by living Witneſſes, they took upon them not to be ready for that, ſaying, They did not know whether they ſhould be allow'd the Liberty of producing any; and being thereupon order'd to withdraw, the Houſe debated the ſame a long time, and after many Conteſtations, the Speaker at laſt having put the Queſtion thus; *That the Counſel in managing Evidence againſt Sir* John Fenwick, *be allow'd to produce Evidence touching the Allegations of the Bill, and of the Reaſons for which he was indicted:* It was carry'd in the Affirmative.

The Houſe proceeding farther on the Matter on the ſixteenth of *November*, the King's Counſel produc'd their Evidence Capt. *Porter*, who gave an ample Relation of what he knew concerning Sir *John*'s Guilt; and was farther examin'd, concerning his being tamper'd with by one *Clancy*, as to the Taking off his Teſtimony; and not only ſo, but the King's Counſel produced the Records of *Clancy*'s Conviction, and ſo proceeded to *Goodman*'s Examination, taken under the

the Hand of Mr. *Vernon*, which they deſir'd might be read: But this was oppoſed by the Priſoner's Counſel, and the Houſe entred into a hot Debate upon it; but at length it was carry'd the Information ſhould be read; and that afterwards ſome of the Grand Jury ſhould give an Account upon what Evidence they found the Bill of Indictment that was brought in againſt *Fenwick*. *An. Reg.* 7.

From hence they proceeded to the Records of the Conviction of Mr. *Cook*, and when the Counſel on both Sides had ſpoke to it, and the Houſe debated the ſame, it was agreed, the ſaid Record ſhould be read, and the King's Counſel allow'd to examine Witneſſes, as to what was ſworn by *Goodman* at *Cook*'s Tryal; which being over, it was agreed, the Counſel for the Priſoner, might, if they had any Witneſſes to examine on his Behalf, do it that Night; but that as to their Obſervations the Houſe would give them time till next Morning: They having nothing but a Record to produce, accepted of this, and indeed, ſaid as much in Behalf of their Client, as could have been expected, and were as notably anſwer'd by the oppoſite Party: But at length, the Priſoner and Counſel being order'd to withdraw, and the Priſoner ſtill declining to deal more clearly and candidly in Reſpect to his Accuſation of ſeveral Perſons of Quality; it was reſolv'd, Mr. *Vernon* ſhould give in his Evidence, in Reference to Sir *John*'s getting his Tryal delay'd by Offers of Information, and that in his and the Counſel's Preſence on both Sides.

Here the Counſel were diſcharg'd from their farther Attendance at that Time; and the Order for reading the Bill a ſecond Time being read, and the ſame afterwards open'd by the Speaker, and having expected ſome Time, and no Members riſing up to ſpeak, he ask'd, *Whether he ſhould put the Queſtion of Commitment?* But then the Speaker had his Belly full of it; and the Debate ran exceeding high, both on the one Side and the other, about the extraordinary Method of Proceedings, the Power and Juſtice of Parliaments, compar'd with other inferiour Courts of Judicature, with ſeveral Precedents of former Bills of Attainder, *Pro* and *Con*, and other Arguments that

 full

A.D. 1697 fell in; but upon the whole, the Reſult was, that the Bill ſhould be committed: And on the twentieth, the Houſe being in a Committee of the whole Houſe upon the Bill, and ſeveral Words having been offer'd as Amendments thereunto, importing Sir *John*'s being guilty; they were at laſt agreed on to be added.

The Bill on the 23d, was read a third Time, when the Conteſt upon the Debate ran as high as ever, and the Members were no leſs divided in their Opinions than before; but coming at length to put the Queſtion for paſſing the Bill, the Houſe divided upon it, and there appearing to be an Hundred and Fifty for it, it paſſed in the Affirmative: The Upper-Houſe paſſed the Bill likewiſe, and his Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to it on the Eleventh of *January*; and beſides ſome private Bills, to another, *To attaint ſuch as were concern'd in the Aſſaſſination Plot, that had fled from Juſtice, unleſs they ſurrendred themſelves to Juſtice, and for continuing ſeveral others of the Conſpirators in Cuſtody.* And Sir *John Fenwick* was on the 28th of the ſame Month beheaded on *Tower-hill.*

The Earl of *Mancheſter* was now preparing for his Departure to *Venice*, whither his Majeſty appointed him to go his Ambaſſador Extraordinary; as he did Sir *James Ruſhout* to go his Ambaſſadour to *Turkey*, and Sir *Lambert Blackwell*, his Envoy to the Grand Duke of *Tuſcany.* We find the Parliament after the Buſineſs of Sir *John Fenwick* was over, proceed vigorouſly in their Buſineſs; and beſides the Bill of the uſual Land-Tax, which was paſſed on the 29th of *January*, they prepar'd a Bill for granting to his Majeſty ſeveral Duties upon Parchment, Paper, Vellum, for the bringing of Plate and hammer'd Money into the Mint to be Coyn'd; there were alſo divers Impoſitions upon Goods and Merchandizes continued; the Deficiencies of Funds made good; the capital Stock of the Bank of *England* enlarged, and one for raiſing the publick Credit: Beſides which there were Impoſitions laid upon Leather and Malt; a farther Subſidy of Tonnage and Poundage granted, and a Bill for Licenſing Hawkers and Pedlars: By the Duty upon Malt, Cyder, Perry, *&c.* ſome Proviſion was made

for the Civil Liſt, of which the King had lately re- *An. Reg.* 8.
minded the Commons.

All theſe his Majeſty was pleaſed to ſign by the 16th of *April*; and after having commended their great Prudence, Temper and Affection, he added, 'That at the Opening of the firſt Seſſion, he had told 'them how ſenſible he was of the Difficulties to be 'ſtruggled with, which were of ſuch a Nature, that *The King's Speech in Parliament* 'he muſt freely own the Hopes he had of our being 'able to overcome them were founded only upon the 'Wiſdom and Zeal of ſo good a Parliament. That 'his Expectation has been fully anſwer'd; they en- 'tred upon the Buſineſs with ſo much Cheerfulneſs, 'proceeded ſo unanimouſly, and had at laſt brought 'Things to ſuch a Concluſion, that we might hope 'to carry on the War with Succeſs, in Caſe our Ene- 'mies did not think it their Intereſt to agree to an 'honourable Peace: And ſo effectual a Proviſion being 'made for ſupplying the Deficiencies of former Funds, 'he doubted not but in a ſhort time it would have a 'very happy Effect, to the univerſal Eaſe and Satiſ- 'faction of his People. Then mentioning the Ne- 'ceſſity of his Abſence for ſome time, he ask'd no- 'thing more of them, but that they would carry 'down the ſame good Diſpoſition into their ſeveral 'Countries, which they had expreſs'd in all the Pro- 'ceedings of that Seſſion.

Things ſeemed before now to look as if there began to be ſome Underſtanding between his Majeſty and the *French* King, for tho the Partizans of King *James* ſeem'd all along confident that *Lewis* XIV. would never own him for King of *England*, and even rediculed any Diſcourſe that tended that Way, yet there is reaſon to believe, that the *French* boggled the leaſt of any Thing at that, and that there were divers particular Things relating to the Intereſt of other Princes in the Confederacy, that ſo long retarded the Concluding of the Preliminaries, which were at length ſign'd on the tenth of *February*; and were theſe that follow.

1. *That the* French *agreed the Treaties of* Weſtphalia and Nimeguen *ſhould be the Baſis of this, to be negociated at* Ryſwick. 2. *That* Strasburg *ſhould be reſtored to the Empire in the ſame Condition as the* French *took it.* *Preliminaries of Peace*

A.D. 1697 3. *That* Luxemburg *ſhould be reſtored to the* Spaniards *as it was now.* But here the *French* made the Allies an Offer of an Equivalent for the ſaid Places. 4. *That* Mons *and* Charleroy *ſhould be ſurrendred as they were.* 5. *That all Places taken by the* French *in* Catalonia *ſince the Peace of* Nimeguen *ſhould be reſtor'd as they were.* 6. *That* Dinant *both City and Caſtle was to be given up to the* Liegois *as they were taken.* 7. *That all Re-Unions ſhould be made void ſince the Treaty of* Nimeguen. 8. *That* Lorain *ſhould be reſtor'd according to the Conditions of that Treaty; but farther agreed, that in Caſe the Conditions made in Reſpect to that Country ſhould not pleaſe, that Article ſhould be referred to the general Treaty, and that it ſhould be the firſt Point treated on in the Negociation.*

Here it was alſo farther agreed more particularly, that upon the Concluſion of the Peace, the *French* King ſhould acknowledge the Prince of *Orange* for King of *Great-Britain*, without any Manner of Difficulty, Reſtriction, Condition or Reſerve; but as for other Princes, whether they were in the Confederacy or not, their Pretenſions ſhould be reſerv'd to the general Negociation, under the Mediation of the King of *Sweden.*

9. *That the Dutchy of* Deux-Ponts *ſhould be reſtor'd to* Sweden. 10. *That* Philipsburg *ſhould be given up to the Biſhop of* Spire. 11. *That the Fort of* Kiel *and other Fortifications made on the* Rhine, *ſhould be razed.* 12. *That the ſame ſhould be done by Fort* Louis *and* Hunninghen. 13. *That* Trarbach *and* Mont-Royal; *ſhould be given up, the firſt diſmantled, but upon Condition never to be fortified again.* 14. *That the Elector of* Palatine *ſhould not only be reſtored to all the Electorate, but alſo to the Dutchies of* Simmeren *and* Lauthern, *with the Earldom of* Manheim, *as alſo other Places whereof he had been diſpoſſeſt to that preſent Time.* 15. *That the Dutcheſs of* Orleans *was to do nothing upon Account of her Pretenſions* via facti, *but might bring her Action according to Law in Relation to the Elector.* 16. *That the Caſtle and County of* Veldens *ſhould be reſtor'd to their lawful Owner.* 17. Biſweiler *was to be given to the Count of* Hanaw. 18. *That the Seignieries of* Marth, Marmoſy *and* Dagſtein, *and the County of* Dagsborough,

ſhould

ſhould be deliver'd up to the Count of Overſtein. 19. *That the Signiories of* Salms *and* Valkenſtein *ſhould be given up to the Princes of* Salm, *or to their Proprietors, ſeeing the ſame was ſtill in Queſtion.* 20. *That the Seigniories of* Lautenſtein *and* Altheim *ſhould be ſurrendred to their Proprietors.* 21. *That* Otweiler *ſhould be given to the Houſe of* Naſſau. 22. *That the City and Country of* Mompelgard, Harcourt, Blainont, *and* Chattellette, *ſhould be put into the Poſſeſſion of the Houſe of* Wirtemburg. 23. *That* Germenſheim *ſhould be given up to the* Elector Palatine, *notwithſtanding any former Treaties to the contrary.* 24. *That the Principality of* Orange, *ſhould be given up to its Sovereign.* *An. Reg.* 8

The King before he went for *Holland*, thought fit upon the Earl of *Dorſet*'s Reſignation of his Office of Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold, to put the Earl of *Sunderland* into his Place; and having in Council receiv'd the Seal from the Hands of the Lord Keeper *Somers*, was pleaſed to return it to him again with the Title of Lord Chancellor, to which he afterwards added the farther Honour of a Baron of *England*, by the Stile and Title of Lord *Somers*, Baron of *Eveſham* in the County of *Worceſter*: At the ſame time the Earl of *Sunderland* was ſworn of the Privy Council, and then the King was pleaſed to appoint the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of *Pembroke*, the Dukes of *Devonſhire* and *Shrewsbury*, the Earls of *Sunderland*, *Dorſet* and *Romney*, and *Edward Ruſſel*, Eſq; (for whom a Patent was preparing to conſtitute him Earl of *Orford*) to be Lords Juſtices of *England*, for the Adminiſtration of the Government during his Abſence: *Goodwin Wharton*, Eſq; was made one of the Lords of the Admiralty, in the room of Coll. *Auſtin*, deceas'd; the Lord Viſcount *Gallaway* made Earl of *Gallaway*, as alſo one of the Lord's Juſtices of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, in Conjunction with the Marquiſs of *Wincheſter* and the Lord Viſcount *Villiers*; the Earl of *Stamford*, conſtituted Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, and my Lord *Wharton* chief Juſtice and Juſtice in Eyre of all his Majeſty's Foreſts, &c. on the *South*-ſide of *Trent*, and Lord Lieutenant of *Oxfordſhire*, and the Honourable *Ralph Grey*, Eſq; was made Governour of *Barbadoes*. *The King makes divers Promotions.*

A.D.1697 His Majeſty on the twenty fourth of *April* left *Kenſington*, and having imbarked at *Margaret* on the twenty ſixth, landed next day in *Holland*, and not long after went into the Field to head the Confederate Army; but we are here to take Notice, That the *Scotch* having in Purſuance of their Act for an *India*-Company, made their Application both in *Holland* and *Hamburgh*, as well as *England*, for Aſſiſtance and Subſcriptions to carry on a Trade, the *Engliſh* Miniſters oppos'd them there by a ſharp Memorial, ſubſcrib'd by Mr. *Creſſet*, his Majeſty's Envoy, and Sir *Paul Rycaut*, his Majeſty's Reſident in the City of *Hamburgh*; to which the Hamburghers made Anſwer, 'That they look'd upon it as a very ſtrange Thing 'that the King of *Great Britain* ſhould offer to hin-'der them who were a free People to trade with 'whom they pleas'd; but were amaz'd to think that 'he would hinder them from joining with his own 'Subjects in *Scotland*, to whom he had given ſuch 'large Priviledges, by ſo ſolemn an Act of Parliament. The *Scotch* Company having obtain'd a Copy of that Memorial, preſented a long Addreſs to the King upon it, and came alſo to a Reſolution of repreſenting the Premiſes to his Majeſty's Privy Council, but were afterwards prevail'd upon to ſupercede that at the Secretaries of State's earneſt Deſire (they being both then there) and upon their joint Engagement to procure a ſpeedy Anſwer from his Majeſty, which they did; and the ſame imported, *That his Majeſty as ſoon as he return'd into* England, *would take into Conſideration what they repreſented unto him: And that in the mean time his Majeſty would give Orders to his Envoy at the Court of* Lunenburgh, *and his Reſident at* Hamburgh, *not to make Uſe of his Majeſty's Name or Authority for Obſtructing their Company in the Proſecution of their Trade with the Inhabitants of that City.*

As to the Operation of the Campaign, the *French*, who had the Year before made a ſeparate Peace with *Savoy*, were now much ſuperiour to the Allies in *Flanders*; eſpecially, conſidering that the *German* Troops were ſo remote, and ſlow in their March, ſince they had hardly reach'd the Camp this Campaign, till the *French* had done their Work in the Reduction of *Aeth*, which

which tho' it gave ſome farther Reputation to their Arms and Cauſe; yet it came far ſhort of the Boaſts they had made all the Spring, of attacking no leſs a conſiderable Place than *Namur*: But his Majeſty, notwithſtanding the Diſproportion between his Army and theirs, did by his great Prudence, Courage and Celerity, utterly diſappoint their grand Deſign upon *Bruſſels*; ſo that their Intentions of becoming ſole Maſters of the Peace, and ſpeaking once more the Language of *Nimeguen*, came hereby very ſhort of their Expectation. *An. Reg.* 8

Having now mention'd the Peace, I cannot enter upon the Particulars of the Treaty, but ſhall only take Notice of ſo much thereof, as refers to the King of *England*; tho' indeed he ſeem'd to be the great Manager of it in Reſpect to all the Allies; eſpecially if we conſider the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries acted nothing but in Concert with his Majeſty: This Treaty was undoubtedly a Matter by no Means liked by the Court of St. *Germains*; tho' I muſt obſerve at the ſame time how ſtrangely uppiſh King *James*'s Friends were at this time in *England*, as ſincerely believing, That tho' the Peace was treated on in his Majeſty's own Houſe, yet that certainly he muſt be excluded out of it: However, King *James* had other Sentiments of the Matter, and finding he could not have a Miniſter receiv'd from him at the Treaty, and that the *French* Plenipotentiaries would not meddle with his *Manifeſto*, he publiſh'd the ſame to the World, ſetting forth the Injuſtice done, him, and proteſting againſt all that was done, as null, in Reſpect to the Violation of his Rights. *Treaty of Ryſwick.*

King *James*, beſides this *Manifeſto*, invited all the Foreign Miniſters, one after another, into his Cloſet, and deliver'd to them a Paper writ in Latin, and ſubſcrib'd by him, with a Proteſt againſt every thing that ſhould be agreed to his Prejudice, at the Congreſs of *Ryſwick*, with the Uſurper (as he call'd him) of his Crown; and he deliver'd himſelf to them to this Effect; *That if the calamitous State of his Affairs had been known to the World, and his Cauſe not ſo juſt, he had not even then, no more than before, broke Silence, but had been contented to ſuffer all Sorts of Misfortunes, and not diſturb the Peace then in Agitation; that he was ſenſible* *K. James's Proteſt againſt K. William's Right.*

A.D. 1697 *the Circumſtances of the Times, and much more that of his own Fate, would not allow any Body to engage in his Quarrel, that therefore without ſeeking any Aſſiſtance or Conſolation, he was willing in Puniſhment of his Sins, to ſuffer all Manner of Evil, in Hopes, that thro' the Divine Goodneſs, he might one Time or other, enjoy the Fruits of his Patience; nevertheleſs, ſince Religion and Decency oblig'd him as far as he was able, to maintain his own Intereſts, and the Rights of his Son, he had in that Inſtrument expreſs'd the Sentiments he had always entertain'd, and ever ſhould do as long as he liv'd.*

The Affair of the Peace ſeem'd to be agitated with various Succeſs: And the *German* Army now upon the *Rhine*, being ſuperiour to that of *France*, and beginning to act offenſively, they thought it hard to be ſtinted to the twentieth of *Septemb.* to accept of the Terms offered by *France*; and they began to be a little jealous, leaſt ſome of the Allies ſhould ſign a ſeparate Peace, and leave them out; and this occaſion'd ſome Heats between the Confederates and them, which terminated in Conferences about the Matter. But tho' the Silence of the Allies concerning the Treaty about this Time, a little amaz'd the *French* Plenipotentiaries, and that we heard little or nothing during the whole Courſe of the Negociation, till the very laſt, of our own Plenipotentiaries, and whether they did any Thing at all, or not; yet the Interviews between my Lord *Portland* and the Mareſchal de *Boufflers*, at the Requeſt of the latter, occaſion'd various Speculations. The Earl of *Portland*, in one of the Conferences, inſiſted, that King *James* and his Family might be ſent out of *France*, which the Mareſchal would not yield to; but came eaſily to agree, that King *William* ſhould not be diſturb'd in the Poſſeſſion of the Crown: The *French* King had before that, imparted to King *James* the Neceſſity of making Things up with the Prince of *Orange*; but that he would always ſupport and allow him the annual Penſion of Six Hundred Thouſand Livres; for which the other return'd him Thanks, but added, that in any future Treaties, he would not conſent any Propoſals for his Maintenance ſhould be made or accepted, which might be an Argument of his Submiſſion; and that he was at leaſt reſolv'd to tranſmit un-

uninjured the Succeſſion of the Title to his Son, in Hopes of a better Fortune, and more happy Events. Great Civilities paſs'd between the Earl and the Mareſchal; and the Peace between the Kings of *England* and *France*, began now with intelligent Men to be out of all doubt; eſpecially when they found, that my Lord by his Majeſty's Order, went from the Camp to the *Hague*, where he firſt excus'd the Advances made with the Wearineſs and common Inability to carry on the War any longer, and to contribute Money and Forces for the Defence of ſo many Allies; that therefore, it was time to put an End to their Difficulties; that *England* and *Holland* had ſuffer'd much in their Commerce; that their Navigation was infeſted by Pyrates, and their Treaſuries exhauſted, and then declar'd to the Congreſs, That as for what concern'd his Majeſty and his Kingdoms, he was well ſatisfy'd, that all Matters were ſo well adjuſted with *France*, that his Concerns would occaſion no Delay in the general Peace, and therefore he earneſtly preſſed the other Allies, and particularly the Emperor, to contribute all that in them lay towards concluding ſo great a Work. *An. Reg* 8. *Interview between* Portland *and* Bouflers.

At laſt the twentieth of *September* came, when either a happy Peace, or a long and bloody War, was like to determine the Fate of *Europe*, when the *Engliſh*, *Spaniſh* and *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries, after a long Conference with thoſe of *France*, and having adjuſted all Matters remaining in Difference between them, mutually ſign'd the Peace a little after Midnight, and complimented each other upon the finiſhing that important Negociation. *Peace between* England, Spain *and* France.

The Subſtance of our Articles was. 1. *Perpetual Peace between our King and* Lewis XIV. *their King*, &c. 2. *All Hoſtilities to ceaſe.* 3. *All Offences and Injuries on both Sides to be forgotten.* 4. *That* Lewis XIV. *ſhould on no Account whatſoever, diſturb our King in the Poſſeſſion of his Dominions, and under no Pretence aſſiſt his Enemies.* 5. *Navigation and Commerce to be freely reſtor'd between their Subjects.* 6. *The ordinary Adminiſtration of Juſtice to be re-eſtabliſh'd, and free for the Subjects to claim their Rights according to the Conſtitutions of each Kingdom.* 7. *The* French *to reſtore whatever they took from the* Engliſh *ſince the War, and the*

 Engliſh

A. D. 1697 Engliſh *the like to them.* 8. *Commiſſioners to be appointed to adjuſt the Pretenſions about the Places in* Hudſon's *Bay.* 9. *All Letters of Repriſal, Mark,* &c. *to be null.* 10. *The Peace to take Place within twelve Days, in the* Britiſh *and* North *Seas; within twelve Weeks beyond* Cape St. Vincent, *and this Side the Equinoxial Line; and within 6 Months every where elſe.* 11. *The Peace not to be broken on the Account of any Inadvertency or Imprudence, and the Violaters thereof to be puniſh'd.* 12. *In Caſe the War ſhould be renew'd, the Subjects were allow'd 6 Months to withdraw their Effects.* 13. *The Principality of* Orange, *and his other Lands to be reſtor'd to the King of* Great-Britain. 14. *The Peace between* Lewis XIV. *and the late Elector of* Brandenburg, *in* 1679, *now confirm'd.* 15. *That alſo between the moſt Chriſtian King and the Duke of* Savoy *in* 1696. 16. *The King of* Sweden, *the Mediator, comprehended in this Treaty.* 17. *The Ratifications to be exchang'd in* 3 *Weeks.*

The ſeparate Article allow'd the Emperor and the Empire to accept of the Conditions propoſed by France *till the firſt of* November.

Reflections upon the 4th Article

At the very Inſtant that the *French* Ambaſſador chang'd the uſual Name of Prince of *Orange*, to that of King of *Great-Britain*, Politicians even then made ſome Remarks upon the fourth Article; that *Lewis* XIV, giving his Word that he would not diſturb him in the Poſſeſſion of the Three Kingdoms, as the Agreement was only with his own Perſon, when he was dead, the other might be at Liberty to aſſiſt King *James* if he ſhould ſurvive him or his pretended Son; but afterwards when the King of *Spain* dy'd, and then King *James*, and that the Pretender was acknowledg'd to be King by King *Lewis*, it made a much greater Noiſe, and ſome look'd upon it to be a great Defect in the Treaty, that the Succeſſion of the Princeſs *Anne* and her Iſſue, was not inſerted.

K. James's Queen had her Dowry allow'd her.

King *James*'s Queen having had Four Hundred Thouſand Pounds to her Fortune, which as the late Earl of *Peterborough*, who negociated the Match, has inform'd us, was paid by *France*, *Lewis* XIV. having adopted her for his Daughter, there was a Dowry of Forty Thouſand Pounds *per Annum* ſettled on her, to which

which the King her Husband, upon his Acceſſion to the Throne, added Ten Thouſand more, which not being known to King *William*, he promis'd the whole Dowry ſhould be paid to Queen *Mary* of *Eſte*, the ſaid King's Conſort; now the *Engliſh* Plenipotentiaries having declar'd this in the Preſence of thoſe of *Holland*, the ſame was entred into the Regiſter of the Ambaſſador Mediator, who deliver'd a Copy of it to thoſe of *France*. Now theſe laſt, if they really intended it as a Service to the Court of *St. Germains*, fell ſhort alſo in their Politicks; for they ſhould have requir'd Matters to be better explain'd, when the firſt Payment came to be made, and that the *Britiſh* Miniſter inſiſted the Queen ſhould give him a Receipt, on the Behalf of his Maſter, by the Name and Title of *William* III. King of *Great Britain*, which ſhe utterly refus'd, and ſo receiv'd no Part of her Dowry, at leaſt during the Continuance of that Reign.

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Reaſon why ſhe would not receive it.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

This Reign detected to the King's Death.

A.D. 1697 HAVING done with the Treaty ſo far as it relates to *England*; It's now obſervable, That the Czar of *Muſcovy* having for ſome Time been engag'd in his Travels, and coming at Length to *Utrecht*, there his Ambaſſador having publick Audience of the King, one of them told him, That his Sovereign in another Apartment of the ſame Houſe, deſir'd to confirm with his own Mouth the very ſame Sentiments of Friendſhip and Eſteem for his Majeſty, which he had already expreſs'd by his Orders: The King immediately went to ſee him, and in a Conference of two Hours, all mutual Affection, Friendſhip and Reſpect appear'd between them: The Czar afterwards having expreſs'd his Deſires to paſs into *England*, the King order'd three Men of War, and a Yatch under the Command of an Admiral to attend him. He ſtay'd here above three Months, being magnificently lodged and regaled, ſo far as ſuited with a Prince *incognito*, and had other Diverſions and Entertainments, and was at laſt preſented with a Yatch and other Things, which much ſuited with his Genius and Deſires.

Interview with the Czar at Utrecht.

The War being now ended by a general Peace at *Ryſwick*, his Majeſty landed on the thirteenth of *Nov*

at *Margaret*, and was pleas'd at the Citizen's Requeſt, on the ſixteenth, to make his publick Entry thro' *London*, being attended by all the Perſons of Quality in very great State, and the Sword carry'd before his Majeſty by the Lord Mayor himſelf: It was truly a fine Shew; at which there was ſuch a vaſt Number of People, and all ſo gay, tho' it prov'd an exceeding cold Day, that I believe his Majeſty had hardly ſeen ſo many in one Day all his Reign. *An. Reg.* 8 *King's publick Entry.*

The ſecond Day of *December* was ſolemnized for a publick Day of Thanksgiving, by his Majeſty's Order, for the Peace; on which Day the Choire of St. *Paul's* Church was firſt opened; and the Parliament having met the next Day, his Majeſty was pleaſed to ſay,

'That the War he had entred into by the Advice 'of his People, was brought to the End they all pro- 'poſed, *An honourable Peace*; which he was willing 'to conclude; not ſo much to eaſe himſelf from any 'Trouble or Hazard, as to free the Kingdom from 'the continuing Burden of an expenſive War. He 'was ſorry his Subjects would not at firſt find all that 'Relief from the Peace, which he could wiſh, and 'they might expect; but the Funds intended for the 'laſt Year's Service, had fallen ſhort of anſwering the 'Sums for which they were given; ſo that there were 'conſiderable Deficiencies to be provided for. That 'there was a Debt upon the Account of the Fleet and 'the Army. *The King's Speech in Parliament*

'That the Revenues of the Crown had been anti- 'cipated by his Conſent for publick Uſes; ſo that he 'was wholly deſtitute of Means to ſupport the Civil 'Liſt; and he could never diſtruſt they would ſuffer 'this to turn to his Diſadvantage, but would provide 'for him during his Life, in ſuch a Manner, as might 'be for his Honour, and that of the Government.

'Our Naval Force being increas'd to near double 'what it was at his Acceſſion to the Crown, the 'Charge of maintaining it would be proportionably 'augmented; and it was certainly neceſſary for the 'Intereſt and Reputation of *England* to have always 'a great Strength at Sea.

'That the Circumſtances of Affairs Abroad, were ſuch, that he thought himſelf obliged to tell them

'his

A. D. 1697 ‘ his Opinion, That *England* could not be ſafe without a Land-Force; and he hoped we ſhould not ‘ give thoſe who meant us ill, the Opportunity of ‘ effecting that, under the Notion of a Peace, which ‘ they could not bring to paſs by a War.

‘ That which he moſt delighted to think of, and ‘ was beſt pleaſed to own, was, That he had all the ‘ Proofs of his People's Affection that a Prince could ‘ deſire; and he took that Occaſion to give them the ‘ moſt ſolid Aſſurance, That as he never had, ſo he ‘ never would nor could have any Intereſt ſeparate ‘ from theirs. He eſteem'd it one of the greateſt Advantages of the Peace, That he ſhould now have ‘ Leiſure to rectify ſuch Corruptions or Abuſes as ‘ might have crept into any Part of the Adminiſtration ‘ during the War, and effectually to diſcourage Profaneſs and Immorality: And he ſhould employ his ‘ Thoughts in promoting Trade, and advancing the ‘ Happineſs and Flouriſhing Eſtate of the Kingdom.

‘ He concluded, That as he had with the Hazard of ‘ every Thing, reſcued their Religion, Laws and Liberties when they were in the extreameſt Danger; ‘ ſo he ſhould place the Glory of his Reign, in preſerving them entire, and leaving them ſo to Poſterity.

This Speech ſeem'd to be acceptable to the Lords, who addreſſing his Majeſty upon it; he anſwer'd, ‘ He hoped that Peace would be ſo bleſt that they ‘ might long enjoy it; but it variouſly affected the Commons, ſome of whom thought there were Expreſſions in it that appear'd too magiſterial; others ſeem'd offended he ſhould put them in Mind of what he had done for the Nation, ſome again diſtruſted the great Promiſes of what he would do for them, and moſt at leaſt pretended to be jealous of that Expreſſion, *That England could not be ſafe without a Land Force*, by which they underſtood that odious Thing a Standing Army: However, having preſented their humble Addreſs to him on the 9th of *December*, his Anſwer was,

King's Anſwer to the Commons' Addreſs. ‘ That no Thing which related to the Peace, pleaſed ‘ him ſo much as the Satisfaction they had in it; and ‘ as they had aſſiſted him in the War beyond all Expreſſion, he doubted not but they would be as zealous

lous in maintaining the Peace. About this Time the King receiv'd Letters from the *French* King and the *Dauphin*, acquainting him with the Duke of *Burgundy*'s Marriage with the Duke of *Savoy*'s Daughter: Upon which, the Duke of St. *Albans* was immediately order'd for *France*, to return the Compliment, and congratulate that Court upon it: And as the Year was drawing towards a happy Closure with us in *England*, it did the same in *Ireland*, where the Parliament past divers good Bills, and among others, one for granting an additional Duty upon Tobacco; besides Supplies were granted to his Majesty by Way of Poll; after which they were prorogu'd to the tenth of *May* following: And for *Scotland*, all Things went very easy and peaceable there. But for all this seeming Tranquility in the Three Kingdoms, as well as our being at Peace with all our neighbouring Nations, Uneasinesses began to appear among our selves: His Majesty before his leaving of *Holland*, had paid and sent home the Foreign Troops in his Service; and soon after his Arrival, gave Orders for disbanding some of our native Troops, to give as little Umbrage as might be, that the People's Liberty should appear to be in any Danger; but that did not satisfy; for when the Commons came to consider the King's Speech, they resolv'd, *December* 11, That all the Land-Forces rais'd in the Kingdom since the 29th of *Septemb.* 1680, should be paid and disbanded: The King's Friends had argued that the Nation was still unsettled, and not quite deliver'd from the Fears of King *James*; that his Adherents were as bold and numerous as ever; that himself was protected by the *French* King, who had disbanded none of his Troops; that if ours were entirely disbanded, the Peace would be precarious; and not only *England*, but all *Europe* once more at the Mercy of that ambitious Monarch, and inveterate Enemy to our King, the Protestant Religion, and the Liberties of Christendom. On the other Hand, the Country-Party, that made a Merit of opposing any Motions of the Court, the disaffected, who never heartily approv'd of the Revolution, some Commonwealthsmen, that secretly drove at a Change of Government, suited to their own Scheme and Interest, and even

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Commons against a standing Force.

A. D. 1697 even many worthy Patriots, who had no other View than the Rights and Liberties of their Country, agreed in the ſame Averſion to a ſtanding Army, repreſenting it as abſolutely deſtructive to the Conſtitution of the Government; and it was no wonder their Objections prevailed, when they were more popular and had this Weight in them, that ſtanding Forces would want a continual Tax, and disbanding would relieve the People from the Burden of the War, which they would never be willing to bear in a Time of Peace; the King was not at all pleaſed with this Proceeding; however the Commons went on, and to make Things the more plauſible, inſtructed their Committee of Supplies to conſider of a Gratuity to be given to ſuch Officers and Soldiers, of the *Engliſh* Army, who were or ſhould be disbanded, and order'd a Bill to be brought in to enable the disbanded Soldiers to exerciſe their Trades in any Towns or Corporations throughout the Kingdom.

December the 20th, they voted a Sum not exceeding 700000 *l. per Annum* ſhould be granted his Majeſty, during his Life, for the Support of the Civil Liſt. On

1698. the 14th of *January*, the King gave the Royal Aſſent

Acts paſs'd to theſe four publick Acts. 1. An Act to prevent the further Currency of any hammer'd Silver Coin of this Kingdom, and for re-coining ſuch as was then in Being; and making out new Exchequer Bills, where the former are or ſhall be plac'd up by Indorſements. 2. An Act againſt Correſponding with the late King *James* and his Adherents. 3. An Act for continuing the Impriſonment of ——— *Counter* and others, for the late horrid Conſpiracy, to aſſaſſinate the King's Perſon. 4. An Act to give further Time for the Adminiſtring of Oaths relating to Tallies and Orders: And for the eaſier Diſpatch of publick Buſineſs, it being impoſſible for the Nation at once to acquit the vaſt Arrears of Debt the Commons reſolv'd to do it by Degrees; and this took up Part of their Time, as well as the falſe, ſcandalous Indorſements of *Exchequer*-Bills, carry'd on by

Falſe Indorſements of Exchequer Bills. Mr. *Charles Duncomb*, Receiver-General of the Exciſe, Mr. *John Knight*, Treaſurer of the Cuſtoms, Mr. *Bartholomew Burton*, who had a Place in the Exciſe-Office, and Mr. *Reginald Marryot*, Deputy-Teller of the *Exchequer*,

chequer, which laſt, to get his Pardon, compounded to accuſe the reſt; the Bill againſt *Duncomb*, whereby they would fine him about half his Eſtate, computed at 400000 *l.* ſoon paſſed the Commons, but the Votes in the Houſe of Lords being equal, the Duke of *Leeds* gave his caſting Vote againſt the Bill; Mr. *Duncomb*, it was ſaid, eſcaped by a golden Sacrifice: However, the Lords having ſet him at Liberty, the Commons reſented it, and remanded him; ſo that being ſent to the *Tower* again, he continued there to the End of the Seſſions. The Bill againſt *Knight* and *Burton* had the ſame Fate: Many there were at this Time in the Houſe of Commons, that were peek'd againſt Mr. *Charles Montague*, for no other Reaſon perhaps than his great Services to the Government, and about the Recoinage and other Matters, and his Majeſty having made him a Grant in the Name of one *Roylton*, this was had up, and it was moved he ſhould withdraw; but that paſſing in the Negative, it was reſolved by a great Majority, that it was the Opinion of the Houſe, that the honourable *Charles Montague*, Eſq; Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, did deſerve his Majeſty's Favour, a Vote that muſt render his Name famous to all Poſterity. *An. Reg.* 9.

Vote in Favour of Mr Montague.

The Buſineſs of the Divorce of the Earl of *Macclesfield*, which at laſt was effected, ought not to divert the Reader of our Hiſtory; and therefore ſeveral Bills both publick and private, being ready by the 7th of *March* for the Royal Aſſent, they were then paſs'd, and the publick ones were theſe,

1. An Act for explaining an Act made the laſt Seſſions of Parliament, for granting to his Majeſty certain Duties upon Malt, Mum, Sweets, Cyder and Perry. 2. An Act for ſatisfying and diſcharging the Arrears of ſeveral Annuities, which incurred between the 17th of *May* 1696, and the 17th of *May* 1697. 3. An Act that all Retailers of Salt ſhall ſell by Weight. 4. An Act for rendring the Laws more effectual, for preventing the Importation of Foreign Bone-Lace, Loom-Lace, Needle-Work, Point and Cut-Work. 5. An Act to prevent the Throwing and Firing of Squibs. *More Acts paſſed.*

A.D. 1698 *James Vernon*, Eſq; ſome Months before this, was made Secretary of State in the Room of Sir *William Trumbal*, and ſome other Alterations made of leſs Account, we paſs over, and finding the Commons now addreſſing his Majeſty for ſuppreſſing Profaneſs and Immorality; the King in his Anſwer told them, He could not but be very well pleaſed with an Addreſs of that Nature, and he would give immediate Directions in the ſeveral Particulars they deſired; but he could wiſh ſome more effectual Proviſion were made for the ſuppreſſing thoſe pernicious Books and Pamphlets taken Notice of in their Addreſs.

King's Anſwer to the Commons Addreſs about Profaneſs, &c.

The King ſoon after iſſuing out his Proclamation againſt Profaneſs and Immorality, theſe Things together perhaps gave Riſe to the Society for Reformation of Manners, countenanc'd and incourag'd by many of the greateſt Men in the Kingdom, and without all Doubt a very good Deſign, tho' afterwards in ſome Reſpects much chang'd and perverted. About the ſame Time the Society for propagating the Goſpel in Foreign Parts, had its Origin.

Societies of Reformation, &c.

Now it was the Commons addreſs'd the King he would be pleas'd to cauſe a Liſt to be printed of the Perſons Names, to whom Licenſe had been granted, purſuant to the late Act againſt Correſponding with King *James* and his Adherents; to which having made a complying Anſwer, on the 2d of *April*, beſides private Acts, he gave the Royal Aſſent to theſe two publick ones,

'1. An Act for granting to his Majeſty the Sum of 'One Million, Four Hundred Eighty Four Thouſand, 'and Fifteen Pounds, One Shilling, and Eleven Pence 'Three Farthings for Disbanding Forces, paying Sea-'men, and other Uſes therein mention'd. 2. An Act 'for explaining an Act made the laſt Seſſions of Par-'liament, entituled, An Act for Supplying ſome Defects in the Laws, for the Relief of the Poor of this 'Kingdom.

More Acts.

The knotty Buſineſs of the *Eaſt-India* Company, which had been depending many Years, and was look'd upon to be ſo nice and difficult that it had been referr'd to the King and Council, and by them back again to the Parliament, took up a pretty deal

of

of their Time: However on the 16th of *May*, the King paſſed an 'Act for ſeveral Duties on Coal and 'Culm; another for continuing Duties on Coffee, 'Tea, *&c.* towards ſatisfying the *Iriſh* Tranſports; 'a third to prevent farther Clipping and Coyning; 'another to execute Judgment and Decrees, ſaved in a 'Clauſe in an Act of Parliament the firſt Year of the 'King's Reign, entituled, An Act for taking away the 'Courts holden before the Preſident and Council of 'the Marches of *Wales*; a fifth for determining Diffe-'rences by Arbitration; a ſixth for the better Pay-'ment of Bills of Exchange; another to naturalize 'the Children of Officers and Soldiers born abroad; 'and to repeal an Act made in the 39th of *Elizabeth*, 'to reſtrain the exceſſive making of Malt; beſides di-vers private Acts. *An. Reg. 9.*

The Commons about this Time expreſs'd great Diſſatisfaction at a Book, entitul'd, *The Caſe of* Ireland's *being bound by Acts of Parliament in* England; which indeed deny'd the Independency of *Ireland*, upon the Authority of the Parliament of *England*; and the King in his Anſwer to their Addreſs upon it, ſaid, 'He 'would take Care, that what they complain'd of, 'might be prevented, and redreſs'd: Then having proceeded to raiſe Two Millions upon a Fund for Payment of Annuities at 8 *l. per Cent.* and for ſettling the Trade to the *Eaſt-Indies*; to lay further Duties upon Stampt Vellum, Parchment and Paper; to grant an Aid by a Poll-Bill; a further Subſidy upon Tonnage and Poundage; for increaſing the Duties upon Lute-ſtrings and Alamodes; for ſupplying to the Uſe of the Navy and Ordinance, the Overplus of Money and Stores, provided for building 27 Ships of War; for enlarging the Time for purchaſing ſeveral Annuities; for the better Payment of Lottery Tickets; for licenſing Hawkers and Pedlars; for taking away the Duties on Glaſs, Stone, and Earthen-Wares, and Tobacco-Pipes, and impoſing new Duties on Whale-Fins, and Scotch-Linnen; for preventing Frauds and Abuſes in the Duties on Marriages, *&c.* for preventing the Imbezzlement of the King's Stores, and Abuſes in paying Seamen's Wages; ſuppreſſing Blaſphemy and Profaneſs; ſettling the Trade to *Africa*, encouraging the

A.D. 1698 Lute-ſtring Company; Preſervation of Timber in the New-Foreſt; preventing the Coinage of Half-Pence and Farthings; exporting Watches, *&c.* ſettling the Proportion of fine Silver and Silk; raiſing the Militia for one Year; enlarging the Time for regiſtring Ships; explaining former Acts 'againſt Tranſportation of 'Wool, Fullers-Earth and Scouring-Clay; and re- *More Acts.* 'pealing an Act for Relief of Creditors, by making 'Compoſition with their Debtors; theſe and many private Bills had the Royal Aſſent on the 5th of *July*: Then the King deliver'd himſelf to both Houſes to this Effect,

The King's Speech in Parliament.

'That he could not take Leave of ſo good a Parliament, without publickly acknowledging the Senſe he had of the great Things they had done for his Safety and Honour, and for the Support and Welfare of his People. Every one of their Seſſions had made good that Character: The happy Uniting of us in an Aſſociation for our mutual Defence; the Remedying the Corruption of the Coin, which had been ſo long growing upon the Nation; the Reſtoring of Credit; the Giving Supplies in ſuch a Manner for carrying on the War, as did, by God's Bleſſing produce an Honourable Peace; and after that, the Making ſuch Proviſions for our common Security, and towards ſatisfying the Debts contracted in ſo long a War, with as little Burden to the Kingdom as was poſſible, were ſuch Things as would give a laſting Reputation to that Parliament, and would be a Subject of Emulation to thoſe who ſhould come after. He thought himſelf perſonally oblig'd to return his Thanks to the Houſe of Commons, for the Regard they had had to his Honour, by the Eſtabliſhment of his Revenue. There was nothing he valued ſo much as the Eſteem and Love of his People; and as for their Sakes he avoided no Hazards during the War, ſo his whole Study and Care ſhould be to improve and continue to them the Advantages and Bleſſings of Peace: And he earneſtly deſir'd them all in their ſeveral Stations, to be vigilant in preſerving Peace and good Order, and in a due and regular Execution of the Laws, eſpecially thoſe againſt Profaneſs and Irreligion.

This

This being done, the Parliament for the preſent was prorogu'd to the ſecond of *Auguſt*; but on *July* the ſeventh diſſolv'd by Proclamation, and another Parliament at the ſame Time being call'd to ſit at *Weſtminſter* on the 24th of *Auguſt*, they did not by Reaſon of ſeveral Prorogations ſit till the *November* following: But while theſe Things were tranſacted, ſeveral Ambaſſies paſs'd between *England* and *France*, in which laſt Country, no Ambaſſador perhaps ever carry'd himſelf with greater Prudence, Honour and Magnificence than my Lord *Portland* did, or was ever ſo much careſs'd or reſpected, not only by the King, but all the Princes; the Particulars of his publick Entry, Audiences and Entertainments I paſs over, and come to obſerve that his Excellency being at a Review of the Troops of the Houſhold in the Plain of *Arches*, where not only the King and the Princes, but alſo King *James*, and the Titular Prince of *Wales*, were preſent; this laſt by his Father's Direction endeavour'd to join Converſation with the Lord *Woodſtock* the Ambaſſador's Son, but his Father order'd him to avoid him, as he himſelf did all thoſe belonging to the Court of *St. Germains*. At the ſame Review King *James* himſelf did all he could to engage the Lord *Cavendiſh*, and the other *Engliſh* Noblemen there to accoſt him; but in vain. My Lord *Portland* before the End of *June*, return'd into *England*, and put an End to this famous Ambaſſy, which coſt King *William* Fourſcore Thouſand Pounds, to little Purpoſe, it having been wiſely obſerv'd, that no Ambaſſador was ever more honoured or leſs ſucceſsful than my Lord *Portland*, who could obtain nothing either as to the Removal of King *James* out of *France*, or in Favour of the *French* Proteſtants, now under a freſh Perſecution. As for the Earl himſelf, he was ſo far from getting any Thing by this Embaſſy, that on the contrary he found at his Return Mr. *Keppel*, who ſome Time before was created Earl of *Albemarle*, had ſo advantageouſly improv'd his Abſence, as to become entire Maſter of the King's Confidence, a Weakneſs this wiſe Prince was ſubjected to, as well as others of much leſs Fame and Reputation in the World. This new Earl, at the King's firſt Coming over, was but his

An. Reg. 9

Earl of Portland *Ambaſſador to* France.

The Earl of Albemarle *a new Favourite.*

A.D. 1698 his Page, till by artful Inſinuations, he was made Maſter of the Robes, wherein he grew ſo much in Favour, that *Portland* daily loſt Ground by it: This Change at firſt pleaſed the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, *Albemarle* having made powerful Friends in both Nations, who envying the other Lord, were glad to ſee him in his Place, and to ſay the Truth, the Earl of *Albemarle* carry'd it ſo well towards the *Engliſh*, that many of the greateſt of them have held him in great Eſteem, and even ever after the King's Death; however the King ſtill retain'd an Affection for my Lord *Portland*, and imploy'd him in the Management of moſt Foreign Affairs, for which he was very capable.

Before the King went for *Holland* this Year, he was pleaſed to make the Duke of *Newcaſtle* Knight of the Garter, and then conſtituted the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Privy Seal, Duke of *Devonſhire*, the Earls of *Dorſet*, *Marlborough*, *Rumney* and *Orford*, with *Charles Montague*, Eſq; Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, to be Lords Juſtices of *England*, for the Adminiſtration of the Government, during his Majeſty's Abſence: Having alſo created *Chriſtopher Vane* of *Rabie* Caſtle, Eſq; a Baron of this Kingdom, by the Title of Lord *Bernard*, he imbark'd for *Holland* on the twenty firſt of *July*, from whence ſoon after his Arrival he went to give the old Duke of *Zell* a Viſit, he being a Prince whom his Majeſty had ever a very great Eſteem for, and uſed frequently to call him Father; they diverted themſelves much together during his Stay there, with Hunting eſpecially, and they told us, the King having taken a Stag alive, the Duke order'd a Collar to be put about his Neck, with an Inſcription, importing, *That he had been hunted in that Country by the King of* England; and then he was turned looſe again.

The King goes to Holland.

On the 2d of *October* his Majeſty was waited upon by the Elector of *Hanover*, and his Brother Prince *Erneſtus Auguſtus*, at *Gaur*, where alſo Mr. *Stepney*, his Envoy Extraordinary to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, came likewiſe to attend him with Letters from that Prince: At his Return to *Loo*, the Duke of *Bavaria* came to pay his Reſpects to his Majeſty.

We

We are to enter now into the Conſideration of an important Concern, and ſuch as had ſince no ſmall Influence upon the general Affairs of *Europe*; Orders were given to Count *Tallard*, the *French* Ambaſſador in *England*, to go and attend his Majeſty abroad, as if the *French* Court were jealous he was about carrying on ſome Negociation contrary to their Intereſt. But this, as it afterwards came to Light, was but a Blind; for before his Majeſty left *England* this Year, he was pleaſed to acquaint my Lord Chancellor *Somers*, that ſome Intimations had been given the Earl of *Portland*, when in *France*, that the *French* King inclin'd to come to an Agreement with his Majeſty, concerning the Succeſſion of the Crown of *Spain*, and that after he went over this Summer to *Holland*, Mr. Secretary *Vernon* communicated to the ſaid Lord *Somers*, then at *Tunbridge*, a Letter he had receiv'd, written by the Earl of *Portland* by the King's Order, wherein it was mentioned, that *Tallard* had declar'd to his Majeſty an Accommodation might be found out in Relation to the *Spaniſh* Succeſſion, in Caſe of the King's Death; and that his Majeſty had ſounded *France*, upon what Terms an Agreement might be made, and the then Conditions were near of this Nature, That the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria* ſhould have the Kingdom of *Spain*, the *Indies*, and the *Low-Countries*, and all that depended upon the *Spaniſh* Dominions, except *Naples* and *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, the Province of *Guipuſcoa* on this Side the *Pyrenees*, *Fontarabia* and St. *Sebaſtian*, *Final*, and the Places in *Tuſcany* of which *Spain* ſtood then poſſeſs'd, in Conſideration of which, *France* was abſolutely to renounce the Right it pretended to the Succeſſion, and *Milan* was to be given to the Arch-Duke *Charles*, the Emperor's ſecond Son.

An. Reg. 9.

Negociation of the firſt Treaty of Partition.

His Majeſty further commanded Mr. *Vernon* to ſpeak to my Lord *Somers* touching that Matter, and that his Lordſhip ſhould diſcourſe it with thoſe he thought he might truſt with that Secret, which his Letter requir'd ſhould be kept with the utmoſt Care, as a Matter of the higheſt Importance: At the ſame Time my Lord *Somers* receiv'd a Letter from the King, ſign'd by himſelf, and intimating, that *Tallard* had made ſome Propoſitions to make an Agreement

A. D. 1698 with his Majeſty touching the *Spaniſh* Succeſſion, and about which the Earl of *Portland* would write to Mr. *Vernon*, to the End, the King might have ſome Opinions upon that Affair, which requir'd the greateſt Secrecy, and wherein no Time was to be loſt; and for that Purpoſe his Majeſty commanded my Lord *Somers* to ſend full Powers to him under the Great Seal of *England*, with Blanks for the Names of Commiſſioners to treat with *Tallard*: And the King by his Letter was pleaſed to ſay, *He believ'd it might be done ſecretly; none but my Lord* Somers, *and Mr. Secretary* Vernon, *and thoſe to whom my Lord* Somers *and Mr. Secretary ſhould communicate the ſame, were to have any Knowledge of the Matter; and the Clerks, who were to write the full Powers ſhould not know what they were.* My Lord *Somers* immediately return'd *Portland*'s Letter to Mr. *Vernon*, and deſir'd him to communicate the Contents of it to the Earl of *Orford* and Mr. *Charles Montague*, ſince Lord *Halifax*, two of the then Lords Juſtices, who were then in *London*, and alſo to ſuch others, as they and Mr. *Vernon* ſhould think fit, who in Regard to the King's Command, to have that Affair kept ſecret, thought fit to impart it to the Duke of *Shrewsbury* only, as Mr. *Vernon* afterwards acquainted my Lord *Somers*.

Some Time after, my Lord *Halifax* and Mr. *Vernon* going down to *Tunbridge*, they and my Lord *Somers* diſcourſed together concerning the Partition Propoſal, after which *Somers* writ a Letter to his Majeſty, as his own Thoughts, and what was apprehended to be the Reſult of their Conſideration, wherein he humbly repreſented to his Majeſty,

Lord Somers's Letter to the King.

'First, That the Certainty of ſuch a Propoſal, as 'mention'd by *Tallard*, ſeem'd to be attended with 'very many ill Conſequences, if the *French* King did 'not act a ſincere Part; but that they were ſoon at 'Eaſe as to any Apprehenſions of that Sort, being 'fully aſſur'd, That his Majeſty would not act, but 'with the utmoſt Niceneſs in an Affair, wherein his 'Glory, and the Safety of *Europe* was ſo highly con-'cern'd: That the ſecond Thing they conſidered, was, 'The very ill Proſpect that was like to happen upon 'the Death of the King of *Spain*, in Caſe nothing

were

'were done previouſly towards providing againſt that *An. Reg.* 9
'Accident, which ſeem'd probably to be very near, the
'King of *France* then having ſo great a Force in ſuch
'a Readineſs, that he was in Condition to take Poſ-
'ſeſſion of *Spain*, before any other Prince could be
'ready to make a Stand: That his Majeſty was the
'beſt Judge, Whether that was the Caſe, who was ſo
'perfectly inform'd of the Circumſtances of all Parts
'abroad: But ſo far as it related to *England*, it would
'be Want of Duty not to give his Majeſty that clear
'Account, that there was a Deadneſs, and Want of
'Spirit in the Nation univerſally, ſo as not at all to
'be diſpoſed to the Thoughts of entring into a new
'War, and that they ſeem'd to be tir'd out with
'Taxes, to a Degree beyond what was diſcern'd until
'it appear'd upon the Occaſion of the then late Ele-
'ctions: That this was the Truth of the Fact, upon
'which his Majeſty would determine what Reſolu-
'tions were proper to be taken: The remaining Con-
'ſideration was, What would the Condition of *Eu-*
'*rope* be, if the Propoſal took Place? But of that
'they thought themſelves little capable of judging;
'but it ſeem'd that if *Sicily* was in the *French* Hands,
'they would be entirely Maſters of the *Levant* Trade;
'that if they were poſſeſs'd of *Final*, and thoſe other
'Sea-ports on that Side, whereby *Milan* would be
'entirely ſhut out from Relief by Sea, or any Com-
'merce, that Dutchy would be of little Signification
'in the Hands of any Prince; and that if the *French*
'King had Poſſeſſion of that Part of *Guipuſcoa*, which
'was mention'd in the Propoſal, beſides the Ports
'he would have in the Ocean, it ſeem'd he would
'have as eaſie a Way of invading *Spain* on that Side,
'as he had on the Side of *Catalonia*; but it was not
'to be hoped, that *France* ſhould give up it's Preten-
'ſions to ſo great a Succeſſion, without reaſonable Ad-
'vantages; and they were aſſur'd, his Majeſty would
'reduce the Terms as low as could be done, and make
'them, as far as was poſſible in the then preſent Cir-
'cumſtances of Things, ſuch as might be ſome Foun-
'dation for the future Tranquility of *Chriſtendom*,
'which all his Majeſty's Subjects could not but be
'convinc'd was his true Aim: And if it could be

'brought

A.D. 1698 ‘ brought to paſs, that *England* might be ſome Way
‘ a Gainer by that Tranſaction, whether it was by the
‘ *Elector of* Bavaria, who was the Gainer by his Ma-
‘ jeſty's Interpoſition in that Treaty, his coming to an
‘ Agreement to let the *Engliſh* into ſome Trade to
‘ the *Spaniſh* Plantations, or in any other Manner, it
‘ would wonderfully endear his Majeſty to his *Engliſh*
‘ Subjects.

‘ That it did not appear, in Caſe the Negociation
‘ ſhould proceed, what was done on his Majeſty's
‘ Part, in Order to make it take Place, whether any
‘ more was requir'd, than that the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*
‘ ſhould ſit ſtill, and *France* it ſelf was to ſee it exe-
‘ cuted, and if that were ſo, what Security ought to
‘ be expected? That if by their being *Neuters*, the
‘ *French* ſhould be more ſucceſsful, they would confine
‘ themſelves to the Terms of the Treaty, and not at-
‘ tempt to make farther Advantages of their Succeſs?

Theſe were the Sentiments of my Lord *Somers*, Mr. *Montague* and Mr. *Vernon*, in Reference to the Partition Treaty; my Lord of *Orford* gave his Opinion againſt it; what the Duke of *Shrewsbury* ſaid, we cannot learn: However the Negociation was carry'd on, and on the 19th of *Auguſt* the ſame was concluded, and the Import thereof was,

The firſt Treaty of Partition.

‘ That the Peace of *Ryſwick* ſhould be confirm'd:
‘ That in Conſideration of the ill State of the King
‘ of *Spain*'s Health, and for preſerving the publick
‘ Peace, in Caſe the ſaid Prince ſhould dye without
‘ Iſſue, it was agreed, That the Kingdoms of *Naples*
‘ and *Sicily*, with the Places then depending up-
‘ on the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, ſituate on the Coaſts of
‘ *Tuſcany*, or the adjacent Iſlands, comprehended under
‘ the Name of *Sancto Stephano*, *Porto Hercole*, *Orbitello*,
‘ *Telamone*, *Portolongo*, *Piombino*; the Marquiſate of
‘ *Final*, the Province of *Guipuſcoa*, particularly the
‘ Towns of *Fontarabia* and St. *Sebaſtian*, and eſpecially
‘ the Port *Paſſage*; and likewiſe all the Places on the
‘ *French* Side of the *Pyrenees*, or the other Mountains
‘ of *Navarre*, *Alaoa* or *Biſcay*, on the Side of the Pro-
‘ vince of *Guipuſcoa*, with all the Ships and Gallies
‘ and other Apurtenances belonging to the ſaid Gal-
‘ lies, ſhould be given in Conſideration of his Right,
‘ to the *Dauphin*. That

'That the Crown of *Spain*, and the other Kingdoms *An. Reg. 9.*
'and Places both within and without *Europe*, ſhould
'deſcend to the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria*, of whom
'his Father the Elector, was to be Tutor and Admi-
'niſtrator till he came of Age.

'The Dutchy of *Milan* was reſerved and allotted
'to Arch-Duke *Charles* the Emperor's ſecond Son.

The Treaty was to be communicated to the Emperor and the Elector of *Bavaria*, by the King of *Great-Britain* and the States-General, and if they did not agree to it, then his Proportion, ſo not agreeing, ſhould remain in Sequeſtration for a Time, till Things could be brought to a Temperament: And in Caſe the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria* ſhould come to inherit his ſaid Share, and yet dye before his Father without Iſſue, the Elector was to ſucceed him in thoſe Dominions, and his Heirs after him. Likewiſe the Dutchy of *Milan* was, upon the Refuſal of the Arch-Duke to accept of his Share, to be ſequeſtred to and govern'd by the Prince of *Vaudemont*, and after him by his Son Prince *Charles* of *Vaudemont*.

The Lords Juſtices, in his Majeſty's Abſence were very careful in the due Adminiſtration of the Government; and finding the Owling Trade was ſtill continu'd, they put forth a Proclamation for preventing the Exportation of Wool; another againſt Foreſtalling and Engroſſing of Corn; and a third to reſtrain the Exportation of Corn: About the ſame Time the Parliament having been prorogu'd to the 29th of *November*, a Proclamation was iſſu'd out, That they ſhould then ſit and tranſact Buſineſs; but his Majeſty being not able to land in *England* before the 3d of *December*, they met on the 9th, when he told them,

'He had no Doubt but they were met together *The King's*
'with Hearts fully diſpos'd to do what was for the *Speech in*
'Safety, Honour and Happineſs of the Kingdom; and *Parliament*
'that was all he ask'd of them. In Order to that,
'two Things principally ſeem'd to require their Con-
'ſideration. The one, What Strength ought to be
'maintain'd at Sea, and what Force kept up at Land
'for that Year; all that he ſhould obſerve to them
'upon this Head, was, That the flouriſhing of Trade,
'the ſupporting of Credit, and the Quiet of People's

'Minds

A.D. 1698 ‘ Minds at Home, would depend upon the Opinion ‘ they had of their Security; and to preſerve to *Eng-* ‘ *land* the Weight and Influence it had at preſent on ‘ the Councils and Affairs Abroad, it would be requi- ‘ ſite *Europe* ſhould ſee, they would not be wanting to ‘ themſelves. The ſecond Thing as of great Conſe- ‘ quence, was the making ſome farther Progreſs to- ‘ wards diſcharging the Debts, which the Nation ‘ had contracted by Reaſon of the long and expenſive ‘ War. In this the publick Intereſt, as well as Juſtice ‘ was concern'd; and he thought an *Engliſh* Parlia- ‘ ment could never make ſuch a Miſtake as not to ‘ hold Sacred all Parliamentary Engagements.

Having earneſtly recommended theſe Things to the Commons, to provide ſuch Supplies, as they ſhould judge neceſſary for theſe ſeveral Occaſions, He added, ‘ That he thought it would be happy if ſome effectual ‘ Expedient could be found for employing the Poor, ‘ which might tend to the great Increaſe of our Ma- ‘ nufactures, as well as remove a heavy Burden ‘ from the People. He alſo hoped they would employ ‘ their Thoughts about ſome good Bills for the Ad- ‘ vancement of Trade, and for the further Diſcou- ‘ ragement of Vice and Profaneſs. That the Things ‘ he had mention'd to them being of common Con- ‘ cern, he could not but hope for Unanimity and ‘ Diſpatch.

I confeſs, I cannot well tell what to make of the preſent Juncture; his Majeſty had been very Intent laſt Summer to have the Treaty of Partition made for ſecuring the *Spaniſh* Succeſſion, and conſequently preſerving the Peace of *Europe*, which could not well be diſturb'd by any Body but the *French*, who now had another Game to play by their Ambaſſador the Marquis of *Harcourt*, at the Court of *Madrid*: The Queen of *Spain*, who was Aunt to the King of the *Romans*, in Concert with Count *Harrach*, uſed her utmoſt to diſappoint them, by planting her own Creatures in the King's Council, making the Prince of *Heſſe-Darmſtadt* Governour of *Catalonia*, Prince *Vandemont* of *Milan*, and Prince *Eugene* was deſign'd to be Vice-Roy of *Navarr*, but oppos'd in it: The Duke of *Medina Celi* was continu'd in his Government of *Naples*.

French Intrigues in Spain about the Succeſſion.

Thus

Thus Things ſtood when *Harcourt* came to *Madrid*: *An. Reg.* 9
His Inſtructions were, that if he could not procure the *Spaniſh* Crown to be ſettled on one of the Dauphin's Sons, he ſhould endeavour to hinder any of the Emperor's Children to have it, purſuant to the Will of *Philip* IV. The *French* King at the ſame Time caus'd a conſiderable Body of Troops to march to the Frontiers of *Spain*; and ſeveral Ships of War and Gallies to go into the *Spaniſh* Ports: The Marquiſs's main Argument to thoſe inclin'd to hear him, was, That *Philip* IV. had exerted his Power too far in diſpoſing of the Crown, that the Dauphin was next in Blood, and that the Duke of *Anjou* his ſecond Son, who was young, and might mould him as they pleas'd, would be a proper Perſon to ſucceed, and upon Refuſal of him, deſir'd they would take the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria*, all the Aim of *France* being to keep the *Spaniſh* Crown from falling to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, already, but too powerful; the Queen having her Eye on all the Motions of *Harcourt*, carry'd the King to *Toledo*, without allowing any Foreign Ambaſſador to follow him; *Harcourt* ſoon perceiv'd her Drifts, and finding *Harrach* no more to be ſeen at *Madrid*, he haſted under Pretence of preſenting a Memorial with his own Hand, by Order, to *Toledo*; the Queen ſurpriz'd at his Arrival caus'd the King to acquaint him, that he had left the Cardinal of *Corduba* (one of the Queen's Creatures) at *Madrid*, to take Care of Foreign Affairs, to whom he might communicate his Memorial, and that he only came thither to recover his Health, and not to trouble himſelf about Buſineſs; *Harcourt* after this unſucceſsful Journey, bethought himſelf of another Stratagem, and returning to *Madrid*, ſo powerfully wrought on the Ambition of Cardinal *Portocarrero*, that he engag'd him in the Intereſt of *France*.

Tho' King *William* knew nothing of this Intrigue of *France*, yet he was deſirous to keep a good Body of Troops on Foot, as well as to have a good Navy at Sea; but as Things then appear'd, the Commons, who thought that Soldiers were the moſt uſeleſs and burthenſome People imaginable, in Time of Peace, an ill Example and dangerous to Poſterity,

A.D. 1698 rity, very vigorouſly puſh'd on a Bill for granting an Aid to his Majeſty for disbanding the Army, and other neceſſary Occaſions, to which the King gave his Royal Aſſent on the firſt of *February*; as alſo to an Act for preventing the making and ſelling of Buttons made of Cloth, Serge, *&c.* and another to prohibit the Exportation of Corn for one Year; and then ſpoke to them in this Manner.

1699.

The King's Speech in Parliament

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I *Came to paſs the Bill for Disbanding the Army, as ſoon as I underſtood it was ready for me. Though in our preſent Circumſtances there appears great Hazard in breaking ſuch a number of the Troops; and tho' I might think my ſelf unkindly us'd, That theſe Guards who came over with me, to your Aſſiſtance, and have conſtantly attended me in all the Actions wherein I have engaged, ſhould be removed from me; yet it is my fix'd Opinion, That nothing can be ſo fatal to us, as that any Diſtruſt or Jealouſy ſhould ariſe between Me and My People, which I muſt own, would have been very unexpected, after what I have undertaken, ventured and acted, for the reſtoring and ſecuring of their Liberties.*

I have thus plainly told you the only Reaſon which has induc'd me to paſs this Bill; And now I think my ſelf obliged, in Diſcharge of the Truſt repoſed in Me, and for My own Juſtification, that no ill Conſequences may lie at my Door, to tell you as plainly my Judgment, That the Nation is left too much expos'd.

It is therefore incumbent upon you, to take this Matter into your ſerious Conſideration, and effectually to provide ſuch a Strength, as is neceſſary for the Safety of the Kingdom, and the Preſervation of the Peace which God hath given us.

Commons Addreſs.

This produc'd an Addreſs from the Commons, wherein they ſet forth, 'How ſenſible they were of 'the Difficulties and Labours he had ſuſtain'd, and 'the Hazards he had run in reſcuing their Religion 'and Liberties, and giving Peace to *Chriſtendom*; they 'thank'd him for his Good-Will and Affection to his 'People, and the undeniable Proofs he gave of his 'Readineſs to comply with their Deſires in Parliament; and laſtly, aſſur'd him, he ſhould never have 'Reaſon to think his Commons undutiful or unkind

'to him; but they would always ſupport his Perſon *An. Reg.* 10
'and Government againſt all his Enemies.

His Anſwer was, 'That he took their Addreſs *The King's Anſwer.*
'very kindly; that he was fully ſatisfied of their Duty
'and Affection; and did not doubt, but they would
'always act in the Manner they had expreſt upon this
'Occaſion.

The Lords likewiſe in their Addreſs preſented to him
'Their moſt hearty Thanks for his gracious Expreſ- *The Lords*
'ſions, particularly, that he was pleaſed to acquaint *Addreſs to*
'both Houſes of Parliament; He came to paſs the *the King.*
'Bill for Disbanding the Army as ſoon as he under-
'ſtood it was ready; and that it was his fixt Opinion,
'That nothing could be ſo fatal to us, as that any
'Diſtruſt or Jealouſy ſhould ariſe between him and
'his People. And likewiſe for his great Care and
'Concern for the Safety of the Kingdom upon all
'Occaſions.

The Army accordingly was reduc'd, according to the late Act, in *England*, to the Number of Seven Thouſand Men, which went only under the Name of Guards and Garriſons, and Twelve Thouſand were allow'd to be kept up in *Ireland*, and that Kingdom coming now to be in a very flouriſhing Condition, they were requir'd to maintain them; they had a Parliament held there ſome Time before, and the Royal Aſſent given to ſeveral Bills, one was for raiſing a Land-Tax of 22000 *l.* for building Barracks for the Army; one for laying a Duty on Woollen Manufactures exported; for incouraging Houſes or Churches to be built, for Confirming the Acts of Settlement and Explanation; preſerving the Game; againſt Gaming; for planting of Trees; preventing Papiſts from being Sollicitors; for arbitrating Differences; regulating Fees, *&c.*

Among the Troops which were to be reduc'd, or Disbanded, Foreigners were particularly included, whereby the King was neceſſitated to ſend away the Old Regiment of Blew Foot-Guards, who had follow'd his Fortune every where; with theſe his Majeſty was very loath to part, and indeed could not without Regret; therefore he ſent a Meſſage by my Lord *Ranelagh* to the Commons, not only ſigned by him-

A. D. 1699 himſelf, but all of it of his own Hand-Writing, to this Effect,

A Meſſage from the King by my Lord Ranelaugh *to the Houſe of Commons*

'That the King was pleas'd to let the Houſe know, 'that the neceſſary Preparations were made for tranſ-'porting the Guards who came with him into *Eng-'land*, and that he intended to ſend them away im-'mediately, unleſs out of Conſideration to him, the 'Houſe ſhould be diſpoſed to find a Way for continu-'ing them longer in his Service, which his Majeſty 'would take very kindly: But inſtead of a complying

Commons Addreſs.

Anſwer, they ſaid in their Addreſs, 'That the late 'Diſbanding, gave great Satisfaction to the Subjects; 'and his Readineſs to comply with the punctual Exe-'cution of it, would prevent all Occaſions of Diſtruſt 'or Jealouſy between him and his People. That they 'were mightily troubled they could not comply with 'what he propoſed in his Meſſage, and at the ſame 'Time have due Regard to the Conſtitution he came 'over to reſtore, and ſo often expoſed his Royal Per-'ſon to preſerve; and had ſo often in his Declaration 'promiſed to ſend all Foreign Troops that came over 'with him back again. And laſtly, That as nothing 'could make the Kingdom more happy, than an en-'tire Confidence between his Majeſty and his People; 'the beſt Way to effect it was, to truſt his ſacred Per-'ſon with his own Subjects, who had ſo eminently 'ſignalized themſelves in the late War upon all Oc-'caſions.

To this Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return this pithy and remarkable Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

King's Anſwer.

I Came hither to reſtore the ancient Conſtitution of this Government; I have had all poſſible Regard to it ſince my Coming, and am reſolv'd through the Courſe of my Reign, to endeavour to preſerve it entire in all the Parts of it.

I have a full Confidence in the Affections of my People, and am well aſſur'd they have the ſame in me, and I will never give them juſt Cauſe to alter this Opinion.

As to my Subjects, who ſerved during the War, I am an Eye-Witneſs of their Bravery, and of their Zeal for my Perſon and Government, and I have not been wanting to expreſs my Senſe of this to my Parliaments, as well as

upon other Occaſions. I have all the Reaſon to truſt and rely upon them that a Prince can have, and I am ſatisfy'd there is not a Man among them capable of entertaining a Thought, that what was propoſed in my Meſſage proceeded from any Diſtruſt of them. An. Reg 10

It ſhall be my Study to the utmoſt of my Power to perform the Part of a juſt and good King: And as I will ever be ſtrictly and nicely careful of obſerving my Promiſes to my Subjects, ſo I will not doubt of their tender Regards to me.

This Anſwer ſeem'd to be pleaſing to the Commons, and they proceeded to other Matters, and on the 14th of *March* his Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral Bills, and among others, to one for Prohibiting the Diſtilling of Corn; for enlarging our *Ruſſia* Trade; for preventing the irregular Proceedings of Sheriffs and others in Reſpect to Returns of Members of Parliament; for repairing of *Yarmouth* Harbour, and making the *Tone* navigable; they had likewiſe under Conſideration not only the preſent but ſome paſt Miſmanagement of our Maritime Affairs, in Relation to which they repreſented ſome Grievances in an Addreſs to his Majeſty, and receiv'd this Anſwer, *Acts paſſed.*

Gentlemen,

I Will conſider your Addreſs; it is my Deſire that all Sorts of Miſmanagements and Irregularities ſhould be prevented or redreſs'd: You may be aſſur'd, I will take the beſt Care I can in Relation to the Navy, *the right Management whereof is of ſo great Concern to the Kingdom.* *His Majeſty's Anſwer to the Commons Addreſs.*

My Lord of *Orford*, who was both Treaſurer of the *Navy*, and one of the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High-Admiral of *England*, and ſeem'd to be more particularly ſtruck at by the Addreſs, ſome Time after laid down all his Places: In the mean Time that we may draw on this Seſſion of Parliament to a Cloſure, His Majeſty on the 4th of *May* paſſed ſeveral Bills ready prepared for him, and particularly a Money Bill of 1484015 *l.* 1 *s.* 11 *d.* ½. A Bill of Duties upon Sweets, *&c.* one for encouraging the *Newfound-Land* Trade; for preventing the Exportation of Wool; againſt Burglaries; for a free Market at *Billingſgate*; ſuppreſſing of Lotteries; for enabling

A. D. 1699 Soldiers that had ſerv'd in the War to exerciſe Trades; and for their Officers to account with them; and for making the *Trent*, *Air*, and *Calder* Navigable.

This done, His Majeſty in his Speech told them,

The King's Speech in Parliament

'They had ſate ſo many Months, that the Seaſon of 'the Year, as well as their particular Affairs, made it 'reaſonable to have a Receſs; that he took it for 'granted they had finiſh'd all the Bills, which for the 'preſent they thought requiſite to be paſs'd into Laws, 'and he had given his Aſſent to all they had preſent-'ed to him. If any Thing ſhould be found wanting 'for their Safety, the Support of publick Credit, by 'making good the Faith of the Kingdom as it ſtood 'engag'd by Parliamentary Securities, and for Diſ-'charge of the Debts occaſion'd by the War, or to-'wards the advancing of Trade, the ſuppreſſing of 'Vice, and the employing the Poor, which were all 'the Things he had propoſed to their Conſideration 'when they met firſt, he could not doubt but effectual 'Care would be taken of them next Winter; and he 'wiſh'd no Inconvenience might happen in the mean 'Time.

Then the Lord Chancellor having prorogu'd the Parliament to the 1ſt of *June*, the King ſoon after made the Earl of *Jerſey*, Principal Secretary of State, the Earl of *Pembroke* Preſident of the Council, and the Lord Viſcount *Lonſdale*, Lord Privy-Seal; Col. *Coddrington* was made Governour of the *Leeward-Iſlands*; the Lord *Ferrers* a Privy-Counſellor; and his Majeſty being near upon his Departure for *Holland*, made the Lord Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor *Somers*, Lord Preſident, Lord Privy-Seal, the Duke of *Devonſhire*, the Earl of *Bridgwater*, the Earl of *Jerſey*, and *Charles Montague*, Eſq; firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, Lords Juſtices of *England* in his Abſence.

The King at *Loo*, receiv'd Letters from the *Grand Seignior*, acknowledging His good Offices in mediating the Peace of *Carlowitz*, between the Chriſtian Princes and the Port; and the States of *Holland*, not long after, put forth a Placaert, requiring That all ſuch Perſons as had been declared Rebels in *England*, ſhould depart their Dominions. The Old and Brave Duke of

of *Zell* came to *Loo* to visit the King about the latter End of *August*, and not long after the Czar's Letter came to his Hands, being in acknowledgment for the good Offices of his Mediation in the Truce between him and the *Ottoman* Port. *An. Reg. 10*

The King was much teaz'd now about the *Scotch India* Company, who having made a Settlement at *Darien* in *America*, the *Spanish* Ambassador presented a Memorial against it: The Company by Memorials and Addresses were not wanting to vindicate their own Conduct, which yet could not hinder an Order from the Secretary of State to the Governour of *Jamaica*, forbidding all the King's Subjects there, and in his other Plantations, to give them any Assistance and Relief, against which the Company and the *Scotch* Nation made long, just and frequent Complaints; but with little Hopes of Redress.

The King interposes about the Succession of Newschattel.

In the Interim a Contest arose between the Prince of *Conti* and the Dutchess of *Nemours* about the Succession of *Neufchattel* a Protestant City, and Principality on the Borders of *Switzerland*, whose Sovereign was the late Duke of *Longueville*. Now the Parliament of *Paris* having made a Decree in Favour of that Prince, whose Interest was back'd by the *French* King himself, to whom the Dutchess would not refer the Decision of her Cause: The Prince to support his Pretensions, and to obviate the Designs of his Competitor, went thither in Person, where after he had done all that lay in his Power by Letters, Memorials, Caresses, and large Promises, to draw the States and their Confederates, the *Swiss Cantons*, to own him for the next and immediate Successor to the Dutchess; Mr. *Hervart*, the King of *Great-Britain*'s Envoy, presented him with a Memorial, setting forth his Right of Succession to that Sovereignty, and the Dutchess of *Nemours* with another, wherein he imparted to her from the King the Contents of the other, and that he would give Proofs of his favourable Inclinations towards her upon all Occasions. The Council of *Neufchattel*, as well as the Dutchess, in their answer to the Envoy, made great Acknowledgments of his Majesty's Favours; nay the Prince himself by his Memorial shewed great Complaisance and Respect to his Majesty; and having

*A.D.*1699 Orders to return to the *French* Court, the *French* King did not now think it proper to embroil himſelf with the King of *England*, and ſo this Matter dy'd.

The King in his Speech to the Parliament on the 16th of *November* following, having taken Notice to them, 'That their common Security requir'd a farther Proviſion ſhould be made for the Safety of the Kingdom by Sea and Land; and that he thought it neceſſary to take Care of the Repairs of the Ships, and of the Fortifications. He ſaid, He could not omit to put them in Mind of another Matter, in which ſo great a Number of his Subjects was concern'd, and wherein the Honour of the Kingdom, and the Faith of Parliaments was ſo far engaged, that their future Security ſeem'd to depend upon it, which was the making good the Deficiencies of the Funds, and the diſcharging the publick Debts contracted by Reaſon of the War. That he hoped that no Seſſion would end without ſomething done towards leſſening them. Then having mention'd a Debt due to the Prince of *Denmark*, and earneſtly recommended it to the Commons, he added, There was nothing he ſhould more rejoice in, than that he was not under the Neceſſity of ſo often asking Aids of his People: But as the Reaſon of it was evident, becauſe the Funds formerly apply'd to defray the publick Expence, were now anticipated for Payment of the Debts of the Kingdom; ſo it was his Satisfaction that they all ſaw that nothing of what was demanded was for any perſonal Uſe of his. And he faithfully aſſur'd them no Part of what was given, ſhould be diverted from any Purpoſe for which it was deſign'd.

The King's Speech in Parliament

'He believ'd the Nation was already ſenſible of the good Effects of Peace, by the manifeſt Increaſe of Trade, which he ſhould make it his Buſineſs to encourage by all Means in his Power. Probably it might receive an Advantage, if ſome good Bill were prepar'd for the more effectual preventing and puniſhing unlawful and clandeſtine Trading, which did not only tend to defraud the publick, but prejudiced the fair Merchant, and diſcourag'd our own Manufactures.

'The Increaſe of the Poor is become a Burden to *An. Reg.* 10
'the Kingdom, and their looſe and idle Life did in
'ſome Meaſure contribute to that Depravation of
'Manners which was complain'd of. Whether the
'Ground of that Evil was from Defects of Laws al-
'ready made, or in the Execution of them, deſerv'd
'their Conſideration. As it was an indiſpenſible Du-
'ty, That the Poor, who were not able to help them-
'ſelves, ſhould be maintained; ſo he thought it ex-
'treamly deſirable, that ſuch as were able and willing
'ſhould not want Employment; and ſuch as were ob-
'ſtinate and unwilling, ſhould be compelled to La-
'bour.

The Concluſion of the Speech ran thus, 'I have a
'full Aſſurance of the good Affections of my People,
'which I ſhall endeavour to preſerve by a conſtant
'Care of their juſt Rights and Liberties, by maintain-
'ing the eſtabliſh'd Religion, by ſeeing the Courſe of
'Juſtice kept ſteady and equal, by countenancing Ver-
'tue and diſcouraging Vice, and by declining no
'Difficulties nor Dangers where their Welfare and
'Proſperity may be concern'd. Theſe are my Reſolu-
'tions; and I am perſwaded that you are come toge-
'ther with Purpoſes on your Part, ſuitable to theſe on
'Mine. Since then our Aims are only for the gene-
'ral Good, let us act with Confidence in one another,
'which will not fail, by God's Bleſſing, to make me
'a happy King, and you a happy flouriſhing People.

The Commons ſoon after having addreſs'd the King, among other Things, to ſhew Marks of his Diſpleaſure towards all that durſt attempt to miſrepreſent their Proceedings to him, he made them this Anſwer,

Gentlemen,

'MY Parliaments have done ſo great Things for *The King's Anſwer to the Commons Addreſs.*
'me, and have upon all proper Occaſions ex-
'preſs'd ſo great a Senſe of their Kindneſs; and my
'Opinion has been ſo often declar'd, That the Hap-
'pineſs of any *Engliſh* King depends upon an entire
'Correſpondence between him and his Parliament,
'that it may not ſeem ſtrange for me to aſſure you,
'That no Perſon has ever yet dared to go about to
'miſrepreſent to me the Proceedings of either Houſe:
'Had I found any ſuch, they would immediately have

A.D. 1699. ‘ felt the higheſt Marks of my Diſpleaſure. It is a ‘ Juſtice I owe, not only to my Parliament, but to e- ‘ very one of my Subjects, To judge of them by their ‘ Actions; and this Rule I will ſteadily purſue: If any ‘ ſhall hereafter attempt to put me upon other Me- ‘ thods, by Calumnies or Miſrepreſentations, they will ‘ not only fail of Succeſs, but ſhall be look'd upon and ‘ treated by me as one of my worſt Enemies.

Gentlemen,

‘ I am pleaſed to ſee by your Addreſs, that you ‘ have the ſame Thoughts of the great Advantage ‘ which will enſue to the Kingdom from our mutual ‘ Confidence; as I expreſs'd to both Houſes at the ‘ opening of this Seſſion: I take very kindly the Aſſu- ‘ rance you give me, of uſing your utmoſt Care and ‘ Endeavours to prevent and diſcourage all falſe Ru- ‘ mours and Reports reflecting upon me and my Go- ‘ vernment; and I faithfully promiſe you, That no ‘ Actions of mine ſhall give a juſt Ground for any ‘ Miſunderſtanding between me and my People.

Commiſſioners having been appointed ſome time before by the Commons to inſpect into the *Iriſh* forfeited Eſtates, on the 15th of *December*, made their Report to the Commons, wherein firſt they laid before them an Account of all the Eſtates belonging to Perſons outlaw'd ſince the 15th of *February* 1688-9, they conſiſted of 1060792 Acres, worth per *Annum*, 211623 *l.* 6 *s.* and 3 *d.* total Value 2685130 *l.* beſides ſeveral Denominations in ſeveral Counties, to which no Number of Acres could be added, by Reaſon of the Imperfections of the Surveys; and in the next Place what Proportions of theſe Lands had been reſtored to the old Proprietors, by Vertue of the Articles of *Lymerick* and *Galway*, and by the King's Favour. Several Perſons were reſtored by Vertue of Letters from Queen *Mary* to the then Governours of that Kingdom, and others, by Commiſſioners afterwards appointed under the Great Seal of *Ireland*, which Adjudications of 233106 Acres of Land, amounting in yearly Value to 55763 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* Value total was 724923 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* Then they took Notice of the Reverſals of Out-Lawries, which were of two Sorts, firſt ſuch as had been in Purſuance of Adjudications,

and

and ſuch as were reverſed by his Majeſty or the late Queen's Orders. That the Eſtates reſtored to the ſeveral Perſons pardoned, or that had reverſed their Out-Lawries by the King's Favour contained 74733 Acres worth *per Annum* 20069 *l.* 8 *s.* 3 *d.* Value total 260863 *l.* 7 *s.* 3 *d.* and that it appear'd to them probable That many of the Perſons had obtain'd his Majeſty's Favour by Gratifications to ſuch Perſons as had abuſed his Royal Compaſſion. But that when they touch'd on that Subject, they found Difficulties too great to be overcome; moſt of theſe Matters being tranſacted in private, and with Perſons out of that Kingdom; however they would lay before them ſome Inſtances, where it appear'd to them that Money had been given to reſtore Perſons Forfeiting to their Eſtates. That the Lord *Bellew* releaſed a Statute-Staple of 1000 *l.* Principal Money, and 7 or 800 Pounds Intereſt to the Lord *Raby* now Earl of *Strafford*, (which was due from Sir *William Wentworth* his Father, to the Earl of *Dulcek*, Father to the Lord *Bellew*) in Conſideration that he would uſe his Intereſt with his Majeſty to procure his Pardon, which he did accordingly, and his Pardon ſoon after paſſed; that he alſo releaſed to the Lord *Romney* all the Profits of his Eſtate which his Lordſhip had then enjoyed near 3 Years, amounting to about as many Thouſand Pounds, in Conſideration his Lordſhip would not give him any Moleſtation in paſſing his Pardon. *An. Reg.* 10

That *John Kerdiff*, of *Kerdiff* Town in the County of *Dublin*, Gent. gave to Mrs. *Margaret Uniack* 200 *l.* or thereabouts, to make Uſe of her Intereſt with the Lord *Romney*, to obtain his Majeſty's Letter to have his Outlawry reverſed, which was accordingly done, tho' the particular Caſe of this Man as appeared to them, deſerved Compaſſion. That Sir *John Morris* paid to Mr. *Richard Uniack* 500 *l.* whereof 300 l. was paid to Mrs. *Margaret Uniack*, for her Intereſt in the Lord *Romney* to procure his Pardon, which was accordingly done. That *Harvey Morris*, Eſq; gave 100 *l.* to Mrs. *Margaret Uniack* to obtain his Majeſty's Pardon, which was accordingly done.

That *John Huſſey* of *Leſtip*, Eſq; upon his being informed by Mr. *Bray* and Mr. *Roſcoe*, Agents to the

A.D. 1699 Lord *Athlone*, That he could not get his Outlawry reverſed without giving a general Releaſe of all Demands to the Lord *Athlone*, which he did, whereby a Mortgage of 300 *l.* which he had on the Lord *Lymerick*'s Eſtate, then in Grant to the Lord *Athlone*, was releaſed.

That *Edmund Roch*, Gent. gave to Mr. *Richard Darling*, Agent to the Lord *Romney*, 500 *l.* for his Intereſt in procuring his Pardon, which by the Means of the Lord *Romney* was obtain'd, as they believ'd; But the ſaid *Roch* was Outlawed on the Statute of Foreign Treaſons, tho' never out of the Kingdom.

That *John Bourk*, Eſq; commonly called Lord *Bophin*, agreed to pay 7500 *l.* to Mr. *Andrew Card* for the Uſe of the Lord *Albemarle*, in Conſideration he would procure his Majeſty's Letter to have him reſtored to his Eſtate and Blood: 3000 *l.* of the ſaid Sum was to be paid when he was reſtor'd to his Eſtate, and the Reſidue ſometime after. In Purſuance of the ſaid Agreement, a Letter was ſent to the Lords-Juſtices to be communicated to the Commiſſioners of the Court of Claims in Favour of the Lord *Bophin*, in Order to have him adjudged within the Articles of *Galway*; but nothing being done thereon, it was agreed, That a Bill ſhould be tranſmitted into *England*, in Order to paſs into a Law in *Ireland*, to reſtore the Lord *Bophin* to his Eſtate and Blood; the Conſideration ſuggeſted in the Bill was, to educate his Children in the Proteſtant Religion, and to Set his Eſtate to Proteſtants. It was further provided in the ſaid Bill, That 9000 *l.* ſhould be raiſed upon the ſaid Eſtate for Payment of Debts, and a certain Part of the ſaid Eſtate appropriated for the Maintenance and Proviſion for the Children; but in Reality, 7500 *l.* of the ſaid Money was to be paid to the Earl of *Albemarle*, and the Remainder, as they believ'd, to the other Perſons concern'd in Negociating the ſaid Agreement. That that Bill was brought into the Houſe of Commons of *Ireland*, but the Agreement taking Wind, and the Houſe reſenting that their Authority ſhould be made Uſe of to ſupport ſuch a Clandeſtine Bargain, and finding ſeveral Allegations in the Bill falſe, they rejected it. Afterwards a new Agreement was made, (*viz.*)

(*viz.*) That there ſhould be a Grant to the Lord *Roſs* in Truſt, That the Money to be advanced for procuring the ſaid Grant, ſhould be firſt raiſed out of the Eſtate; and next, That the Profits ſhould be applied to the Payment of Debts, and after to the Uſe of the Family of *Clanrickard*. In Purſuance of the Agreements aforeſaid, a Letter was procured from his Majeſty, and 3000 *l.* paid to *Thomas Broderick*, Eſq; for the Benefit of the Lord *Albemarle*. *An. Reg.* 10

Then proceeding to the Grants that had been made, and the Cuſtodiams then in Being; they obſerved there had been ſeventy ſix of both Sorts, ſince the Battle of the *Boyne*, under the Great Seal of *Ireland*; and ſome of the moſt conſiderable Grants were theſe,

1. To the Lord *Romney* three then in Being, containing 49517 Acres, the Conſideration, Services done.

2. To the Earl of *Albemarle*, two, containing 108633 Acres, in Poſſeſſion and Reverſion, Conſideration, Services done.

3. To the Lord *Woodſtock* 135820 Acres, no particular Conſideration mention'd in the Grant.

4. To the Earl of *Athlone* two Grants, containing 26148 Acres, Conſideration, many good and faithful Services by him perform'd.

5. To the Earl of *Rochford* two Grants, containing 39871 Acres, Conſideration, Services done.

6. To the Marquiſs of *Pinzar* two Grants, containing 30512 Acres, Conſideration, Services done.

7. To the Lord *Conningsby* 5966 Acres, with ſeveral Chiefries, Tythes, and many Houſes in the City of *Dublin*, with 10000 *l.* Mortgage; Conſideration, Services done.

8. To the Lord *Mountjoy* 11070 Acres, for 21 Years, in Conſideration of his Services in the War of *Ireland*, the Loſſes he ſuffer'd in his Eſtate, the Impriſonment of his Father in the Baſtile, and his being kill'd in the Battle of *Steynkirk*.

9. To *Thomas Keightley*, Eſq; two Grants, containing 1381 Acres for 99 Years, as a Portion for his Daughter Mrs. *Katherine Keightley*, who was dependant on her late Majeſty Queen *Mary* of ever bleſſed Memory;

A.D. 1699 Memory; and in Conſideration of a Penſion of 400 *l.* *per Ann.* and his Loſſes by the War.

10. To Colonel *Guſtavus Hamiltom*, 5382 Acres, whereof 1900 were no Part of the Forfeitures; Conſideration, his great and early Services in the War of *Ireland*, his Wading through the *Shannon*, and Storming the Town of *Athlone* at the Head of the *Engliſh* Grenadiers.

11. To Dr. *John Leſly* 16077 Acres; Conſideration, his early Services in the War of *Ireland*, his great Expence in Raiſing and Arming conſiderable Numbers of Men, and Fighting at the Head of them in ſeveral Engagements.

12. To *Thomas Pendergraſs*, Eſq; now Sir *Thomas Pendergraſs*, Baronet, two Grants, containing 7082 Acres, upon the moſt valuable Conſideration of his great Services in diſcovering a moſt barbarous and bloody Conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, to deſtroy the Liberties of *England*, and in Conſequence the Ptoteſtant Religion throughout *Europe*.

13. To Mr. *John Baker* 1647 Acres, in Conſideration of the great and memorable Services his Father Collonel *Henry Baker* perform'd in the Defence of the City of *Londonderry*.

14. To *James Corry*, Eſq; two Grants; one of a Mortgage of Two Thouſand Pounds, in Fee, of ſeveral Lands in the County of *Wicklow*, due to Sir *Edward Scot* from the Earl of *Tyrone*; the other of 1025 Acres; the Conſiderations mention'd in the Letters Patents, were, his Houſe being burnt, and his having furniſh'd the Garriſon of *Iniskilling* with Proviſions and Materials to the Value of 3000 *l.* at his own Expence. But enquiring into the Merits of this Gentleman, it appear'd to the Commiſſioners, That he gave no Aſſiſtance to the Garriſon of *Iniskilling*, That in the Town of *Iniskilling* he publickly declared, he hoped to ſee all thoſe hang'd that took up Arms for the Prince of *Orange*; and his Houſe was burnt by the ſaid Garriſon. A very odd Story.

And after the ſeveral Allowances before mention'd, there yet remains 1699343 *l.* 14 *s.* which we humbly lay before your Honours as the groſs Value of all the Eſtates

Eſtates forfeited ſince the 13th of *February* 1688, and not reſtored. *An. Reg.* 11

They concluded their Report, by laying before the Houſe another Grant of a conſiderable Value, which they were apprehenſive did not fall within the Letter of their Enquiry: But ſince the Benefit of ſome forfeited Leaſes or Holdings were therein granted, they choſe rather to lay the whole Grant before them, than be thought deficient in executing any Part of their Duty, or what might be expected from them, *viz.*

A Grant under the Great Seal of *Ireland*, dated the 30th Day of *May* 1695, paſſed to Mrs. *Elizabeth Villiers*, now Counteſs of *Orkney*, of all the private Eſtates of the late King *James* (except ſome ſmall Part in Grant to the Lord *Athlone*) containing 95649 Acres, worth *per Annum* 25995 *l.* 18 *s.* Value total 337943 *l.* 9 *s.*

There was payable out of this Eſtate Two Thouſand Pounds *per Annum* to the Lady *Suſannah Bellaſis* for her Life; and alſo One Thouſand Pounds *per Ann.* to Mrs. *Godfrey* for her Life; and almoſt all the old Leaſes were to determine in *May* 1701; and then that Eſtate would anſwer the Values above-mention'd.

The Commiſſioners, who were *Francis Anneſley*, *John Trenchard*, *James Hamilton*, and *Henry Langford*, further obſerv'd, That the Earl of *Athlone* had ſold to ſeveral Perſons, ſo much of his Grants as amounted to the Sum of 17684 *l.* 12 *s.* and his Grants were confirm'd by an Act of the Parliament of *Ireland*. The Earl of *Rumney* had ſold ſo much of his Grants, as amounted to 30147 *l.* 11 *s.* 1 *d.* of which 5323 *l.* 14 *s.* 7 *d.* remain'd unpaid in the Purchaſer's Hands. The Earl of *Albemarle* had receiv'd 13000 *l.* in *England*, by Sale of Part of his Grant. The Lord *Coningsby* ſold to the Value of 2200 *l.* And *Thomas Keighly*, Eſq; ſold and receiv'd to the Value of 5123 *l.* 10 *s.* Amounting in the whole to the Sum of 68155 *l.* 3 *s.* 1 *d.*

Now that the Bill for the Sale of the Forfeited Eſtates in *Ireland*, might go down better in the Houſe of Lords, the Commons tack'd it to the Land-Tax, and the ſame was paſs'd, with ſeveral other Acts, on the 11th of *April*, more particularly an Act for laying *The King ſigns Acts.*

A.D. 1700 a Duty upon wrought Silks from *India*; for the more effectual imploying of the Poor; for aſcertaining Drink Meaſures; for natural born Subjects, whoſe Parents were Aliens, to inherit the Eſtates of their Anceſtors; for preventing vexatious Suits in *Wales*; for preſerving the Navigation of the *Avon* and *Froom*, as alſo of the *Dee*; for preventing the Growth of Popery; for making the *Larke* or *Barne* navigable; for puniſhing Vagrants; for puniſhing Governors of Plantations in *New-England*; for ſuppreſſing of Piracy; for repealing an Act upon the Importation of foreign Bone-Lace, Point, *&c.* for aſcertaining Tythes of Hemp and Flax; againſt the Exportation of Wooll, regulating Watermen, *&c.* for taking away Duties on the Woollen Manufactures, Corn, Brandy, Bread, Meal, and Biſcuet Exported; for raiſing the Militia, for determining the Debts due to the Army, continuing the Old *Eaſt-India* Company, *&c.*

This done, the Parliament was prorogu'd to the 23d of *May*, by the Earl of *Bridgwater* by the King's Command, and his Majeſty not long after ſent for the Seals from my Lord Chancellor *Somers*, and the ſame in ſome Time were given to Sir *Nathan Wright*, with the Title of Lord Keeper.

But before the Parliament broke up, and even during their ſitting, which was afterwards taken Notice of, there was a ſecond Treaty of Partition agitated between *England*, *Holland*, and *France*, much upon the ſame Foot, as the former already mention'd, made by them chiefly in Favour of the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria*, who was to ſucceed *Charles* II. King of *Spain*; but that young Prince tripping off to another World, the Arch-Duke *Charles* was to have all the *Spaniſh* Dominions both within and without *Europe*, except what is already ſaid to have been aſſigned to the *Dauphin* and *France*, and that the Duke of *Lorain* inſtead of his own Country, which was likewiſe to be given to *France*, ſhould have the Dutchy of *Milan* conferred upon him, and the Country of *Biſche* on the Prince of *Vaudemont*.

The ſecond Treaty of Partition.

Sometime before this, the King having made the Earl of *Jerſey*, Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of *Romney*, Groom of the Stole, and the Earl of *Carliſle*, a Lord of the

The King appoints Lords Juſtices.

the Bed-Chamber; he now conſtituted *Thomas* Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, Sir *Nathan Wright*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, Lord Preſident of the Council; *John* Lord Viſcount *Lonſdale*, Lord Privy-Seal, *William* Duke of *Devonſhire*, Lord Steward of the Houſhold, *Edward* Earl of *Jerſey*, Lord Chamberlain, *John* Earl of *Bridgwater*, firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Admiralty, *John* Earl of *Marlborough*, Governour to the Duke of *Glouceſter*, and *Ford* Earl of *Tankervill*, firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, to be Lords Juſtices of *England*, during his Abſence. *An. Reg.* 11

He receiv'd in *Holland* the ſurprizing News of the Death of the Duke of *Glouceſter* ſoon after, and was waited on at *Loo*, by the Biſhop of *Oſnabrug*, Brother to the Duke of *Lorain*, and at *Breda*, by the Elector of *Bavaria*, at the *Grave* by the Electoral Prince of *Brandenburg*, and at *Dieren* by the Electoreſs of *Brandenburg*, and the Electoreſs Dowager of *Hanover*, who alſo attended his Majeſty at the *Hague*, where it was ſuppos'd, conſidering the State of the Royal Family of *England*, by the Death of the Duke of *Glouceſter*, the Buſineſs of the Succeſſion was ſo far concerted, as to have it laid before the Houſes next Seſſions of Parliament.

In the mean Time, a War broke out in the *North*, there had been a private League made between the Kings of *Denmark* and *Poland*, with the Czar of *Muſcovy*, to fall upon the young King of *Sweden* with all their Forces; the *Pole* falls upon *Riga* in *Livonia*, and the *Dane* picking a Quarrel with the Duke of *Holſtein*, Brother-in-Law to the *Swede*, proceeded to ſubdue his whole Country, and laid Siege to *Tonningben*: Several Princes concern'd themſelves in making up this Breach, and more particularly *England* and *Holland* thought fit to ſend a Squadron of thirty *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Men of War into the *Sound*, which ſoon brought about a Peace between *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and the Duke of *Holſtein*, at *Travendal*, out of which the King of *Poland*, and Czar of *Muſcovy* were excluded. *Peace of Travendal*

The Death of the King of *Spain*, who by his Will declar'd the Duke of *Anjou*, the Dauphin's ſecond Son, univerſal

A.D. 1700 univerſal Heir of all his Dominions, occaſion'd freſh Speculations; and the Calling perhaps of a new Parliament, before the Meeting of which, that of *Scotland* (notwithſtanding ſome Heats about the Miſcarrying of their Settlement at *Darien*) and ſome other Matters, at length came to this ſalutary Reſolve,

Reſolve of the Scotch Parliament

'That in Memory of the great and never to be forgotten Deliverance which it had pleaſed God to give that Kingdom by his Majeſty, and for that their Safety and Happineſs depended next under God, upon the Preſervation of his Perſon, and the Security of his Government, they would ſtand by and ſupport his Majeſty and his Government to the utmoſt of their Power, and maintain ſuch Forces as ſhould be neceſſary for theſe Ends.

The King's Speech in Parliament

The King upon the Meeting of the *Engliſh* Parliament, after having recommended to them 'a further Proviſion for the Succeſſion of the Crown 'in the Proteſtant Line; and told them, That the 'Death and Will of the late King of *Spain* had made 'great Alterations in the Affairs abroad: He deſir'd 'of the Commons ſuch Supplies as were neceſſary for 'the Service of the Current Year. Then having re-'commended to them the Inſpection of the Condition 'of the Fleet, to conſider what Repairs and Augmen-'tations were requiſite; and the Regulation and Im-'provement of our Trade;

'He concluded with Hopes there would be ſuch an 'Agreement and Vigour in their Reſolutions upon 'the important Matters before them, as might make 'it appear they were firmly united among themſelves, 'than which nothing could contribute more to their 'Safety at Home, or to their being conſiderable A-'broad.

Commons Reſolve.

One of the firſt Reſolutions the Commons came to, was, That they would ſtand by and ſupport his Majeſty, and his Government, and take ſuch effectual Meaſures, as might beſt conduce to the Intereſt and Safety of *England*, the Preſervation of the Proteſtant Religion, and the Peace of *Europe*.

The King having return'd them an Anſwer ſuitable to their Reſolve, and aſſur'd them he ſhould never propoſe any Thing but what was for their common Advan-

Advantage and Security, He added, 'That having 'that Occaſion, he thought it proper to acquaint 'them, That he had the Day before received a Me- 'morial from the Envoy Extraordinary of the States- 'General, a Tranſlation whereof he would leave with 'them, that as to the firſt Part of it he thought it ne- 'ceſſary to ask their Advice, and as to that of the 'latter Part, he deſir'd their Aſſiſtance. *An. Reg.* 12. *The King's Anſwer*

Upon this, they addreſs'd him to enter into ſuch Negociations in Concert with the States-General and other Potentates, as might moſt effectually conduce to the mutual Safety of theſe Kingdoms, and the States-General, and the Preſervation of the Peace of *Europe*; and gave him Aſſurances of their Support and Aſſiſtance, in Performance of the Treaty made with the States-General in 1677; to which his Majeſty was pleaſed to return for Anſwer,

'That he heartily thank'd them for the Advice 'they gave him, and their unanimous Reſolution to 'ſupport and aſſiſt him in making good the Treaty 'mention'd in their Addreſs; and that he would im- 'mediately order his Miniſters abroad to enter into 'Negociations in Concert with the States-General, 'and other Potentates, for attaining of thoſe great 'Ends which they deſir'd; that nothing could more 'effectually conduce to their Security, than the Una- 'nimity and Vigour they had ſhew'd on that Occa- 'ſion, and that he ſhould always endeavour on his 'Part to preſerve and increaſe the mutual Truſt and 'Confidence between them. *King's Anſwer to another Addreſs of the Commons about the Dutch.*

I can but juſt mention the Lords Addreſs about the Security of the Nation, and the King's complying Anſwer; the Duke of *Anjou*'s taking Poſſeſſion of the *Spaniſh* Crown; the *French* Troops of the ſtrong Forteſſes in the *Netherlands*; the Negociations of the Imperial Envoy Count *Wratiſlaw*, about a new Alliance between the King, States-General, and his Maſter; and the Commons Reſolves on the 3d of *March*, about the ſettling of the Proteſtant Succeſſion, againſt which the Dutcheſs of *Savoy*, as being next in Blood remonſtrated, without much Notice taken of her Pretenſions.

The King on the 13th gave his Royal Aſſent to an Act, for Renewing the Bills of Credit, commonly call'd

A. D. 1701 call'd *Exchequer-Bills*, (being uncancell'd;) and Mr. Secretary *Hedges*, on the 16th, deliver'd a Meſſage ſigned by the King to the Commons, whereby they were inform'd, That his Majeſty having directed Mr. *Stanhope*, his Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the *Hague*, to enter into Negociations in Concert with the States-General of the *United Provinces*, and other Potentates, for the mutual Security of *England* and *Holland*, and the Preſervation of the Peace of *Europe*, according to an Addreſs of their Houſe; and that the ſaid Mr. *Stanhope* having tranſmitted to his Majeſty Copies of the Demands made by himſelf, and the Deputies of the States, upon that Subject, to the *French* Ambaſſador there; his Majeſty had thought fit to communicate the ſame to them, it being his Intentions to acquaint them from Time to Time with the State and Progreſs of thoſe Negociations, into which he had entred, purſuant to their Addreſs before-mention'd.

The King's Meſſage to the Commons.

Theſe Negociations were carry'd on at the *Hague*, wherein the *French*, (now they had got Poſſeſſion of the *Spaniſh* Netherlands,) play'd faſt and looſe upon the Propoſals made to them by the King and the States Miniſters, more particularly *D' Avaux* ſaid, 'That the King his Maſter had no other Anſwer to 'return to the Demands of the States-General of the '*United Provinces*, than that he was ready to renew 'and confirm the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, it being all the 'Security the States were to expect; and that he had 'no Orders to give any Anſwer to his Majeſty's En-'voy; but if his Majeſty had any Thing to demand, 'it might be done by his Ambaſſador at *Paris*, or the '*French* Miniſter at *London*; and that he had no 'Commiſſion to treat with any but the States: This being communicated to the Commons, as alſo a Memorial from the *Dutch* Envoy in *England*, relating to the Ships they were ſending to join his Majeſty's Fleet, and the Succours they deſir'd might be haſtned to them, by Virtue of the Treaty of 1677, it was added, 'That this was done that they might be particularly 'inform'd of the preſent State of Affairs Abroad, 'where the Negociations ſeem'd to be at an End, by 'the poſitive Anſwer the *French* Ambaſſador had gi-

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ven to the States, which his Majeſty recommended to the ſerious Conſideration of that Houſe, as a Matter of the greateſt Weight and Conſequence; and deſir'd they would give him ſuch Advice upon it, as might be for their own Security, and that of the States-General, and the Peace of *Europe*. *A. D.* 1701

Hereupon the Commons adviſ'd him, 'To carry on 'the Negociation in Concert with the States-General, 'and take ſuch Meaſures therein, as might beſt con- 'duce to their Security; and that his Majeſty would 'purſue the Treaty made in 1677. with an Aſſurance 'to him, that they would effectually enable him to 'ſupport the ſame. *Commons Advice.*

The King by his Anſwer appearing well pleaſed with the Deſign, in order to facilitate the Negociations, thought fit by a Letter, to acknowledge the Duke of *Anjou* for King of *Spain*; but the *French* ſtill prevaricated, and inſiſted to treat ſeparately with the *Dutch*; and now the two Treaties of Partition coming upon the Stage in *England*, both Lords and Commons took the ſame into Conſideration; and theſe laſt thought fit to impeach the Earls of *Portland*, and *Orford*, and the Lords *Somers* and *Halifax*, of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors, and addreſſing the King that he would remove them from his Council and Preſence for ever: To this he gave a ſoft but a ſort of evaſive Anſwer; 'That he would employ none in 'his Service but ſuch as ſhould be thought moſt likely 'to improve the mutual Truſt and Confidence between 'them, which was ſo neceſſary in that Conjuncture, 'both for their own Security, and the Defence and 'Preſervation of their Allies: The Houſe of Lords having preſented a Counter-Addreſs to the King about the Seclusion of the impeach'd Lords, the Commons exhibited their Articles againſt them, but not making the ſame Good in the Time the Lords preſcrib'd for the Tryal of them, their Lordſhips thought fit to acquit them, and at the ſame Time diſcharg'd an Impeachment, which had been lodg'd againſt the Duke of *Leeds* ſome Years before by the Commons, before that Houſe.

The *French* all this while trifled in the Negociations, the *Dutch* preſſed hard for Succours, and the King did all that lay in his Power to relieve them;

An. Reg. 13 while divers Bills were preparing for the Royal Assent, which being ready by the 12th of *June*, the King passed.

Acts pass'd

1. 'An Act for Recovering and keeping in Repair 'the Harbour of *Minehead*.

2. 'An Act for the Benefit and Support of the 'Navigation and Trade of *England*.

3. 'An Act for Continuing the Acts therein 'mention'd, for preventing Theft and Rapine on 'the *Northern* Borders.

4. 'An Act for preventing the Inconveniencies 'that might happen by Privilege of Parliament.

5. 'An Act for the further Limitation of the 'Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liber-'ties of the People.

Every Body knows that this was a Tory Parliament, of which Mr. *Harley* was Speaker; that the King made his Speech about the Succession Act as early as the 10th of *February*; but there was no Notice taken of it, tho' of the last Importance, till the 3d of *March*.

Remarks upon the Succession Act.

It's observeable, that a Whig-Member design'd to bring in the Bill, which being smoak'd by the Speaker, Sir *John Bowles*, a Tory, and little better than a Madman, was employ'd to present it to the House, who had so little Stomach to it, that it hung there above three Months before they passed it; and even then it was sent up so loose to the Lords, that the late Bishop of *Salisbury*, out of the Height of his Zeal for the Protestant Succession, was standing up to move for Amendments, when a great many of the young Lords, by a very signal Providence, crying out, *No Amendments, No Amendments*, it passed without any; and Dr. *Newton*, one of the Masters in Chancery, being sent with it down to the Commons, where there were not many Members then sitting; after his Admission he was ask'd, What he had brought them? To which he answer'd, The Succession Bill; then being further interrogated concerning what Amendments the Lords had made to it, and he replying, *None at all*, several of the Members said aloud, *The Devil take you and your Bill.* This the late Lord *Somers* told to several Gentlemen, and particularly to a certain

certain Friend of his and mine, from whom I had it; and if I had not known him to be a Perſon of great Integrity, I ſhould not have ventured to inſert it. A.D. 1701

But to return, the Bills above mention'd being paſſed, and the King wiſely conſidering how much Multitudes of People, ſome, perhaps, out of a miſtaken Zeal, and others with no good Deſign, were heated more particularly about this Time againſt the Commons, was pleaſed, for the better obviating of any ill Conſequences it might have, 'To return to his Parliament his hearty Thanks for the Care they had taken to eſtabliſh the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line; and he would not looſe that Occaſion of acquainting them that he was likewiſe extreamly ſenſible of their repeated Aſſurances of ſupporting him in ſuch Alliances, as ſhould be moſt proper for the Preſervation of the Liberty of *Europe*, and for the Security of *England* and *Holland*: Their ready Compliance with his Deſires as to the Succours for the States-General, was alſo a very great Satisfaction to him, as well as a great Advantage to the Common Cauſe: And as he had nothing ſo much at Heart as the Preſervation of the Liberty of *Europe*, and the Honour and Intereſt of *England*, ſo he made no doubt of attaining thoſe great Ends, by the Bleſſing of God, and the Continuance of their chearful Concurrence. *King's Speech in Parliament.*

'Having now added that the Poſture of Affairs abroad abſolutely requir'd his Preſence, and recommended a Diſpatch of the publick Buſineſs, eſpecially of thoſe Matters that were of the greateſt Importance; the Commons return their moſt humble Thanks to His Majeſty for his moſt gracious Speech, wherein he was pleas'd to expreſs his Royal Approbation of their Proceedings; and unanimouſly aſſur'd him they would be ready on all Occaſions to aſſiſt him, in ſupporting ſuch Alliances as he ſhould think fit to make in Conjunction with the Emperor and States-General, for the Preſervation of the Liberties of *Europe*, the Proſperity and Peace of *England*, and for reducing the Exorbitant Power of *France*. *The Commons Addreſs to the King.*

An.Reg 13 The King prudently declin'd taking any Notice of the Conteſt between the Lords and Commons about the impeach'd Lords and all other Bills being now ready, his Majeſty went to the Houſe, and gave his Royal Aſſent to,

King paſſes Bills.

' An Act for granting to His Majeſty an Aid for ' defraying the Expence of his Navy, Guards and ' Garriſons, for one Year, and for other neceſſary Oc- ' caſions. An Act for granting to His Majeſty ſeve- ' ral Duties upon low Wines, and Spirits of the firſt ' Extraction, and continuing ſeveral additional Du- ' ties upon Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Spices and Pi- ' ctures, and certain Impoſitions upon Hawkers, Ped- ' lars, and Petty Chapmen; and the Duty of 15 *l.* ' *per Cent.* upon Muſlins, and for improving the Du- ' ties upon Japann'd and Lacquer'd Goods, and for ' continuing the Coinage Duty for ſeveral Terms and ' Purpoſes therein mention'd. An Act for appropri- ' ating 3700 *l.* Week'y out of certain Branches of Ex- ' ciſe for publick Uſes, and of making Proviſion for ' the Service of his Majeſty's Houſhould and Family, ' and other his neceſſary Occaſions. An Act for en- ' abling His Majeſty to make Leaſes and Copies of ' Offices, Lands and Hereditaments, parcel of his ' Dutchy of *Cornwall*, or annexed to the ſame, and ' Confirmation of Leaſes already made.

The King having concluded this Seſſions with a ſhort Speech of Thanks; there was on the 18th of *June*, a Chapter of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter held at *Kenſington*, where the Sovereign and eight Companions being preſent, his El. Highneſs of *Hanover*, and the D. of *Queensbury* were elected Knights Companions of the Order, and next Day the E. of *Lindſey*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, and the E. of *Carliſle*, Earl Marſhal, during the Minority of the D. of *Norfolk*, were both ſworn Members of the Privy-Council. And now the publick Affairs requiring his Majeſty's Preſence in *Holland* for ſome ſhort time, tho' he had been for ſome Weeks paſs'd, and continu'd ſtill to be ſomewhat indiſpos'd and weak in Body, he was pleas'd to appoint the L. Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, the E. of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, Lord Preſident of the Council, and firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Admiralty,

Lords Juſtices made.

Admiralty, the Dukes of *Devonſhire* and *Somerſet*, the E. of *Jerſey*, Lord Chamberlain, and the Lord *Godolphin*, firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, to be Lords Juſtices of *England*, for the Adminiſtration of the Government during his Abſence. A.D. 1701

The ſame Day the D. of *Somerſet* was alſo ſworn of his Majeſty's Privy-Council, and the Earl of *Marlborough*, who at the Beginning of this Month had been declar'd General of the Foot, and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces in *Holland*, was likewiſe out of a prudent Foreſight, leſt his Majeſty might miſcarry, appointed to be his Extraordinary Ambaſſador and Plenipotentiary in *Holland*: His Majeſty in like manner conſtituted Three Commiſſioners to execute the Office of Keeper of his Privy-Seal, *viz. Edward Southwell*, *Chriſtopher Muſgrave* and *Jam. Vernon*, Jun. Eſquires; He alſo appointed the Attorney-General Sir *Thomas Trevor* to be Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*, in the Room of Sir *George Treby* deceas'd, and *Edward Northey*, Eſq; to be Attorney-General.

Theſe Things being done, his Majeſty embarqu'd for *Holland*; and going into the Aſſembly of the States-General, he was pleas'd to tell them, 'He always came into this Country with Joy, but more eſpecially in that dangerous Conjuncture, becauſe he foreſaw his Preſence would be neceſſary for the Service of the State. He was in Hopes, and deſired to have paſs'd the reſt of his Days in Repoſe and Peace; and after the End of his Days to have left that State in a quiet and flouriſhing Condition. To which End he had always labour'd, particularly after the Concluſion of the laſt Peace: But ſince there have happen'd ſuch great Alterations in the Affairs of *Europe*, that we knew not what would be the Diſpoſal of Divine Providence concerning them. Neverthleſs he could ſincerely aſſure them, whether Affairs might be accommodated without any farther Embroilments, or whether they muſt be oblig'd to take Arms again, he perſiſted in the ſame Affection, and the ſame Zeal for their Service and Proſperity, and would contribute, as far as lay in his Power, whatever might tend to advance the Welfare

King goes for Holland. The King's Speech to the States.

32029

An. Reg. 13 'this State, the Maintenance of their Liberties and 'Religion, and their particular Security, as well as 'that of *Europe*. He was overjoy'd to find all Things 'ſtill in a quiet Condition, which, next to the Bleſ-'ſing of God, muſt be aſcribed to the ſpeedy and u-'nanimous Reſolution of their High Puiſſances to 'put themſelves in a Poſture of Defence. He was 'perſwaded the reſpective Confederates would con-'tribute ſtrenuouſly towards it, which he took as the 'only Means to prevent a War; or, in caſe of a 'Rupture, to defend the State from the Danger that 'threaten'd it. 'Twas a great Satisfaction to him that 'he could aſſure them, not only of his Affection, 'but of the whole *Engliſh* Nation; and that they 'were ready to aſſiſt that State, and ſtrongly to con-'tribute toward their Defence, and to whatever 'might tend to the common Security: And this was 'what their High Puiſſances might be fully convinc'd 'of. That he hop'd God would bleſs the Means 'which they had made uſe of, either by way of Ne-'gotiation, or by Force of Arms, in caſe of a Rup-'ture, to attain the End propoſed, *viz.* reaſonable 'Security for the Common Cauſe; and particularly 'the Preſervation of their State. There was nothing 'which he wiſh'd with more Fervency, and ſhould 'contribute towards it whatever lay in his Power.

After this, the King, as his Health would permit him, which, indeed, ſeem'd to decline apace, was pleas'd to ſpend a good Part of his Time in review-ing the Frontier Garriſons of the *States*; and having viſited *Bergen op Zoom*, *Sluice*, Fort *Philippina*, and ſeveral other Places, he return'd to the *Hague*, where he was given to underſtand, that the *French* Ambaſſa-dor, M. *d'Avaux*, had deliver'd a Letter from the *French* King to the *States*, accompany'd with a Me-morial of his own, to notify his being call'd home by his Maſter: But there were ſome Things in the Me-morial very reflecting upon the King, ſhew'd the *French* Spight very much, particulary, the Ambaſſador ſaid, 'he ſhould abuſe his Maſter, ſhould he write to him, 'that any Succeſs was to be expected from the Con-'ferences; that his Maſter had too diſcerning a Judg-'ment, after the King of *Great-Britain*'s Envoy had 'declar'd,

'declar'd,, That his Maſter would never depart from *A.D.*1701
'the Intereſt of the Emperor; That he would not en-
'ter into any Propoſals of Accommodation, unleſs
'Satisfaction were given to that Prince; That the
'Ties between their Lordſhips and the King of *Eng-*
'*land* were too ſtrict, and they had too well made known
'their blind Submiſſion to the Sentiments of that
'Monarch, and no doubt but that they had already
'taken a Reſolution to make the ſame Declaration
'to the *moſt Chriſtian King*'s Ambaſſador. The *States*
in their Anſwer, ſaid among other Things,

'They were ſorry to hear that the Count *d'Avaux*
'expected no Succeſs from the Conferences, becauſe
'of the *Engliſh* Envoy's declaring, that Satisfaction
'muſt be given to the Emperor: They own'd that
'the King of *Great-Britain*, and they thought it rea-
'ſonable to treat of Satisfaction to that Prince, and
'that the Emperor ſhould in order thereunto, be in-
'vited into the Negotiation; that the *States* did not
'blindly follow the King of *Great-Britain*'s Senti-
'ments, but had a great Deference for his Advice,
'becauſe they were perſwaded *he was wholly inclin'd*
'*to preſerve the Peace*; and convinc'd, he ſought no-
'thing but the Welfare of their Republick; that if
'the Conferences were ſuſpended upon that Account,
'they ſhould look upon it, as a great Misfortune:
'But that if the *French* King thought fit to let them
'continue, and to allow Satisfaction to the Emperor,
'they had Hopes of a good Concluſion.

In another Part of the ſame Anſwer, they ſaid,
'they could not comprehend why the effect of the
'Union between them and the King of *Great-Bri-*
'*tain* ſhould be rather War than Peace, ſince his
'Britannick Majeſty on all Occaſions had given ſuf-
'ficient Proof of his Inclinations to Peace; that
'they were ſtrictly united with him by Alliances ma-
'ny Years ago for their mutual Security: That he
'was one of the chiefeſt Parties in the Treaty of
'Partition, and that they declar'd before their Pro-
'poſals, they thought his Conſent neceſſary, as well
'for thoſe Reaſons, as for his private Relation to
'their Republick.

An. Reg. 13 The King in the mean while going to view the Frontier Towns of the Republick, endeavour'd by the Lord *Galway* to diſengage the Elector of *Colegn* from the Intereſt of *France* and the Duke of *Anjou*; to which the Elector of *Bavaria* his Brother, ſeem'd now openly to adhere. The Death of King *James* the 2d. on the 6th of *September* this Year, and the *French* King's owning thereupon his pretended Son for King of *England*, did not alſo a little contribute to widen the Breach between the two Crowns, and this Pace of *France* was highly reſented all the Kingdom over, as appear'd by the many Addreſſes preſented on that Occaſion, both before and after the King's Return into *England*, which could not be ſooner than the Month of *November*, becauſe of his Indiſpoſition.

Now it was that a Reſolution was taken to diſſolve the preſent Parliament, which was *Toriſh*, and to convene another of a different Stamp; the King likewiſe had a Mind to reinſtate ſome diſcarded Miniſters, more particularly preſſing the Lord *Somers* to take upon him the principal Direction of Affairs, and his Lordſhip anſwering they could have no Aſſurance his Majeſty would not relapſe into the ſame ill Hands. The King leaning with his Elbow on the Table ſaid: *Never; Never, Never.*

On the laſt Day of the Year 1701, the King made a Speech to his new Parliament, which being very excellent in it ſelf, and, as it were, his laſt Legacy to *Britain*; we cannot but inſert it in its full Length:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

King's laſt Speech in Parliament. *I promiſe my ſelf you are met together full of the Juſt Senſe of the Common Danger of* Europe, *and that Reſentment of the late Proceeding of the* French *King, which has been ſo fully and univerſally expreſs'd in the loyal and ſeaſonable Addreſſes of my People.*

The owning and ſetting up the pretended Prince of Wales *for King of* England, *is not only the higheſt Indignity offer'd to Me and the Nation, but does ſo nearly concern every Man, who has a Regard for the Proteſtant Religion, or the preſent and future Quiet and Happineſs of the Country, that I need not preſs you to lay it ſeriouſly to Heart, and to conſider what further effectual*

Means

Means may be uſed for ſecuring the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, and extinguiſhing the Hopes of all Pretenders, and their open and ſecret Abettors. By the French *King's placing his Grandſon on the Throne of* Spain, *he is in a Condition to oppreſs the reſt of* Europe, *unleſs ſpeedy and effectual Meaſures be taken. Under this Pretence he is become the real Maſter of the whole* Spaniſh *Monarchy; he has made it to be entirely depending on* France, *and diſpoſes of it, as of his own Dominions, and by that Means he has ſurrounded his Neighbours in ſuch a Manner, that the Name of Peace may be ſaid to continue, yet they are put to the Expence and Inconveniences of War.* A.D. 1702

This muſt affect England *in the neareſt and moſt ſenſible Manner, in reſpect of our Trade, which will ſoon become precarious in all the valuable Branches of it; in reſpect to our Peace and Safety at Home, which we cannot hope ſhall long continue, and in reſpect to that Part which* England *ought to take in the Preſervation of the Liberty of* Europe.

In order to obviate the general Calamity, with which the Reſt of Chriſtendom *is threatned by this exorbitant Power of* France, *I have concluded ſeveral Alliances, according to the Encouragement given me by both Houſes of Parliament, which I will direct ſhall be laid before you, and which I do not doubt, you will enable me to make good.*

There are ſome other Treaties ſtill depending, that ſhall be likewiſe communicated to you as ſoon as they are perfected.

It is fit I ſhould tell you, the Eyes of all Europe *are upon this Parliament, all Matters are at a ſtand, till your Reſolutions are known, and therefore no Time ought to be loſt.*

You have yet an Opportunity, by God's Bleſſing, to ſecure to you and your Poſterity, the quiet Enjoyment of your Religion and Liberties, if you are not wanting to your ſelves, but will exert the ancient Vigour of the Engliſh *Nation; but I tell you plainly, my Opinion is, if you do not lay hold on this Occaſion, you have no Reaſon to hope for another.*

In

An. Reg. 13 *In order to do your Part, it will be neceſſary to have a great Strength at Sea, and to provide for the Security of our Ships in Harbour, and alſo that there be ſuch a Force at Land, as is expected in Proportion to the Force of our Allies.*

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I do recommend theſe Matters unto you, with that Concern and Earneſtneſs which their Importance requires; at the ſame time I cannot but preſs you to take Care of the publick Credit, which cannot be preſerv'd but by keeping ſacred that Maxim, that they ſhall never be Looſers, who truſt to a Parliamentary Security. It is always with Regret, when I do ask Aids of my People, but you will obſerve, that I deſire nothing which relates to any perſonal Expence of mine, I am only preſſing you to do all you can for your own Safety and Honour, at ſo critical and dangerous a time, and am willing, that what is given, ſhould be wholly appropriated to the Purpoſes for which it is intended.

And ſince I am ſpeaking on this Head, I think it proper to put you in mind, that during the late War, I ordered the Accounts to be laid yearly before the Parliament, and alſo gave my Aſſent to ſeveral Bills for taking the publick Accounts, that my Subjects might have Satisfaction how the Money given for the War was applied; and I am willing that matter may be put in any farther Way of Examination, that it may appear whether there were any Miſapplication and Miſmanagements, or whether the Debt that remains upon us has really ariſen from the Shortneſs of the Supplies, or the Deficiency of the Funds.

I have already told you, how neceſſary Diſpatch will be, for carrying on that great publick Buſineſs, whereon our Safety, and all that is valuable to us depends; I hope what Time can be ſpared, will be employed about thoſe other very deſireable Things, which I have ſo often recommended from the Throne, I mean, the forming ſome good Bills for employing the Poor, encouraging of Trade, and the further ſuppreſſing of Vice.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I hope you are come together determined to avoid all Manner of Diſputes and Differences, and reſolved to act

with a general and hearty Concurrence for promoting the common Cauſe, which alone can make this a happy Seſſion. A.D. 1701

I ſhould think it as great a Bleſſing as could befal England, *if I could obſerve you as much inclined to lay aſide thoſe unhappy, fatal Animoſities, which divide and weaken you, as I am diſpoſed to make all my Subjects ſafe and eaſy as to any, even the higheſt Offences committed againſt me.*

Let me conjure you to diſappoint the only Hopes of our Enemies by your Unanimity. I have ſhewn, and will always ſhew, how deſirous I am to be the common Father of all my People; do you in like Manner lay aſide Parties and Diviſions; let there be no other Diſtinction heard of among us for the future, but of thoſe who are for the Proteſtant Religion, and the preſent Eſtabliſhment, and of thoſe who mean a Popiſh Prince, and a French *Government.*

I will only add this, if you do in good Earneſt deſire to ſee England *hold the Ballance of* Europe, *and to be indeed at the Head of the Proteſtant Intereſt, it will appear by your right improving the preſent Opportunity.*

The Lords, Commons, and Convocation, heartily chimed in with the King's Sentiments in this Speech, as appear'd by their reſpective Addreſſes; to the Lords 'He gave his hearty Thanks for the Seaſonableneſs of theirs, and their kind Expreſſions of Duty 'in it, recommended to their ſpeedy Conſideration. The other Matters mention'd in his Speech, 'and he 'doubted not but their Reſolution would be for the 'Honour and Safety of the Kingdom: After he had likewiſe heartily thank'd the Commons for theirs, He told them, he look'd upon it as a good Omen 'for the Seſſions; that the Unanimity with which it 'paſſed, added greatly to the Satisfaction he received 'from it; that ſo good a Step at their firſt Entrance 'upon Buſineſs, could not but raiſe the Hopes of all 'who wiſhed well to *England*, and to the Common 'Cauſe: That he could deſire no more of them, 'than to proceed as they had begun, and he depended 'upon it; for when he conſider'd how cheerfully and 'univerſally they concurred in that Addreſs, he could 'not doubt but every one of them would ſincerely 'endeavour

The King's Anſwer to the Lords Addreſs.

To the Commons

A. Reg. 13 ‘ endeavour to make it effectual in all the Parts of
‘ it.

To the Lords again. To another of the Lords presently after; he expreſt
‘ his Satisfaction to find the juſt Sentiments they had
‘ of the preſent State of Affairs, and their Readineſs
‘ to do their Part in that great Conjuncture: He
‘ hoped their joint Endeavours would be ſucceſsful
‘ for Reſtoring the Ballance of *Europe*, and Eſtabliſh-
‘ ing their Common Security.

To the Convocation. And as to the Addreſs of the Convocation, his Anſwer was, ‘ That he was pleas'd with the Expreſſions
‘ of their Affection to him, and their Concern for
‘ the Honour of the Nation; for Maintaining the
‘ Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line;
‘ and for the Preſervation of the Proteſtant Churches:
‘ And he was glad of the Opportunity to give them
‘ freſh Aſſurance of his firm Reſolution, in an eſpe-
‘ cial Manner, to protect and ſupport the Church of
‘ *England*, as by Law eſtabliſhed.

Broke his Collar Bone. The Alterations made at Court to uſher the Beginning of the Year, were theſe: The Earl of *Radnor* was admitted into the Privy Council; Earl of *Mancheſter* conſtituted one of the Principal Secretaries of State, in the Room of Sir *Charles Hedges*; Earl of *Pembroke* made Lord High Admiral of *England* and *Ireland*, and the Dominions thereunto belonging; and the Duke of *Somerſet* advanc'd to be Preſident of the Council.

His laſt Meſſage to the Commons. The King all this while continued his uſual Diverſions of Hunting; but having the Misfortune on the 21ſt of *Feb.* as he rode out to hunt near *Hampton*, to fall off his Horſe near *Hampton Court*; with which
A. Reg. 14 he broke his Collar Bone: He on the 23d ſent a Meſſage by Mr. Secretary *Vernon* to the Commons to this Purpoſe, ‘ That his Majeſty being at preſent hindered
‘ by an unhappy Accident, from coming in Perſon to
‘ his Parliament, was pleaſed to ſignify to the Houſe
‘ of Commons by Meſſage, what he deſigned to have
‘ ſpoken to both Houſes from the Throne: That his
‘ Majeſty in the firſt Year of his Reign, had acquaint-
‘ ed the Parliament, that Commiſſioners were autho-
‘ rized in *Scotland*, to treat with ſuch Commiſſioners
‘ as ſhould be appointed in *England*, of proper Terms

‘ for

'for Uniting the Two Kingdoms, and at the ſame A.D. 1702
'Time expreſs'd his greateſt Deſire of ſuch an Union:
'That his Majeſty was fully ſatisfied, that nothing
'could contribute more to the preſent and future
'Peace, Security and Happineſs of *England* and *Scot-*
'*land*, than a firm and entire Union between them;
'and he could not but hope, that upon a due Conſi-
'deration of their preſent Circumſtances, there would
'be found a general Diſpoſition to that Union; that
'his Majeſty would eſteem it a peculiar Felicity, if
'(during his Reign) ſome happy Expedient might be
'found for making both Kingdoms One, might take
'Place, and was therefore extreamly deſirous, that a
'Treaty to that Purpoſe might be ſet on Foot, and
'did in the moſt earneſt Manner, recommend that
'Affair to the Conſideration of the Houſe.

There being ſome Bills ready for the Royal Aſſent, by the 2d of *March*, and the King having been pleaſed to grant a Commiſſion under the great Seal to the Lord Keeper, and ſome others for the paſſing of them; they accordingly ſent for the Commons, and theſe three following Acts were paſt, *viz.*

'An Act for the Attainder of the pretended Prince
'of *Wales* of High Treaſon; one for Puniſhing Offi-
'cers and Soldiers, that ſhould mutiny or deſert in
'*England* and *Ireland*; and a third for continuing an
'Act, entituled, An Act that the ſolemn Affirmation
'and Declaration of the People call'd *Quakers*, ſhould
'be accepted inſtead of an Oath in uſual Form; up-
on the *Saturday* following, another Commiſſion was granted to the ſame Peers, for paſſing the following Bills, *viz.*

'An Act for granting an Aid to his Majeſty, by
'laying Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry;
'and another for farther Security of his Majeſty's
'Perſon and Government, and the Succeſſion of the
'Crown in the Proteſtant Line, and extinguiſhing
'the Hopes of the pretended Prince of *Wales*, and all
'other Pretenders, and their open and ſecret Abettors.

Having already mentioned the King's Fall from his Horſe, we come now to the laſt Scene of his Life; his Collar-Bone was ſoon ſet by one of his Chirurgeons: *The King's Sickneſs.*

An. Reg. 14 ons: But a Phyſician coming in the mean Time, and believing it might be broke, would needs open the Bandage, which occaſioned the Bone to ſnap again: However it was ſoon ſet once more, and his Majeſty ſeem'd in a fair way of doing well; but upon the 1ſt of *March*, a Defluxion fell down his Knee, which hinder'd him not however, from walking about with a little Help; and upon the 4th, he ſeemed to be ſo well recovered, that he took ſeveral Turns in the Gallery at *Kenſington*: But at length being ſomewhat tir'd, he ſat down and fell aſleep; which was thought to be the Occaſion of that Shivering Fit, that ſoon after ſeized him; upon which Sir *Thomas Millington*, Sir *Richard Blackmore*, Doctor *Brown*, Doctor *Hutton*, Doctor *Laurence*, and ſeveral other Phyſicians were ſent for, who adminiſtred ſeveral Remedies that gave him great Relief: For his Diſtemper was a kind of an Ague and Fever, attended with a Looſeneſs, neither of which were as yet very violent; ſo that he continued indifferent well till *Friday* the 6th, at which time he grew worſe, his Vomiting and Looſeneſs beginning to grow more violent upon him, ſo that he refuſed to take any Suſtenance till two on *Saturday* Morning, at which Time he ſupped a little Broth, that ſtay'd with him: Soon after they gave him a gentle Opiate which had ſo good Effect, that he reſted for three Hours together: On *Saturday* Morning, having taken a little more Broth, he found himſelf much eaſier, and ſo continu'd all the Forenoon, as he did alſo in the Afternoon till Night came on, and then he had ſeveral Fits; ſo that finding his Spirits begin to fail, with all the Prognoſticks of an approaching Diſſolution, early the next Morning, he receiv'd the Sacrament from the Hands of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and now as he was drawing towards his End, he faintly enquir'd for the Earl of *Portland*, who immediately coming to him; though my Lord clapt his Ear as near his Mouth as he could, and that his Lips were ſeen to move, yet he had not Strength enough to utter any thing of articulate Sound: So in a ſhort time after, Nature being no longer able to Struggle with Mortality; upon *Sunday*, about Eight in the Morning, his Majeſty ſitting upon his Bed, in his Night-

His Death.

Night-Gown, in the Arms of Mr. *Sewell*, one of the A.D. 1702
Pages of the Back-Stairs, Surrender'd up his Soul into
the Hands of Him that gave it, with that Reſignation, Firmneſs, and Compoſedneſs of Mind, that had accompany'd him in moſt of the Actions of his Life.

Thus died *William*, King of *England*, at the Age of One and Fifty Years, four Months and ſix Days, after he had reign'd thirteen Years and one Month, lacking five Days, without having ever any Legitimate or Illegitimate Children: He had made his Will ſeveral Years before, *viz.* on the 18*th* of *October* 1695, and by it had appointed his Couſin the Prince of *Friſon* of *Naſſau*, eldeſt Son of Prince *Caſimir* of *Naſſau*, to be his Sole and Univerſal Heir.

As to his Perſon, he was of a middle Size, pretty well Shap'd enough, ſomewhat round Shoulder'd, of a Brown, or rather Black Complection: His Face not Beautiful, nor yet unmanly; his Noſe *Aquiline*, he was much admir'd for a good Eye, and the Fineneſs of his Hand; of a Craſie Conſtitution from his very Youth. Never any Prince had hardly greater Traverſes of Fortune than he, or more Potent Enemies throughout the whole Series of his Life, not yet more Glorioufly overcame or went through with them: Indeed he cannot be reckon'd the moſt Fortunate of Princes in many High Enterprizes he undertook; but his Deſigns tending generally to the Publick Good, and the Defence of Liberty, inſtead of ſuccumbing under the Preſſures and Difficulties he encounter'd with; he uſually had the Felicity and Addreſs to ſurmount them, and to prove at length a Winner by the very Loſſes he ſuſtain'd: He had much Dexterity to penetrate into the Thoughts and Intereſts of Men, and to encline them to his Ends; he uſually wrote his own Letters to foreign Princes, and there was ſo much Deference given by even the greateſt of them, to his Schemes and Projections, that they were receiv'd as almoſt Oraculous; ſuch an Opinion they had of his Wiſdom, and ſo unalterable they had experienc'd his Faith: This Prince, without any Flattery, was endow'd with all thoſe good Qualities, which have render'd the Great Ones of the World famous, poſſeſſing Prudence and Courage in a high Degree; and ſuch was the

His Character.

Intrepidity

Reg. 14. Intrepidity of his Temper in Times of greateſt Danger, that he may be ſaid to be Fearleſs: His Virtues were ſolid, and all of a Piece, ſo that it could not well be diſcern'd, to which in reſpect to his Knowledge in Civil and Military Affairs, the Prize was to be given. He was naturally (like his Great Grandfather *William* the I.) reſerv'd, and of few Words, though he would be free upon Occaſions; but was ever conſtant, to keep that *Diſtance* and *Decorum*, that became ſo Great a King, and not to ſully his Grandeur with *Freedoms* that were mean and trifling: He was, while Prince of *Orange*, eſteem'd to be Thrifty and a good Huſband of his Revenue; but whether ſince he became King, the Conſideration of his being likely to have no Iſſue, or ſome other Motives, he beſtow'd frequent and large Donatives: The making of the two Treaties of Partition, was eſteem'd a Defect in his Politicks. He was naturally peeviſh and paſſionate, and now and then, when he found Things did not go right in his Camp, would rap out an Oath, and he was ſo ſtrict an obſerver of Diſcipline, that if he ſaw any of his Domeſticks out of their proper Poſts, he would lay them on with his Cane; which, in a way of Merriment amongſt themſelves, they call'd *Knighting*. However, I am by no means to overlook his ſedulous Care to reform the Looſneſs and Profaneneſs, not only of his own Court, but of the whole Nation, corrupted by the contageous Vices, and Impieties of the former Reigns, where with his preſſing Injunctions, and his own Family Conduct had acquir'd him that Succeſs, that the moſt Exorbitant began to ſee the Deformity of their Extravagancies in the Mirour of his Example.

It's no manner of Diminution of the Wiſdom of a Prince, that he is oblig'd to act by the Information of others; and an Inſtance of the like Circumſtance, which happen'd to this Prince, may be added in this Place: He had a *Frenchman*, who took Care of the Gun-Dogs, whoſe Buſineſs it was alſo to charge and deliver the Piece to the King: This *Miniſter* forgot to bring out Shot into the Field, but did not think fit ſo paſſionate and eager a Sportſman as the King ſhould know his Offence, but gave his Majeſty the Gun only loaded with Powder: When the King miſs'd his Aim, this impudent

impudent Curr ſtood chattering, admiring and commending the King's Skill in Shooting; and, holding up his Hands, ſaid, He had never ſeen *ſa Majeſté* miſs before in his whole Life. This Circumſtance was no manner of Argument to thoſe (who afterwards found out the Fellow's Iniquity) againſt the King's Reputation, for a quick Eye, and ſhooting very finely. *A.D.* 1701

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A DETECTION OF THE Court and State OF ENGLAND,

During the Reign of Q. *ANNE.*

BOOK VII.

CHAP. I.

This Reign detected, during the firſt Tory *Adminiſtration.*

JAMES Duke of *York*, (Brother to *Charles* II. King of *Great-Britain*, and, after him, King himſelf, by the Name of *James* II.) marry'd the Lady *Anne Hyde*, eldeſt Daughter of *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*, ſome Time Lord High Chancellor of *England*. As to the Time when, Place where, and Manner how this Match was concluded,

Hiſtory is wholly ſilent: Some have doubted whether it was before or after the Reſtoration; but that is eaſily ſolved, ſeeing the King return'd to his Dominions on the 29th of *May* 1660, and their Royal Highneſſes had a Son born, at *Worceſter-Houſe* in the *Strand*, on the 22d [redacted] of *October* following, who was named *Charles*, and on whom the King, his Uncle, conferred the Title of *Duke of* Cambridge: But he dy'd ſoon after. The Lady *Mary*, afterwards Queen, born on the 30th of *April* 1662, was their eldeſt Daughter.

The Lady *Anne*, their ſecond Daughter, was born in the Royal Palace of St. *James*'s on the 6th of *February* 166$\frac{4}{5}$, at Thirty-nine Minutes paſt Eleven of the Clock at Night. She had her Mother's Name given her at the Font: Her God-mothers were the young Lady *Mary* her Siſter, and the Dutcheſs of *Monmouth*; and her God-father was Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon*, Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

When ſhe grew up ſo far as to be fit for a Governeſs, King *Charles*, her Uncle, having an entire Confidence in the Fidelity, as well as a juſt Opinion of the Qualifications, of the Lady *Frances Villiers*, the Wife of Colonel *Edward Villiers*, and the youngeſt Daughter of *Theophilus* Earl of *Suffolk*, entruſted her with that great Charge, which ſhe perform'd with all the Care and Conduct that could be expected, in ſo much of her Education as fell to her Share.

It was well for her and her Siſter, that they had ſuch an Uncle (not at all then ſuſpected a Favourer of Popery,) and ſuch a Governeſs; for the Duke, their Father, had for ſome Years been a conceal'd Papiſt; and her Mother, about 1668, embraced the Popiſh Superſtition; from which, the Earl of *Clarendon*, her Father, tho' in Exile, endeavour'd, by very powerful Arguments, to diſſuade her, and, among other Expreſſions in his Letter to her, wrote, *That ſhe would bring all poſſible Ruin upon her Children, of whoſe Company and Converſation ſhe muſt expect to be deprived; for, God forbid, that, after ſuch an Apoſtacy, ſhe ſhould have any Power in the Education of her Children.*

As the Lady *Anne* grew up a little, ſhe was found not to be ſo healthy as could have been wiſh'd. After the

the Uſe of ſome Medicines, it was judg'd to be moſt adviſeable to give her Change of Air; and ſo it was concluded to ſend her over into *France*. She was then about Five Years old: About which Time, *George* Prince of *Denmark*, who afterwards her Spouſe, came into *England*, to ſee the Country; for as yet there was no Thoughts of a Match between them. Having tarry'd ſome Months in *France*, ſhe was reconducted to her native Country, and, after her Return, appear'd to acquire a healthful Conſtitution of Body.

She loſt her Mother on the 31ſt of *March* 1671. In the mean Time, ſhe was bred up, and ſtrictly educated, in the Religion and Principles of the Church of *England*, as by Law eſtabliſh'd; and her Highneſs, together with the Lady *Mary* her Siſter, were confirm'd therein, on the 23d of *January* 1675, by Dr. *Compton*, Lord Biſhop of *London*, Dean of his Majeſty's Chappel-Royal at *Whitehall*.

Her Highneſs, in leſs than Two Years after this, was depriv'd of the Company of her dearly beloved Siſter, the Lady *Mary*; who, on the Seventh of *November* 1677, was marry'd to *William* Prince of *Orange*, and ſhortly after departed with him for *Holland*. I have read ſomewhere, tho' I cannot poſſibly recollect my ſelf, that the Dutcheſs of *York*, together with this her Daughter-in-law, the Lady *Anne*, went over to the *Hague*, on a Viſit of Kindneſs to the Princeſs of *Orange*; but as to any other Particulars of this Voyage, or whether any remarkable Occurrence attended it, I can give no manner of Account.

Soon after this, great Confuſion was wrought in *England*, by the breaking out of the Popiſh Plot, which obliged the King to order his Brother, the Duke of *York*, to retire, for the preſent, into *Flanders*. The Duty and natural Affection ſhe had for her Father could not but grieve her much, upon the Account of his Exile, and the Apprehenſions ſhe had of what farther Misfortunes might attend him. It was in *September* 1678, that his Royal Highneſs left *England*: He continu'd Abroad till *Auguſt* the following; on the 20th of which Month, the Lady *Anne*, and the Lady *Iſabella*, her Half-Siſter, who departed this Life in

1680, imbark'd on Board the *Greenwich* Frigate for *Flanders*, to go and pay their dutiful Obedience to him at *Bruſſels*; but the King ſoon after falling ill at *Windſor*, this quickly brought the Duke over; and all Things being carry'd ſeemingly in his Favour, upon the King's Recovery, he made another Voyage to *Flanders*, to fetch over his Family; and their Royal Highneſſes, with the Lady *Anne* and the Lady *Iſabella*, on the 12th of *October* 1679, arriv'd ſafely at *Whitehall*. His Majeſty, about the ſame Time, having given his Brother Leave to go into *Scotland*, he ſet out on the 27th of *October*, on his Journey for that Kingdom. I know not whether it was not at firſt deſign'd that the Lady *Anne* ſhould have accompany'd their Royal Highneſſes thither: She went with them as far as *Hatfield*, where they lay that Night; but ſhe return'd the next Day to *Whitehall*.

The Bill for excluding the Duke of *York*, her Father, upon the Score of his Religion, came upon the Stage in 1680. There was, indeed, a Clauſe in the Bill in Favour of her Siſter and her; but whether either of them thought it would be of any Effect, if the Bill paſs'd into an Act, is much doubted: If we conſider the State of the Royal Family at that Time; that the Princeſs of *Orange* had been marry'd for ſome Years, and had had no Child; that the Lady *Anne* was a Maiden; that the Duke of *Monmouth* was exceeding popular, and would have been much more ſo, if he had had ſuch an Act to exclude the Duke; (not to mention the King's Affection to him;) it's very likely, that, upon a ſudden Demiſe, he might graſp the Crown, and put it on his Head.

The young Prince of *Hanover* arriving in *England* in *December* the ſame Year, there was ſome Diſcourſe at that Time, but more generally ſince, that he came on Purpoſe to ſee the Lady *Anne*; but that not liking her Perſon, he left the Kingdom, without making any Motion to the King or Duke of *York*, for their Conſent to marry her. This is that Prince who is now our moſt gracious King and Sovereign Lord; and, tho' many affirm'd, that the Lady, to her dying Day, had an Averſion to him, in particular for the ſuppos'd Slight put upon her, perhaps there was nothing

thing at all in this courting Story, ſeeing that Prince tarry'd in *England* from the 16th of *December* to the 11th of *March* following.

The Duke and Dutcheſs of *York* continuing all this while in *Scotland*, the Lady *Anne*, on the 13th of *July* 1681, parted from *Whitehall*, to go and viſit their Royal Highneſſes in *Scotland*: Her Paſſage, it ſeems, was by Sea; for my Author ſays ſhe arriv'd in *Scotland* on the 19th of the ſame Month. The Duke left her and the Dutcheſs there in *March* following, and ſailed for *England*; where having tarry'd about a Month, he was in great Danger of being loſt, in his Paſſage to *Scotland*, to fetch Home his Family: But all of them arriv'd ſafe at *London*, in *May* 1682.

Whatever Opinion many have entertain'd of the Inſincerity of King *Charles* II. as to the Proteſtant Religion, it cannot be deny'd but he took Care to marry both his Nieces, whoſe Father was a Papiſt, to Proteſtant Princes, who have ſince ſufficiently manifeſted their Zeal for it.

We mention'd the Lady *Mary*'s Marriage before: It was now the Lady *Anne*'s Turn; and therefore a Match was concluded between her and his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark*, ſecond Son to *Frederick* III. and younger Brother to *Chriſtian* V. Whereupon the ſaid Prince, upon the Inſtance made by his Brother the King of *Denmark*, having obtain'd Leave of King *Charles* to come over into *England*, to make his Addreſſes to this Princeſs, in order to Marriage; his Royal Highneſs accordingly arriv'd at *Whitehall* on the 19th of *July* 1683; and on the 28th of the ſame Month, in the Evening, they were marry'd in the Chapel-Royal of St. *James*'s, by *Henry* Lord Biſhop of *London*, in the Preſence of the King and Queen, their Royal Highneſſes the Duke and Dutcheſs of *York*, and the chiefeſt of the Nobility of the Land.

I remember it was eſteem'd, at that Time, a very happy Conjuncture to this Princeſs, that ſhe was marry'd before *Maria Thereſa*, Queen of *France*, departed this Life, which happen'd to be but two Days after; ſome Men's Foreſight concluding, that, conſidering

ſidering the Intimacy there was at that Time between the Courts of *England* and *France*, more particularly between the Duke of *York* her Father, and *Lewis* XIV. who ſeem'd to be the ſame, not only in Religion, but in Intereſt and Politicks, ſuch a Match muſt ſoon have enſu'd; and that the leaſt ill Conſequence that could have attended it, would have been the obliging of her Highneſs to forſake her Religion, which was ſo very dear to her: Many diſmal Apprehenſions were alſo ſuggeſted, upon the Account of Iſſue from ſuch a Match: But, perhaps, the whole was chimerical, and therefore I abruptly quit this Subject.

The King, to honour the new Spouſe his Niece, on the firſt of *January* 168⅔, order'd a Chapter to be held, wherein the Prince was elected one of the Knights Companions: And King *Charles* II. her Uncle, dying on the 6th of *February* following, which was the Anniverſary of her Birth-day, ſhe thereby became a Degree nearer to the Crown.

King *James* had no ſooner aſcended the Throne, but he declar'd himſelf openly a Papiſt; and ſo declining to go to the Royal Chapel at *Whitehall*, where King *Charles* attended at Divine Worſhip, according to the Uſage of the Church of *England*; the Princeſs, who liv'd at that Time in the Cock-pit, to keep up the ſame Worſhip there, was very conſtant in her Attendance; which gave much Satisfaction to the Profeſſors of the true Religion, and the genuine Sons of the Church of *England*.

King *James*, to do him Juſtice, was a kind and indulgent Parent to her: The Allowance he made, to ſupport her and her Family, was very handſome; and he took Care to clear every Thing for her at *Chriſtmas*: And once having made ſome Exceedings, the Lord *Godolphin*, at her Requeſt, ſpoke to the King of it, and he made no Heſitation to diſcharge it.

Hitherto her Royal Highneſs had a reaſonable Proſpect of being one Day Queen of *England*, her Siſter, the Princeſs of *Orange*, ſtill remaining Childleſs, and the Children her Father had by his ſecond Wife, all dead: At length, in the Winter of the Year 1687, ſtrong Rumours being ſpread that the Queen

Queen was with Child, it was given out, in ſome Time, that ſhe was quick; that it ſhould be a Boy; and, in a Word, People were not a little ſurpriz'd to hear, that her Majeſty, on the 10th of *June* 1688, was brought to bed of a Prince: Of which, Notice was given next Day, by Authority, to the Publick; and that his Majeſty, the Queen Dowager, moſt of the Lords of the Privy-Council, and divers Ladies of Quality, were preſent. Not a Word of the Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark* in all this. It muſt be allow'd, there was no Body in *England*, except her Father, that was more concern'd in this Affair than her ſelf: But ſhe happen'd, at that very Nick of Time, to be at the *Bath*. It's not in my Nature to be-lye any Man, much leſs a Perſon who was my Sovereign. No Report paſs'd more current, than that her Royal Highneſs was ſent thither, on Purpoſe to be out of the Way, leſt by her Preſence ſhe might detect a ſuppoſititious Birth: But the Truth of that Report I will not anſwer for; and ſo I'll leave it.

There had been a very good Correſpondence held all along between her Royal Highneſs and her Siſter, the Princeſs of *Orange*; but this Birth, tending to put them farther off (and, perhaps, for ever exclude them and their Iſſue) from the Crown, and the Report of his being a Prince ſhamm'd upon the Nation and their Highneſſes gaining Ground one Day after another, a greater Intimacy yet grew between them, tho' they were obliged to manage their Correſpondence with more Secreſy.

The Expedition of the Prince of *Orange* into *England* came on a-pace: He landed at *Torbay* on the Fifth of *November*. King *James* march'd to *Salisbury*, to oppoſe him: He was attended thither by Prince *George*, who, with the Duke of *Ormond*, and Sir *George Hewet*, on the 25th left him, and went over to the Prince of *Orange*: But, before his going away, he wrote and left a Letter for the King; wherein, among other Things, he uſed theſe Words: 'My 'juſt Concern for that Religion, wherein I have been 'ſo happily educated, which my Judgment truly con-'vinced me to be the beſt, and for the Support where-'of, I am highly intereſted in my native Country:

'And was not *England* then become ſo, by the moſt endearing *Tye?

* *By which he meant her Royal Highneſs, who, upon the News hereof, was in great Agonies and Perplexities.*

Great were her Affections to her unfortunate Father, greater ſtill to the Prince her Huſband, and to the Proteſtant Religion and intereſt; and ſhe could not be a little ſollicitous, in the Confuſion and Hurry of the Times, about her own Preſervation and Safety. She had but a ſhort Time to deliberate, and was, at that Time, but ill provided with Money: She did not know but that ſhe might be ſent away into *France*, or put under ſuch a Reſtraint as might endanger her Life: But, if there had been nothing in all this, ſhe was not able to bear the Sight of her Father, now upon his Return to *London*, where he arriv'd on the 26th of *November*, and from whence ſhe privately withdrew her ſelf the Night before: The Court ſhe left in the dead of the Night, being attended by the Lady *Churchil* and the Lady *Berkley*, and went to *London-Houſe*, and there taking Coach with all imaginable Secreſy, the Biſhop of *London* and the Earl of *Dorſet*, with about Forty Horſe, conducted her Royal Highneſs directly and ſafely to *Nottingham*, where the Earl of *Devonſhire* was in Arms, who furniſh'd her with ſome Money, gave her Two Hundred Men for a Guard, and went to *Oxford*, where ſhe ſoon after met with the Prince her Huſband, with a Detachment of the Prince of *Orange*'s Forces.

Her Royal Highneſs thought it prudent, before ſhe left the Court, to write a Letter of Excuſe to the Queen, for her ſo ſudden Retreat; which was in theſe Words:

Madam,

I beg your Pardon, if I am ſo deeply affected with the ſurprizing News of the Prince's being gone, as not to be able to ſee you, but to leave this Paper, to expreſs my humble Duty to the King and your ſelf, and to let you know that I am gone to abſent my ſelf, to avoid the King's Diſpleaſure, which I am not able to bear, either againſt the Prince or my ſelf: And I ſhall ſtay at ſo great a Diſtance, as not to return before I hear the happy News of a Reconcilement; and as I am confident the Prince did not leave the King with any other Deſign than to uſe all poſſible

poſſible Means for his Preſervation, I hope you will do me the Juſtice to believe that I am not capable of following him for any other End. Never was any one in ſuch an unhappy Condition, ſo divided between Duty and Affection, between a Father and a Husband; and therefore I know not what to do, but to follow one to preſerve the other. I ſee the general Defection of the Nobility and Gentry, who avow to have no other End, than to prevail with the King to ſecure their Religion, which they ſaw ſo much in Danger, by the violent Councils of the Prieſts, who, to promote their own Religion, did not care to what Danger they expos'd the King. I am fully perſwaded, that the Prince of Orange *deſigns the King's Safety and Preſervation, and hope all Things may be compaſs'd without more Blood-ſhed, by the Calling of a Parliament. God grant a happy End to theſe Troubles, that the King's Reign may be proſperous, and that I may ſhortly meet you in perfect Peace and Safety: Till when, let me beg your Majeſty to continue the ſame favourable Opinion that you have hitherto had of,* &c.

What Succeſs the Prince of *Orange*'s Expedition had in *England*, is known to all the World. Her Royal Highneſs, notwithſtanding the great Duty ſhe owed to the King her Father, could not think it could come in Competition with the greater Regard ſhe ought to have for the Religion and Liberty of her Country, both which had been moſt notoriouſly invaded; and therefore ſhe did not heſitate to fall in heartily with the Revolution; and the Lord *Churchil*, afterwards Duke of *Marlborough*, was ſent by her to acquaint the Convention, that ſhe gave her Conſent the Prince of *Orange* ſhould be King before her, tho' (as to his own Perſon) after her in Blood.

Debates about a Yearly Settlement upon her.

In the ſecond Seſſions of Parliament after the Government was ſettled, a warm Debate aroſe in the Houſe of Commons, about ſettling ſome Part of the Publick Revenue upon her Highneſs; which divided the Houſe into three Parts: The Lord *Elan*, Son to the Marqueſs of *Hallifax*, Mr. *Finch*, and Mr. *Godolphin*, who ſpoke in her Favour, inſiſted, that Seventy Thouſand Pounds *per Annum* was as little as could be allow'd her, as it had been repreſented in the former Seſſions.

Seſſions. Some, out of Regard to the publick Neceſſities, would have that Sum reduced to Fifty Thouſand Pounds: And others again, who were thought to be influenced and inſtructed by the King, were for leaving the Matter wholly to his Diſcretion: Young Mr. *Hambden*, who but a little before had thundred againſt the Court and Miniſtry, now ſided with this laſt Party, and pleaded the Danger of ſettling a Revenue upon a Princeſs that had ſo near a Claim to the Crown, independently upon the King, whoſe Title was diſputed by divers Malecontents; and he back'd his Arguments by the Queen's Example, on whom it had lately been promis'd to ſettle a Hundred Thouſand Pounds a Year; but which were thought improper, and therefore rejected, and her Majeſty had no ſeparate Intereſt from that of her Royal Conſort. But his Opinion was not follow'd, and the Debate was adjourn'd till next Day. In the mean Time, the King, who was unwilling ſo nice an Affair ſhould be ſo loudly canvaſs'd in Parliament, ſent the Earl of *Shrewsbury* and Mr. *Wharton* to her Royal Highneſs, to perſwade her to rely on his Generoſity; but ſhe, being for a fix'd Settlement, prudently anſwer'd, *That ſince that Affair was before the Commons, it muſt even take its Courſe, and be concluded by that wiſe Body:* So on *December* the 18th the Houſe addreſs'd the King, that he would be pleas'd to make a Proviſion for the Prince and Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*, of Fifty Thouſand Pounds a Year, beginning at *Chriſtmas* next; which was done accordingly.

At Variance with her Siſter.

There is little memorable concerning her, during the Life of the Queen her Siſter, between whom there there was a Miſunderſtanding for ſome Time: The Reaſon of which, I could never rightly learn. I know very well what the Reports were; That a certain great Lady about her Perſon, having learnt a Secret from her Huſband, that *Dunkirk* was to be betray'd to King *William*, and imparted the ſame to her Siſter in *France*, the Deſign was diſcover'd, and ſo miſcarry'd; and that the Quarrel was, becauſe ſhe would not diſcharge her out of her Service.

Her Royal Siſter Queen *Mary* departing this Life *December* the 28th 1694; next to the King himſelf, the

the Queen's Death was moſt affectionately lamented by her Royal Highneſs; who, in this ſad Juncture, was willing to forget the Reaſons that had obliged her to leave the Court, and live in an obſcure Retirement, more like a private Perſon under Diſgrace, than the Preſumptive Heir to the Crown. Under the deepeſt Impreſſions of Grief, ſhe wrote a moſt kind and reſpectful Letter to the King; wherein ſhe begg'd his Majeſty's favourable Acceptance of her ſincere and hearty Sorrow for his great Affliction in the Loſs of the Queen; and aſſur'd him ſhe was as ſenſibly troubled with his Misfortune, as if ſhe had never been ſo unhappy as to fall under her Diſpleaſure: She earneſtly deſir'd his Majeſty to give her Leave to wait upon him, as ſoon as it could be with no Inconveniency to him, and without Danger of encreaſing his Affliction: That ſhe might have an Opportunity in Perſon, not only of repeating this, but of aſſuring his Majeſty of her real Intention to omit no Occaſion of giving conſtant Proofs of her ſincere Reſpect, and Concern for his perſonal Intereſt and Welfare. *Her Letter to the King, on the Queen's Death.*

The King gave a ſuitable Reception to this generous Affection of her Royal Highneſs; and Dr. *Teniſon*, late Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, laying hold of this favourable Opportunity to reconcile the Royal Family, repreſented to the King the prudent and loyal Conduct of her Royal Highneſs and the Prince of *Denmark*, during their Receſs from Court: That they had been ſo far from giving any Obſtruction to his Majeſty's Affairs, that they were always in the ſame publick Meaſures with Him; and thoſe Members of either Houſe of Parliament, who had Places under their Highneſſes, had always appear'd forward in promoting his Majeſty's Intereſt. Theſe Reaſons, being offer'd as a Comment on the Princeſs's Letter, work'd ſo effectually on the King's Mind, that, as a Mark of his Favour and Affection, he immediately preſented her with moſt of the Queen's Jewels: And his Sorrow, for the Loſs of ſo good a Wife, was in ſome Meaſure alleviated by the Reconcilement of ſo kind a Siſter; who in a ſhort Time, remov'd, with her Family, to the Royal Palace of St. *James*'s, where the King frequently viſited

viſited her; and between whom, notwithſtanding ſome Report of malicious Men, there continu'd a good Harmony and Underſtanding till his dying Day.

The King was never a whole Summer in *England*, except the firſt, either in the Time of the War, or after the Peace, in his whole Reign; but in the Winter he often viſited her, and carry'd himſelf very reſpectfully towards her. The Lords Juſtices, during the King's Abſence, having Occaſion to attend the Princeſs; if they had gone in a Body (or even the major Part of them) to her, ſhe muſt, as the Sovereignty was lodg'd in them, have ſtood up, and they ſat down; and therefore, to prevent ſuch an Indecorum, it was agreed, that three of them only ſhould at firſt wait upon her, and that, ſoon after, a fourth, to make the Quorum, ſhould enter the Room; upon which one of the Three immediately withdrew. This ſhe took extreamly kind, and thank'd the Lord Keeper for it, in ſuch Expreſſions as denoted how ſenſible ſhe was of the Obligation.

A.D. 1700 The Princeſs, having ſpent Part of the Summer at *Windſor*, took Care to have the Duke of *Glouceſter*'s Birth-day, which was *July* the 24th, ſolemniz'd there, in a Manner ſuitable to his Dignity, and the Occaſion: There was no Expence wanting: But as ſoon as the Ceremony was over, his Highneſs found himſelf fatigu'd, and indiſpos'd: He complain'd next Day of his Throat, and of a Sickneſs in his Stomach: He was hot and feveriſh on the 26th. Next Morning, after taking away a little Blood, he thought himſelf better; but in the Evening his Fever appear'd more violent; a Bliſter, and other proper Remedies, were apply'd: The ſame Day a Raſh appear'd upon his Skin, which encreaſing upon him, on *Friday* more Bliſters were apply'd. In the Afternoon, the Fever growing ſtronger, his Highneſs went into a Delirium, which laſted with his Life: So that on *Tueſday*, the 30th, between the Hours of One and Two in the Morning, his Highneſs expir'd, in his Apartment in the Royal Caſtle, being Eleven Years and Five Days old, to the great Grief of her Royal Highneſs, his tender Mother, in particular.

How

How far the Death of her Father, King *James*, (which happen'd in *September* 1701) affected her, I know not: I think no Body ever doubted, but that ſhe would have aſcended the Throne upon the Death of King *William*, tho' the other had ſurviv'd him. However it was, Decency and Cuſtom oblig'd her to go into Mourning for him on her Acceſſion to the Throne, on the Eighth of *March* 170½. A.D. 1702

Her Uncle, the Earl of *Clarendon*, came next Day to Court; and deſiring Admittance to her Majeſty, ſhe ſent him Word, He ſhould go firſt and qualify himſelf, and then ſhe ſhould be very glad to ſee him. But that unhappy Man continu'd a Non-juror to his dying Day.

It was Matter of Doubt to many Perſons, whether the Prince ſhould have any higher Title than that he bore before: Some alledged, he ſhould have the Name, if not the Authority, of a King; and offer'd the Examples of *Philip* of *Spain*, who marry'd our Queen *Mary* I. and of *Henry* Lord *Darnley*, who was the Husband of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*. As to the firſt, the Emperor *Charles* V. had, before his Son's Marriage, conferred on him the Title of *King of Naples*, *Jeruſalem*, &c. and, not long after, reſign'd to him all his Hereditary Dominions: But for the other, he never had any Sovereignty, and ſo was more parallel to the preſent Caſe; and, perhaps, the main Reaſon that induced the *Scots* to proclaim him King, was his near Relation, in his own Perſon, to the Crown of *Great-Britain*. I might alſo take Notice of the Queen of *Scots* firſt Husband, *Francis* Dauphin of *France*, who had the Title of King of *Scotland*; tho' commonly call'd in *France*, *Roy Dauphin*. But, it ſeems, the good Prince was content to continue with the ſame Title and Character as before; and was the firſt that did Homage to her Majeſty, as Duke of *Cumberland*.

Her Majeſty, in Council, expreſs'd the Senſe ſhe had of the general Misfortune of theſe Kingdoms, in the unſpeakable Loſs of the King; and of the great Weight and Burthen it brought in particular upon her ſelf; which nothing could encourage her to undergo, but the great Concern ſhe had for the Preſervation of our Religion,

An. Reg. 1. gion, and the Laws and Liberties of her Country: All theſe being as dear to her, as they could be to any Perſon whatſoever: That no Pains nor Diligence ſhould be wanting, on her Part, to defend and ſupport them; to maintain the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line, and the Government in Church and State, as by Law Eſtabliſh'd: That ſhe thought it proper then to declare her own Opinion of the Importance of carrying on all the Preparations they were making to oppoſe the great Power of *France*; and that ſhe would loſe no Time in giving our Allies all Aſſurances, That nothing ſhould be wanting on her Part, to purſue the true Intereſt of *England*, together with Theirs, for the Support of the Common Cauſe.

She deliver'd her ſelf, on the 11th, much to the ſame Purpoſe to the Parliament, putting the Commons, at the ſame Time, in mind, that the Revenue for defraying the Expences of the Civil Government was expir'd; and that ſhe rely'd entirely upon their Affection, for the ſupplying it in ſuch Manner as ſhould be moſt ſuitable for the Honour and Dignity of the Crown: And concluding, That her Heart was *entirely Engliſh*. This was taken for a Reflection on the late King, for being a Foreigner; which gave great Diſguſt to many good Proteſtants, that always look'd upon him as the Saviour of their Religion and Country.

Her Heart entirely Engliſh.

Now the Lords and Commons having prepared and preſented their Addreſſes to her, upon the Change of the Head of the Government, and ſuited them to her Speech; her Anſwer to the Commons, was a Return of her hearty Thanks for the kind Aſſurances they gave her in their Addreſs; and that they could not be any way more agreably confirm'd to her, than by their giving Diſpatch to all the Preparations for the Publick Service, and the Support of her Allies. And in that to the Lords, ſhe told them her Endeavours ſhould be always ſincere to promote the true Intereſt of *England*, and ſupport the Common Cauſe.

Addreſſes in Abundance attended her from all Quarters; which we paſs over, and ſhew that the Two Secretaries of State for *Scotland*, with ſuch of the Privy-Counſellors of that Nation as were in *London*, attended

attended her on the 9th, by Order; where, after having read to her the Claim of Right agreed on by the Convention of the Eſtates of that Kingdom, upon King *William* and Queen *Mary*'s coming to the Crown, they tender'd her the Coronation-Oath, which ſhe took; and admitting them to kiſs her Hand, was pleaſed to enter upon the Adminiſtration of the Government of that Kingdom, according to the Act of Parliament, and ſent down an Expreſs for the Privy-Council of *Scotland* to act by their old Commiſſion, till a new one were got ready; and order'd, that all thoſe in Commiſſion there ſhould continue as they were till farther Order. Her Majeſty, at the ſame Time, ſent a Commiſſion to the Earl of *Marchmont*, Lord High-Chancellor of that Kingdom, to repreſent her Majeſty, as Commiſſioner in the General Aſſembly of that Church, which was then ſitting. A.D. 1702.

Upon the 30th, her Majeſty repair'd to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the following Acts.

An Act for the better Support of her Majeſty's Houſhold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

An Act for Taking, Examining, and Stating the Publick Accompts of the Kingdom.

An Act for explaining a Clauſe in an Act made in the Parliament begun and holden at Weſtminſter *the 22d of* November, *in the Seventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* William *the Third, entitu'ed, An Act for the better Security of his Majeſty's Royal Perſon and Government.*

An Act for Reviving an Act, entituled, An Act for Exempting Apothecaries from Serving the Offices of Conſtable, Scavenger, and other Pariſh and Ward-Offices, and from Serving upon Juries.

An Act for Continuing the Act made in the Eighth Year of his late Majeſty's Reign, for the better Preventing the Counterfeiting the Current Coin of this Kingdom.

After which, ſhe return'd them her kind and hearty Thanks, for continuing to her, for Life, the ſame Revenue they had granted to the King: She would take Care it ſhould be manag'd to the beſt Advantage; and while her Subjects remain'd under the Burthen of ſuch heavy Taxes, ſhe would ſtreighten her ſelf in her

An. Reg. 1. own Expences, rather than not contribute all ſhe could to their Eaſe and Relief, with a juſt Regard to the Support of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

The next Paragraph, which was as generous as it was popular and engaging, ran thus:

It's probable the Revenue may fall ſhort of what it has formerly produced: However, I will give Directions, that One Hundred Thouſand Pounds be apply'd to the Publick Service in this Year, out of the Revenue you have ſo unanimouſly given me.

The Commons, in their Addreſs of Thanks, particularly took Notice of her unparallel'd Grace and Goodneſs, in contributing, out of her own Revenues, to the Eaſe and Relief of her Subjects.

The Lords, to ſhew their Zeal and Gratitude to her, were as forward as the Commons in their Thanks: And ſhe told them, in Anſwer to their Addreſs, That their Approbation of what ſhe did, would always be a great Satisfaction to her.

Her Majeſty, two Days after her Acceſſion to the Throne, notify'd, by Letter, the King's Death to the States-General, and her Reſolution to concur with them in all the Meaſures that ſhould be found neceſſary to preſerve the common Liberty of *Europe*, and to reduce the Power of *France* within due Bounds; and ſent away the Earl of *Marlborough*, with the Character of her Plenipotentiary Ambaſſador, to aſſure their High Mightineſſes of her real Intentions; and told them, among other Things, That the firſt of her Majeſty's Cares, was to let their High and Mighty Lordſhips underſtand her ſincere Deſire and Inclination to entertain with them the ſame Union, Friendſhip, and ſtrict Correſpondence, as had ſubſiſted during the Courſe of the preceding Reign; as being perſwaded, that nothing in the World could be more uſeful and beneficial for the Good of both Nations, whoſe Intereſts were the ſame. That ſhe had therefore commanded him to acquaint their High and Mighty Lordſhips, That ſhe was reſolv'd to contribute all that lay in her Power, towards the advancing and encreaſing the ſaid Union, Friendſhip, and Correſpondence, and to make that a conſtant Maxim of her Government. That he was farther or-

Speech of the Earl of Marlborough *to the States-General.*

der'd

der'd to aſſure them, That ſhe would not only exactly and faithfully execute the Treaties and Alliances made between the Kings her Predeceſſors, and their High and Mighty Lordſhips, but ſhe was likewiſe ready to renew and confirm them; as alſo to concur with them in all the Meaſures which had been taken by the late King, of glorious Memory, in Purſuance of the ſame. *A.D.* 1702

Having thought fit to dignify the Prince with the Title of Generaliſſimo both by Sea and Land, ſhe was, on the 23d of *April*, being St. *George*'s Day, crown'd in great State at *Weſtminſter*; but ſo lame with the Gout, that ſhe was carry'd in an open Chair in the Proceſſion.

Some Time after, the Queen having laid before the Commons a Convention between her Majeſty, the Emperor, and the States-General, about declaring War againſt *France* and *Spain*, the Houſe, after having reſolv'd upon an Addreſs of Thanks to her Majeſty thereupon, and carry'd it in the Negative that her Majeſty ſhould be addreſs'd, *That no Perſon ſhould be an Officer, in* England *or* Ireland, *in her Majeſty's new-rais'd Forces, but ſuch as were born in* England, Scotland, *or* Ireland, *or the Dominions thereunto belonging, or of* Engliſh *Parents, unleſs they were before in Half-Pay:* They voted an Addreſs, 'That ſhe would be 'graciouſly pleas'd to give Directions, that ſuch Com-'miſſions as ſhould be renew'd to the Officers of her 'Army, might be without Fee or Charge: To which ſhe anſwer'd, on the Ninth of *May*, *That ſhe would take Care therein.* In the mean Time, her Majeſty having been pleas'd, by Order of Council, to require, *That the Princeſs* Sophia, *Electreſs Dowager of* Hanover *(who is, by Act of Parliament, next in Succeſſion to her Majeſty, in Caſe, to our Sorrow, ſhe ſhould leave no Iſſue behind her) ſhould be pray'd for in Churches*, &c. both Lords and Commons voted her Thanks for her great Zeal for the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, expreſs'd in her ſaid Order, directing the aforeſaid Princeſs to be pray'd for.

The War being now actually proclaim'd, common Fame gave out, that when the *French* King heard of this Declaration, he jokingly ſaid, *It's a Sign I grow old, when the Ladies declare War againſt me.* But to

An. Reg. 1. Now came out in Print, by their Lordſhips Order the Reſolution and Proceedings of the Houſe of Lords upon an Affair of great Moment. And here give me Leave to obſerve, that ſuch was the Malice and Impudence of the late King's Enemies, now in his Grave, that ſince it was out of their Power to murder his Perſon, yet they made it their Buſineſs to murder his Fame; for, beſides their abominable Poem upon *Sorrel*, beginning,

Illuſtris ſonipes certe digniſſima Cœlo,
Cui Leo, cui Taurus, cui daret Urſa locum, &c.

By which they meant the Horſe that threw his Majeſty at *Hampton-Court*; and their ridiculous Healths, *To the Little Gentleman in the black Velvet Coat*, by which they meant the Mole that made the Hole into which *Sorrel*'s Foot ſlipt; they rais'd a damnable Story, and even therein traduced the Queen alſo, as if the late K. *James* ſhould, before his Death, write her a Letter, wherein he charged her not to accept, by any Means, of the Crown, upon the Death of K. *William*, but make Way for the Succeſſion of his pretended Son; and that the King having Notice thereof, and deſiring to ſee the Letter, ſhe ſhould refuſe it; upon which, he ſhould concert Meaſures to put her by the Succeſſion; and, that at his Deceaſe there were Papers found in his Cloſet to that Purpoſe: Wherefore the Lords having made Enquiry into the Matter, and, as much as in them lay, to vindicate the Honour of their late Royal Sovereign, deceaſed, they made a Report of the notorious Falſhood of it, and deſired ſhe would give Order to the Attorney-General to proſecute, with the utmoſt Severity of the Law, the Authors or Publiſhers of the above-mention'd, or ſuch like ſcandalous Reports; with which the Queen concurred, and on the 6th gave her Royal Aſſent to the following publick Bills.

Queen ſigns Acts. *An Act for granting an Aid to her Majeſty by divers Subſidies, and a Land-Tax.*

An Act for making good Deficiencies, and for preſerving the publick Credit.

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An Act for enabling her Majeſty to appoint Commiſſioners to treat for an Union between the Kingdoms of England *and* Scotland. A.D. 1702.

An Act to explain and alter the Act made in the 22d Year of King Henry *the Eighth, concerning the Repairing and Amending of Bridges and High-ways; and for Repealing an Act made in the 23d Year of Queen* Elizabeth *for Re-edifying* Cardiffe *Bridge, in the County of* Glamorgan; *and alſo for changing the Day of Election of the Wardens and Aſſiſtants of* Rocheſter *Bridge.*

An Act for making the River Darwent, *in the County of* York, *navigable.*

An Act for the Rebuilding and Repairing the Peers of the Town and Port of Whitby, *in the County of* York.

An Act for the Enlarging and Encouraging of the Greenland *Trade.*

An Act for aſcertaining the Water-Meaſure of Fruits.

An Act Continuing and Amending the Act made in the Ninth Year of his late Majeſty's Reign, entituled, An Act for Settling and Adjuſting the Proportions of fine Silver and Silk, and for the better making Gold and Silver Thread, and to prevent the Abuſes of Wire-drawers.

Beſides a great Number of others of private Concern.

The Lords had ſeveral Pamphlets under Examination, ſome of the Authors of which were order'd to be proſecuted: And more Bills being ready, by the 25th, for the Royal Aſſent, the Queen then paſs'd them; and they were theſe:

An Act for Preventing Frauds in the Duties upon Salt, and for the better Payment of Debentures at the Cuſtom-houſe.

An Act to Declare the Alterations in the Oath appointed to be taken by the Act, entituled, An Act for the farther Security of his Majeſty's Perſon, and the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, and for extinguiſhing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, *and all other Pretenders, and their open and ſecret Abettors.*

An Act for continuing the preſent Sheriffs in England *and* Wales *until the Firſt Day of* Hillary *Term next, unleſs her Majeſty ſhall think fit to determine them ſooner.*

An. Reg. 1. *An Act for Importing into* England *Thrown Silk of the Growth of* Sicily, *from the Port of* Leghorn *in* Italy.

An Act for the Raiſing the Militia for the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Two, notwithſtanding the Month's Payment formerly advanced be not re-paid.

An Act for Continuing the Impriſonment of Counter, *and others, for the horrid Conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate the Perſon of his late Sacred Majeſty King* William *the Third.*

An Act for the Relief of poor Priſoners for Debt.

An Act to oblige the Jews *to maintain and provide for their Proteſtant Children.*

An Act for the Relief of the Maſters of Hoys, and other Veſſels, carrying Corn, and other In-land Proviſions, within the Port of London.

An Act for the Importation of fine Italian *Thrown Silk.*

An Act for the making more effectual Proviſion, out of the Forfeited Eſtates in Ireland, *for the Building of Churches, and Augmenting ſmall Vicaridges in* Ireland.

An Act for the Relief of the Proteſtant Purchaſers of the Forfeited Eſtates in Ireland.

Together with a great Number of others, wherein private Perſons were only concern'd.

Her Majeſty concluded the Seſſions, and indeed this Parliament, with telling the Houſe of Commons, in particular, That their great Juſtice, in making good former Deficiencies, would be a laſting Honour and Credit to the Nation; and wiſh'd the Difficulties they had brought upon Us might be a Warning to prevent ſuch Inconveniences for the future: That ſhe could always wiſh, that no Difference of Opinion among thoſe that were equally affected to her Service might be the Occaſion of Heats and Animoſities among themſelves: That ſhe ſhould be very careful to preſerve and maintain the Act of Toleration, and to ſet the Minds of all her People at Quiet: That her own Principles muſt always keep her entirely firm to the Intereſts and Religion of the Church of *England*, and would incline her to countenance thoſe who had the trueſt Zeal to ſupport it.

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The Declaration her Majeſty put out on the 1ſt of *June*, about foreign Ships, was an Act of great Juſtice and Generoſity in her; wherein ſhe ſaid, 'That being inform'd that ſeveral Ships and Veſſels, with 'their Ladings, were ſtopt in the Ports of her Dominions, and others ſeiz'd before the Declaration of 'the War againſt *France* and *Spain*; and it being her 'Royal Intention to obſerve ſtrictly all Treaties in 'Force between her and other Princes and States, and 'particularly the Treaty of *Reſwyck*, and the Laws of 'Nations, in relation to Intercourſe and Commerce; 'ſhe did require and command all her Officers therein 'concern'd, to give forthwith an Account of all 'Ships and Veſſels ſo ſtopt and ſeiz'd, to one of her 'principal Secretaries of State, ſetting forth what they 'were, to whom they belong'd, whither bound, 'when and where they were and are ſeiz'd and de-'tain'd, to the end that the neceſſary Orders might 'be given for their Diſcharge, and being dealt with 'as the ſaid Treaties and the Laws of Nations direct 'and requires. A.D. 1702

Now a Bill about Privateers being left unfiniſh'd the laſt Seſſions of Parliament, the Care of that weighty Affair devolving entirely upon her Majeſty, ſhe was pleas'd to iſſue out her Royal Declaration for the Encouragement of her Ships of War and Privateers, to this Purpoſe; whereby much greater Advantages were given to the Sailors than in any former Reigns.

Upon the Death of King *William*, the Government of *Scotland* was lodg'd in the Hands of a Sett of Men entirely on the Revolution Foot; and the Fund allotted for the Support of the Forces there being near expir'd, 'twas neceſſary a Parliament ſhould be held, and the former was reſolv'd on, notwithſtanding the Remonſtrance of Duke *Hamilton* and others to the contrary; and tho' no Inſtance could ever be given of the ſurviving of a Parliament after the Deceaſe of the Prince that call'd it; The Seſſions began in *June*, the Duke of *Queensberry* being High Commiſſioner; and before the Queen's Letter was read to them, Duke *Hamilton* made a Speech againſt the Legality of that Meeting, and then he read a Paper, which contain'd the Reaſons of their diſſenting from the Pro-

An. Reg. 1. ceedings of the other Members, who thought themſelves impower'd to ſit and act as a Parliament; and then his Grace withdrew, and was follow'd by ſeventy nine Members, who adher'd to him in the Diſſent. The Queen's Letter to the Parliament was full of Kindneſs, wherein ſhe put them in Mind of the Union ſhe and the King her Predeceſſor had recommended to them; and their Anſwer was as dutiful and complaiſant. They ſoon paſs'd an Act declaring the Meeting of that Parliament lawful: And tho' ſome Oppoſition was made to Preſbyterian Church-Government, there was an Act paſs'd for ſecuring of it.

Now the diſſenting Party, of whom Duke *Hamilton* was the chief, having prepar'd an Addreſs to be preſented to the Queen, to juſtify their own Proceedings, and ſent the ſame up by the Lord *Blantire*, her Majeſty declin'd to receive it, though ſhe was pleas'd to allow my Lord to ſee her; and having well weigh'd this perplexing Affair, reſolv'd to adhere to the Parliament conven'd by her Authority, and ſent them a Letter to ſignify as much, as well as her Reſentment of the irregular and unuſual Proceedings of thoſe that withdrew.

Thus ended this monſtrous Parliament, ſays a diſcontented Rump-Member of it, which from a Convention was tranſubſtantiated into a Parliament, and when dead reviv'd again; and all this to ſupport the Intereſt and continue the Dominion of a Sett of Men, that would, notwithſtanding their pretended Zeal for the Liberty of their Country, break in upon the ſame, and trample over the niceſt and moſt ſacred Part of the Conſtitution.

Her Order againſt ſelling Places. The Queen's Order againſt ſelling of Places, publiſh'd on the 9th of *July*, I take to be more a Matter of Form than any thing that had any real Effect; and the new Parliament, that was to meet on the 20th of *Auguſt*, muſt neceſſarily be put off 'till the Queen's Return from her Progreſs: Her Reception at *Oxford* was very cordial and magnificent, upon which Occaſion ſhe aſſur'd them of her Favour and Protection, and took thoſe Marks of their Duty and Affection very kindly; that ſhe ſhould always have a particular Regard to that great Body, that was ſo conſiderable

in

in itſelf, and ſo uſeful both to Church and State: When ſeveral noble and honourable Perſons of her Majeſty's Attendance had been preſented with Doctors Degrees, the Queen went to the *Bath*, and ſo to *Briſtol*, where ſhe was no leſs careſs'd than at *Oxford*. *A.D.* 1702

Being thus happy in the Affections of her People at Home, ſhe was as ſucceſsful in her Arms Abroad: Her Allies, this Campaign, recover'd *Keyſerſwaert*, and the ſtrong Fortreſs of *Landau*: Her own Troops, in Conjunction with the *Dutch*, under the Command of her Captain-General the Earl of *Marlborough*, drove the *French* out of the *Spaniſh Guelderland*, taking *Wert*, *Venlo*, *Ruremont*, and *Stevenſwaert*, from them; and, to compleat the Campaign, maſter'd the Town and Citadel of *Liege*: Indeed, her Army under the Duke of *Ormond*, and Navy under Sir *George Rooke*, were not ſo ſucceſsful in their Expedition to, and Attempt upon, *Cadiz* in *Spain*; and the Diſorders they committed at *Port St. Mary's*, could be no Inducement to the *Spaniards* to join with them in Favour of the Houſe of *Auſtria*: But the Deſtruction they made of the *Spaniſh* Galleons, and the *French* Squadron that convoy'd them, together with the vaſt Plunder they got out of them in the Port of *Vigo*, made in ſome Meaſure Amends for the other Diſappointment, concerning which the Queen in her Speech to the new Parliament, on the 21ſt of *October*, expreſſed herſelf thus: *Her Arms ſucceſsful.*

I cannot without much Trouble take Notice to you of the Diſappointment we have had at Cadiz: *I have not yet had a particular Account of that Enterprize, nor of all the Difficulties our Forces may have met with there; but I have had ſuch a Repreſentation of Diſorders and Abuſes committed at* Port St. Mary's, *as hath oblig'd me to give Directions for the ſtricteſt Examination of that Matter.*

She likewiſe took Notice of the many Expreſſions of Joy and Satisfaction the People ſhew'd during her Progreſs; told them the laſt Funds fell ſhort, and propos'd it might be a ſhort Seſſions, and concluded thus:

I am firmly perſwaded, that the Love and good Affection of my Subjects is the ſureſt Pledge of their Duty and Obedi-

An. Reg. 1. *Obedience, and the trueſt and juſteſt Support of the Throne; and as I am reſolv'd to defend and maintain the Church as by Law eſtabliſh'd, and to protect you in the full Enjoyment of all your Rights and Privileges, ſo I rely upon your Care of Me; my Intereſts and yours are inſeparable, and my Endeavours ſhall never be wanting to make you all ſafe and happy.*

The Lords and Commons ſuiting their Addreſſes to her Majeſty's Speech, the laſt, in the following Paragraph, ſeem'd to caſt a Reflection on the former Reigns in theſe Words: *The late Diſappointment at* Cadiz *does the more affect us, becauſe it gives your Majeſty ſo much Trouble; but this Misfortune cannot make us forget, That the Protection and Security of our Trade, the vigorous Support of your Majeſty's Allies, and the wonderful Progreſs of your Majeſty's Arms under the Conduct of the Earl of* Marlborough, *have ſignally retriev'd the ancient Honour of the* Engliſh *Nation.*

This being the firſt Year of her Majeſty's Reign, ſhe was pleas'd to honour the City with her Preſence at Dinner on the Lord-Mayor's Day; and it is not to be forgot, that a few Days after, a Motion being made in the Houſe of Commons, That Right had not been done to the Commons upon the Impeachments before the Lords, brought againſt divers Peers in the thirteenth Year of King *William's* Reign, it was carry'd in the Affirmative.

The Thankſgiving-Day for the great Succeſſes of the Year, was the 12th of *November*, when her Majeſty, attended by the Lords and Commons, went in great State to the Cathedral of St. *Paul's*.

Pyramidical Illumination. There was a pyramidical Illumination hung up at *Ludgate*, and the following Inſcription affix'd to one Side of the Gate.

ANNA

A N N A.
Britanniæ Magnæ Regina,
Et Conjux vere Illuſtris,
G E O R G I U S
Daniæ Princeps;
Nec non Inclyti Heroes,
Tyranni Gallici Debellatores,
Jacobus Dux Ormond,
Joanes Comes Marlborough,
Georgius Rook Miles, Claſſis
Triumphantis Præfectus,
Vivant & Floreant.

Her Majeſty ſhew'd her ſelf very well pleas'd with the Convocation's Addreſs to her, by her Anſwer, which ran thus:

'Your Zeal for the Church of *England*, as by Law 'eſtabliſh'd, is very pleaſing to me: I will always 'endeavour to preſerve it in its Doctrine and 'Diſcipline, and take Care of all your juſt Rights 'and Privileges. I hope your Concurrence in this 'very dutiful Addreſs is a good Preſage of your U-'nion in all other Matters, which is very deſirable, 'for my Service, and the Welfare of the Church.

The Prince about this Time falling dangerouſly ill of a kind of a Lethargy, but ſuddenly recovering, the Commons congratulated the ſame, which the Queen receiv'd very graciouſly, and return'd them Thanks for the Expreſſions of their Duty and Affection therein ſet down both to herſelf and the Prince; and his Royal Highneſs did the ſame for the great Concern they had ſhew'd for him therein.

Commons Proceedings againſt the Biſhop of Worceſter.

I cannot paſs over unobſerv'd, that Sir *John Packington* having, towards the Beginning of the Seſſions, exhibited a Complaint againſt the Lord Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and Mr. *Lord*, his Son, relating to the Rights and Privileges of the Houſe of Commons, and reduc'd the Matter of the ſaid Complaint into ſeveral Heads, they were unanimouſly agreed to by the Houſe, and they reſolv'd thereupon, That it appear'd to them, that the Proceedings of *William* Lord Biſhop of *Worceſter*, his Son, and his Agents, in Order to hinder

An. Reg. 1. hinder the Election of a Member for the County of *Worceſter*, had been malicious, unchriſtian, and arbitrary, an high Violation of the Liberties and Privileges of the Commons of *England*; and that an Addreſs ſhould be preſented to the Queen, to remove the ſaid Biſhop from being Lord-Almoner: They likewiſe order'd the Attorney-General to proſecute his Son Mr. *Lloyd*, after his Privilege as a Member of the Lower Houſe of Convocation was out.

The Lords, alarm'd at this Procedure of the Commons in reſpect to a Member of their Houſe, encounter'd the Commons with one of their own, to which her Majeſty was pleas'd to return for Anſwer, 'That 'ſhe agreed that every Peer and Lord of Parliament, and indeed every other Perſon, ought to have 'an Opportunity of being heard to any Matters ob'jected againſt him, before he be puniſh'd: That ſhe 'had not yet receiv'd any Complaint of the Biſhop '. of *Worceſter*; but look'd upon it as her undoubted 'Right to continue or diſplace any Servant, attend'ing upon her own Perſon, when ſhe ſhould think 'it proper.

Their Lordſhips having receiv'd this Anſwer, reſolv'd, *nemine contradicente*, That no Lord of their Houſe ought to ſuffer any Sort of Puniſhment, by any Proceedings of the Houſe of Commons, otherwiſe than according to the known and ancient Rules and Methods of Parliament. How their Lordſhips reliſh'd this politick Anſwer I cannot tell; but the Commons muſt needs be pleaſed with that to their Addreſs, which was to this Purpoſe, 'That ſhe was 'very ſorry there was Occaſion for that Addreſs a'gainſt the Biſhop of *Worceſter*; that ſhe would or'der and direct, that he ſhould no longer continue to 'ſupply the Place of Almoner; but would put ano'ther in his Room to perform that Office.

The Commons about this Time having receiv'd two Meſſages from the Queen, they met with a different Reception and Succeſs: The firſt was about making a larger Proviſion for the Prince in Caſe he ſurviv'd, which they comply'd with, and ſettled a Revenue of 100000 *l. per Annum* upon him. The other was about the Earl of *Marlborough*, in theſe Words:

ANN

ANN R.

'The Earl of *Marlborough*'s Services to her Majeſty and to the Publick, have been ſo eminent, both in his Command of the Army, and in his having eſtabliſh'd an entire Confidence and good Correſpondence between her Majeſty and the States-General, that ſhe has thought fit to grant the Title of a Duke of this Kingdom to him, and to the Heirs Male of his Body, and alſo a Penſion of 5000 *l. per Ann.* upon the Revenue of the Poſt-Office, for the Support of this Honour, during her Majeſty's natural Life. If it had been in her Majeſty's Power, ſhe would have granted the ſame Term in the Penſion as in the Honour, and ſhe hopes you will think it ſo reaſonable in this Caſe, as to find ſome proper Methods of doing it.

I cannot forbear taking Notice of the Looſeneſs of People's Tongues upon this Occaſion without Doors, and the Members within ſeeming for ſome Time to be in Amaze, kept ſo long ſilent, that (it was ſaid) the Speaker ſtood up, and look'd round, to ſee if any Body would ſpeak to it: And at length Mr. *S*—— having broke the Ice, then they went to it helter ſkelter, and the Debate ran very high upon the Occaſion; and amongſt others, common Fame gave out, that an old Member ſhould ſay, *That tho' he had accepted of an Employment at Court, yet, he never did it with a Deſign that his Mouth ſhou'd be ſow'd up in that Houſe, when any thing was offer'd that he thought detrimental to his Country.* The Reſult was an Addreſs, ſhewing their unexpreſſible Grief, that her Majeſty's moſt dutiful Commons ſaw any Inſtances, where they were unable to comply with what her Majeſty propoſed to them; but they beg'd Leave humbly to lay before her Majeſty the Apprehenſions they had of making a Precedent for the future Alienations of the Revenue of the Crown, which had been ſo much reduc'd by the exorbitant Grants of the laſt Reign, and which had been ſo lately ſettled and ſecur'd by her Majeſty's unparallel'd Grace and Goodneſs.

The

An. Reg. 1. The Queen, not pleas'd with this Balk, told them She ſhould always think herſelf much concern'd to reward thoſe who deſerv'd well of her and of the Publick: On this Account ſhe beſtow'd ſome Favours on the Duke of *Marlborough*, and ſhe was glad to find them think they were well plac'd.

How hot ſoever the Commons in this Parliament were to reſume King *William*'s Grants, and ſo put a Slur upon that Reign, without looking back any farther, the Bill did not paſs, no more than the Occaſional Conformity Bill, to which the Lords made ſuch Amendments as were thought very reaſonable; which yet the Commons would not agree to, and ſo the Bill was loſt; for which thoſe without, who favour'd them moſt, did not thank them.

The *Tories*, in the Reign of King *William*, made a general Grumbling, that the Diſſenters had any Countenance given them, and Admittance into ſome inferior Places: I will not enter upon an Enquiry into the Lawfulneſs or Unlawfulneſs of their Practice as Occaſional Conformiſts: That ſeveral of them carry'd it undiſcreetly towards the Church muſt not be deny'd; and I never yet could hear any Man dare to juſtify the Conduct of the Lord Mayor Sir *Humphrey Edwin*, for ordering the Sword to be carry'd before him into the Meeting-Houſe; for which, and other Indiſcretions in the Diſſenters, the High-Church Men even in that Reign threaten'd them with a Bill to prevent their Occaſional Conformity. The Affairs were ſo great and preſſing at her Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne, that nothing of this Kind could be done in the firſt Seſſion of Parliament held by her; and it was believ'd that that Houſe of Commons had no general Diſpoſition to it: But the Queen having call'd a Parliament of her own, this Bill was brought effectually upon the Stage.

In the Interim the Queen, having been impower'd by Act of Parliament to nominate Commiſſioners to treat of an Union between *England* and *Scotland*, to quicken them in that great Work, ſhe told them, ſhe was ſo fully perſwaded that the Union of her two Kingdoms would prove the Happineſs of both, and render the Iſland more formidable than it had been in

Ages

Ages paſt, that ſhe wiſh'd that Treaty might be brought to a good and ſpeedy Concluſion: That ſhe came to know what Progreſs they made in it, and aſſur'd them nothing ſhould be wanting on her Part to bring it to Perfection. But her Wiſhes at this Time did not meet with Succeſs. *A.D.* 1702

The ready Compliance of the Commons with the Queen's Meſſage about an Augmentation of Troops, was very acceptable to her, as appears by this Anſwer:

Gentlemen,

It is with great Satisfaction that I receive this Addreſs, which enables me to join with the States General in augmenting our Forces according to their Deſire: I make no Doubt but the Condition you mention'd will be approv'd, ſince it is abſolutely neceſſary for the Good of the whole Alliance; and I ſhall this Night ſend Directions to my Miniſter in Holland, *to concur with the States in providing the Troops accordingly.*

Now it was that the Commons having voted the Lord *Halliſax* guilty of a Breach of Truſt in his Office, as Auditor of the Exchequer, and addreſs'd the Queen to order her Attorney-General to proſecute him: She anſwer'd, *She would ſend to her Attorney-General, and give him Directions purſuant to their Addreſs.*

They alſo voted the Earl of *Ranelagh* guilty of a high Crime and Miſdemeanour, in miſapplying ſeveral Sums of Money, as Pay-maſter to the Army, and they were pleas'd to expel him their Houſe: His Place had been before divided, *John How*, Eſq; towards the Beginning of *January* having been conſtituted Receiver and Paymaſter-General of the Guards and Garriſons, and of *Chelſea* Hoſpital; and *Charles Fox*, Eſq; of the Forces abroad.

It is obſervable, that the firſt of theſe Gentlemen, in the laſt Reign, was a great Declaimer againſt Perſons that were Members of Parliament and had Places. But when it came to his own Turn to be ſerved, he, notwithſtanding all his former Railings, made no Scruple to accept of one: Which gave Occaſion to a Gentleman ſarcaſtically once to ſay, *That he wonder'd how*

An. Reg. 2. *how he could do it, unleſs he came off with ſaying, he had only half a Place.*

One of the firſt Things that occurr'd to her Majeſty in the Beginning of the ſecond Year of her Reign, was an Addreſs from the Epiſcopal Clergy of *Scotland*, ſetting forth their deplorable Circumſtances, and imploring her Princely Commiſeration and matchleſs Clemency, and that her Bounty and Indulgence might be extended to them, in ſuch a Manner and Method as in her Royal Wiſdom ſhe thought fit.

Her Anſw. to the Scotch Epiſcopal Clergy's Addreſs.

In her Anſwer ſhe aſſur'd them of her Protection and Endeavours to ſupply their Neceſſities as far conveniently as ſhe could; and recommended to them to live in Peace and Chriſtian Love with the Clergy who were by Law inveſted with the Church-Government there.

Proceedings of the Scotch Parliament

We can but juſt mention in this Place an Alliance now concluded with the Crown of *Portugal*, whereby that King was to engage in a War againſt *France* and *Spain*, and we and the *Dutch* were to aſſiſt them with twelve thouſand Men by Land, and a ſtrong Squadron of Ships by Sea; but proceed to the Meeting of the Parliament at *Edinburgh*, on the 6th of *May*. The Queen, in her Letter, put them in Mind of the neceſſary War they were engag'd in, and the Care of their Forces, Forts, and Garriſons, as alſo of Trade; and laſtly, that they ſhould think of effectual Means to promote Religion, Virtue and true Piety, and to ſuppreſs Vice and Immorality, and provide for the Poor: The Lord High Commiſſioner and the Lord Chancellor having enlarg'd upon theſe Heads, this Parliament rid ruſty enough; nothing would ſerve them but an Act for the Security of the Kingdom as they call'd it. The Purport of which was, that upon the Demiſe of the Queen without Iſſue, the Parliament ſhould after twenty Days proceed to the publiſhing by Proclamation the Conditions of Government on which they would receive the Succeſſor to the Imperial Crown of that Realm; which in the Caſe only of their being under the ſame King of *England*, were as follows.

1. 'That

1. 'That Elections shall be made at every *Michael-* *Ann. Reg.* 2
'*mas* Head-Court for a new Parliament every Year,
'to sit the 1st of *November* next following, and ad-
'journ themselves from Time to Time 'til next *Mi-*
'*chaelmas:* That they choose their own President,
'and that every Thing shall be determin'd by Bal-
'lotting, in Place of Voting.

2. 'That so many lesser Barons shall be added to
'the Parliament, as there have been Noblemen crea-
'ted since the last Augmentation of the Number of
'the Barons; and that in all Time coming, for eve-
'ry Nobleman that shall be created, there shall be a
'Baron added to the Parliament.

3. 'That no Man have a Vote in Parliament, but
'a Nobleman or elected Member.

4. 'That the King shall give the Sanction to all
'Laws offer'd by the Estates; and that the President
'of the Parliament be impower'd by his Majesty to
'give the Sanction in his Absence, and have ten
'Pounds Sterling a Day Salary.

5. 'That a Committee of one and thirty Members,
'of which nine to be *a Quorum*, chosen out of their
'own Number, by every Parliament, shall, during
'the Intervals of Parliament, under the King, have
'the Administration of the Government, be his Coun-
'cil, and accountable to the next Parliament; with
'Power on extraordinary Occasions to call the Parlia-
'ment together: And that in the said Council all
'Things be determin'd by Ballotting in place of Vo-
'ting.

6. 'That the King, without the Consent of Par-
'liament, shall not have the Power of making Peace
'and War; or that of concluding any Treaty with
'any other State or Potentate.

7. 'That all Places and Offices, both Civil and
'Military, and all Pensions formerly conferr'd by our
'Kings, shall ever after be given by Parliament.

8. 'That no Regiment or Company of Horse,
'Foot, or Dragoons, be kept on Foot in Peace or
'War, but by Consent of Parliament.

9. That all the sensible Men of the Nation, betwixt
'Sixty and Sixteen, be, with all Diligence possible,

A.D. 1703 ‘ arm'd with Bayonets and Firelocks, all of a Calibre, ‘ and continue always provided in ſuch Arms, with ‘ Ammunition ſuitable.

10. ‘ That no general Indemnity, nor Pardon for ‘ any Tranſgreſſion againſt the Publick, ſhall be valid ‘ without Conſent of Parliament.

11. ‘ That the fifteen Senators of the College of ‘ Juſtice, ſhall be incapable of being Members of ‘ Parliament, or of any other Office, or any Penſion: ‘ But the Salary that belongs to their Place to be in- ‘ creas'd as the Parliament ſhall think fit: That the ‘ Office of Preſident ſhall be in three of their Num- ‘ ber, to be nam'd by Parliament; and that there be ‘ no extraordinary Lords. And alſo that the Lords of ‘ the Juſtice-Court ſhould be diſtinct from thoſe of ‘ the Seſſion, and under the ſame Reſtrictions.

12. ‘ That if any King break in upon any of theſe ‘ Conditions of Government, he ſhall by the Eſtates ‘ be declar'd to have forfeited the Crown. Having ‘ likewiſe declar'd it to be High Treaſon for any Man ‘ to own or acknowledge any Perſon as King or Queen ‘ of the Realm, 'till they were declar'd and admitted ‘ in the abovemention'd Manner.

Mr. *Fletcher* of *Salton* made a very long and learned Speech, to enforce this Bill, and ſet forth the great Advantages of it; ſo he did alſo by another Bill, brought in ſoon after, that the Parliament, after the Queen's Death, ſhould have the Diſpoſal of all Places and Offices both Civil and Military, and all Penſions formerly conferred by their Kings, by Way of Ballot. Mr. *Fletcher* was ſmartly oppos'd by another Member, but to little Purpoſe; for they proceeded, and at laſt, with the Addition of other Clauſes, went through the Act of Security, and went on ſome other Things, that could not but be diſagreeable to the Guſt of the Court. Particularly, they agreed to an Act, That no Subject of *England*, that had a Title of Peerage in *Scotland*, ſhould be capable of voting in the Parliament of that Nation, except he had 1000 *l. p. An.* Sterling within that Kingdom. This was put to the Vote, and carry'd by 36. The Duke of *Argyle* proteſted, that it might infer no Prejudice to *Scotch* Noblemen,

who

who were under that Rent. The Parliament had alſo under Conſideration, an Oath to oblige all thoſe who ſhould be Members of that Parliament, that was to meet three Weeks after the Death of the Queen and the Heirs of her Body, to adhere to the Claim of Right. Likewiſe, that after the Death of her Majeſty, and the Heirs of her Body, the Parliament and Privy Council ſhould govern the Nation 'til a Succeſſor were agreed on; and that it ſhould be High-Treaſon to offer the Coronation-Oath to any, but ſuch as ſhould be nominated and declared by the Parliament. At laſt an Overture was given in, by Way of an Act, by the Earl of *Marchmont*, declaring the Princeſs *Sophia* of *Hanover*, and her Heirs, to have the Right to that Crown, after her Majeſty, and the Heirs of her Body; but with ſuch Limitations and Reſtrictions, that, upon the Queſtion, it was rejected to be mark'd in the Minutes by a Majority of 75 Votes. Soon after, the Duke of *Queensberry*, the High Commiſſioner, made a Speech to them, importing, That he had receiv'd the Queen's Pleaſure, and was impower'd to give the Royal Aſſent to the Acts voted in that Seſſion, except the Act of Security; which, indeed, was the Thing they moſt valu'd, and were intent upon; which ſower'd them the more: So that they order'd an Account of the Progreſs of the Commiſſioners in their Treaty of Union with *England* to be laid before them next *Sederunt*, and reſolv'd, That the Commiſſion for the ſaid Treaty was expir'd, and that no new one ſhould be granted without Conſent of Parliament. *An. Reg.* 2.

At length came on the 16th of *September*, which put a Period to this long Seſſions, at what Time the following Acts received the Royal Aſſent, *viz.*

Act for ſecuring the Proteſtant Religion, and Presbyterian Government. Scotch Acts paſs'd

Act ratifying the Turning the Meeting of the Eſtates into a Parliament.

Act anent Leeſing-makers and Slanderers.

Act for proving the Tenor in Favours of Anna Cockburn.

Act anent Peace and War.

Act anent the Publick Accompts.

An. Reg. 2.

Act anent Butchers.

Act in Favour of the Company trading to Africa *and the* Indies.

Act diſcharging the Importation of Iriſh *Victua'.*

Act continuing the Prohibition of Exporting Engliſh *and* Iriſh *Wooll till next Seſſion of Parliament inclusive.*

Act in Favour of William Montgomery *and* George Lynd, *for a Manufacture of Lame, Purſlaine, and Earthen-Ware.*

Act alloxing the Importation of Wines and other Foreign Liquors.

I had almoſt forgot to mention the Struggle there was in this Seſſions to procure a Toleration for the Epiſcopal Clergy; which yet could not be carry'd: Nevertheleſs, the Duke of *Queensberry*, to ſecure the Favour of the *Tory* Miniſtry in *England*, now at the Helm, ſent up the Archbiſhop of *Glaſcow* and the Earl of *Belcarras* to Court: The firſt of which aſſur'd the Queen, that the Duke was the beſt Friend the Epiſcopal Clergy had in *Scotland*, and would have procur'd them a Toleration, (which, it ſeems, the Queen deſir'd) had he not found they were ſo diſaffected to her Intereſt, that to ſhew them Favour would be to encourage her Enemies; adding, with Tears in his Eyes, ſhe might depend upon the Truth of that Information, ſince it came from him, who could be no Gainer, but, on the contrary, was a great Loſer by their being kept under.

Archbiſhop of Glaſcow *againſt a Toleration for the* Epiſcopalians.

Having done with *Scotland*, we will look a little into the Proceedings of the Parliament of *Ireland*, which met on the 21ſt of *September*, and wherein the Duke of *Ormond* preſided as Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom. What was moſt material in his Speech was, That it were to be wiſh'd that they were in a Condition to provide for ſuch Fortifications as would much conduce to the Safety of the Kingdom, and particularly at *Limerick*; and for building Barracks in *Dublin*, and where elſe they were wanting. But that which her Majeſty expected at that Time, was only that the Publick Debts be diſcharg'd, and the Revenue made equal to the Expence of the Government, which was much encreas'd by the Charge of the Barracks: And they were found ſo uſeful, and ſo great

Duke of Ormond's *Speech to the* Iriſh *Parliament*

an

an Eaſe to the Country, that they ought not to be neglected. That he had order'd all the Accompts to be laid before them, by which they would perceive that the Government had expended a very conſiderable Sum towards the building of Barracks, more than was given by the Parliament for that Purpoſe: And that when they were fully inform'd of Particulars, he doubted not but they would give as great Teſtimonies of Reſpect and Affection to her Majeſty, as had been given to any of her Royal Predeceſſors. *A.D.* 1703

The Commons having choſen *Alan Broderick*, Eſq; Solicitor-General, to be their Speaker, one of the firſt Things they did, was to reſolve, That all the Proteſtant Freeholders of that Kingdom had been falſly and maliciouſly miſ-repreſented and traduc'd, and abuſed, in a Repreſentation made of them in a Book, entituled, *The Report of the Commiſſioners appointed to enquire into the* Iriſh *Forfeitures*; in which are theſe Words, 'And, indeed, it does appear, that the Free-'holders of this Kingdom, thro' Length of Time, 'and by contracting new Friendſhips with the *Iriſh*, 'or by interpurchaſing with one another, but chiefly 'thro' a general Diſlike of the Diſpoſitions of the 'Forfeitures, are ſcarce willing to find any Perſon 'guilty of the late Rebellion, even upon full Evi-'dence.' And it appearing to the Houſe, that *Francis Annesly*, Eſq; a Member of the Houſe, and that *John Trenchard*, Eſq; *Henry Langford*, Eſq; and *James Hamilton*, Eſq; were the Authors of the ſaid Book, they reſolv'd, That the firſt Three of them had ſcandalouſly and maliciouſly miſ-repreſented and traduc'd the Proteſtant Free-holders of that Kingdom; and they had thereby endeavour'd to create a Miſunderſtanding and Jealouſy between the People of *England* and the Proteſtants of that Kingdom: And thereupon they expell'd Mr. *Annesly* the Houſe; but Mr. *Hamilton* being dead, the Houſe put no Queſtion about him. Then having prepar'd an Addreſs to her Majeſty, after having congratulated her happy Acceſſion to the Throne, they ſaid, They could not but with the deepeſt Concern take Notice to her Majeſty, That her Enemies, by many groundleſs and malicious Calumnies, had miſrepreſented them; (the ſad and ſevere Effects whereof they too ſenſibly felt) and

An. Reg. 2. eſpecially, as if they thought themſelves, or deſir'd to be, independent of the Crown of *England*. That therefore, to vindicate themſelves from ſuch foul and unworthy Aſperſions, they declar'd and acknowledg'd, That the Kingdom of *Ireland* was annex'd and united to the Imperial Crown of *England*, and by the Laws and Statutes of that Kingdom was declar'd to be juſtly and rightfully depending upon, and belonging, and for ever united to the ſame; and that it never enter'd into their Thoughts to wiſh the contrary, the Happineſs of that Kingdom entirely depending on a ſtedfaſt Duty paid to the Crown of *England*, and a good Correſpondence with her Majeſty's Subjects of that Kingdom: And they unanimouſly aſſur'd her Majeſty, that they would, to the utmoſt of their Power, ſupport and maintain her Majeſty's rightful and lawful Title to the Crown of this Realm, and the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line, as the ſame was ſettled by the Acts of Parliament in *England*.

The Queen, ſome Time after, was pleas'd to return a pretty favourable Anſwer to this Addreſs, ſaying, She was pleas'd with the Aſſurances of their Duty, and of their Affection and due Regard to the Crown of *England*; and that they ſhould find her Readineſs to advance the Good of the Kingdom: That ſhe had receiv'd no ill Impreſſions of them; and doubted not but they would, upon all Occaſions, ſhew ſuch Reſpect to her, as to deſerve the Countenance of her Favour to them; and would therefore give ſuch Diſpatch to the Publick Affairs, as the Condition of the Kingdom requir'd.

There was alſo an Addreſs of the *Iriſh* Houſe of Lords to her Majeſty; which, beſides ſome ſmall Touches, they have of the ſame Things with the Commons, and the Queen's Anſwer to them being meer Complements, we paſs them over, and obſerve, that beſides the Votes, and then the Cenſures, paſs'd on the Report of the Commiſſioners appointed to enquire into the *Iriſh* Forfeited Eſtates, they fell upon another Book, entituled, *An Argument proving, That, according to the Covenant of Eternal Life reveal'd in the Scripture, Man may be tranſlated from thence into that Eternal Life, without paſſing through Death, although*

Iriſh Commons cenſure Aſgil's Book.

though the Human Nature of Chriſt himſelf could not be thus tranſlated, till he had paſs'd through Death; which they voted to contain in it many wicked and blaſphemous Doctrines; and ſome Paragraphs in the Book being read, it was reſolv'd, with a *Nemine Contradicente*, That the ſaid Book contain'd in it many heretical and blaſphemous Doctrines and Poſitions, contrary to the Chriſtian Religion, and the eſtabliſh'd Doctrine of the Church of *Ireland*, and deſtructive to humane Society; and the ſaid Book was order'd to be burnt by the Hand of the common Executioner: And the Commons being inform'd, that Mr. *Aſgill*, a Member of their Houſe, was the Author of it, they prefix'd him a Day to appear in his Place, and anſwer the ſaid Matter; and afterwards not only expell'd him out of the Houſe, but voted him incapable of being a Member of Parliament in that Kingdom for ever. A.D. 1703

On the 16th of *October* the Lord Lieutenant went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to an Act for an Additional Duty of Exciſe upon Beer and Ale, and other Liquors: An Act for the incouraging the Importation of Iron and Staves; and to an Act for preventing Popiſh Prieſts from coming into that Kingdom. Soon after, the Commons took into Conſideration the State of the Nation; and, in their Repreſentation to the Queen upon it, proteſted and declar'd, That no groundleſs Diſcontent was, in any Meaſure, the Inducement or Motive of that their Application to her Majeſty, but a deep Senſe of the preſent evil State of that her Kingdom: They ſet forth, That the Conſtitution of the Kingdom of *Ireland* had been of late greatly ſhaken, the Lives, Liberties, and Eſtates of the Subjects thereof being call'd in Queſtion, and try'd in a Manner unknown to their Anceſtors: That when they conſider'd, that the Charge which the Subjects of that Kingdom had been unneceſſarily put to by the late Truſtees, in defending ſuch juſt Rights and Titles, as had, after many and expenſive Delays, been allow'd by the ſaid Truſtees, had exceeded in Value the current Caſh of the Kingdom, they had but too great Reaſon to believe, that this had been principally occaſion'd thro' falſe and malicious Reports and Miſrepreſentations made of the Proteſtants of that

Iriſh *Commons Repreſentation to the Queen.*

An. Reg. 2. Kingdom by deſigning and ill-meaning Men, in order to create a Miſunderſtanding between *England* and *Ireland*, and to promote beneficial Employments for themſelves: That they were very ſenſible that the Nation had exceedingly ſuffer'd thereby in the Opinion of *England*: They could not without the greateſt Grief of Heart reflect upon the great Decay and Loſs of their Trade; and that the Kingdom being almoſt exhauſted of its Caſh, they hinder'd from earning their Livelihood, and from maintaining their own Manufactures, their Poor were thereby become very numerous, eſpecially the illuſtrious Proteſtants, who, in a Country wherein the Number and Power of the Papiſts was very formidable, ought to be encourag'd: Very many Proteſtant Families had been conſtrain'd to remove out of this Kingdom, as well into *Scotland*, as to the Dominions of Foreign Princes and States. That their foreign Trade and its Returns were under ſuch Reſtrictions and Diſcouragements, as now to become in a Manner unprofitable, altho' the Kingdom had of late, by its Blood and Treaſure, contributed to ſave the Plantation-Trade to the People of *England*.

That the Want of holding frequent Parliaments in that Kingdom, had been a great Encouragement to evil-minded Men, who intended nothing but their own Gain, tho' accompany'd with the Ruin and Oppreſſion of her Majeſty's good Subjects: That many Civil Officers were arriv'd at ſuch a Pitch of Corruption, thro' Hopes of Impunity, as was almoſt inſupportable, thereby getting vaſt Eſtates in a ſhort Time in a poor Country: And others, in conſiderable Employments, dwelt and reſided for the moſt Part out of the Kingdom, thereby neglecting their perſonal Attendance on their Duties, whilſt in the mean Time their Offices, (which in Effect were made meer *Sine Cures*) were but indifferently executed, to the great Detriment of her Majeſty's good Subjects, and the great Failure of Juſtice: So that they were fully convin'd, that nothing but frequent Parliaments, with Permiſſion for them to ſit and do the Buſineſs of the Nation, could prevent or reform ſo great and notorious Abuſes.

What Anſwer, if there were any, was made to the Repreſentation, I have not been able to meet with; and

and therefore to draw this *Iriſh* Seſſion of Parliament towards a Concluſion, its remarkable, that the *Iriſh* Houſe of Lords having made a Decree in Favour of the Earl and Counteſs of *Meath*, upon an Appeal from the Chancery of *Tipperary*, againſt *Edward* Lord *Dudley* and *Ward*, and others theſe Lords appeal'd to the Houſe of Lords in *England* againſt that Decree. A.D. 1703

To which Appeal the ſaid Earl and Counteſs pleaded the Decree made in *Ireland*: Upon which the Houſe of Lords of *England* declar'd, That the Proceedings of that Houſe were *Coram non Judice*; and by their Order, Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Lands was given to the ſaid *Edward* Lord *Dudley* and *Ward*, and *John Levet*: This was in 1699. Iriſh Lords aſſert their Juriſdiction.

This ſo netled the *Iriſh* Houſe of Lords, that on the 8th of *November*, they reſolv'd upon the Queſtion, *Nemine Contradicente*, That by the ancient and known Laws and Statutes of the Kingdom, her Majeſty had an undoubted Juriſdiction and Prerogative of judging in that her Majeſty's High Court of Parliament, in all Appeals and Cauſes within that her Majeſty's Realm of *Ireland*. Reſolved on the Queſtion, *Nemine Contradicente*, That the Determination and Judgments of the High Court of Parliament, were final and concluſive, and could not be reverſed, or ſet aſide, by any other Court whatſoever.

Reſolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, That if any Subject, or Reſient, within the Kingdom, ſhould hereafter preſume to remove any Cauſe determined in that High Court of Parliament to any other Court, ſuch Perſon or Perſons, ſhould be deem'd Betrayers of her Majeſty's Prerogative and Juriſdiction, and the undoubted ancient Rights and Privileges of that Houſe, and of the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects of that Kingdom.

Reſolved, That if any Subject, or Reſiant, in that Kingdom, ſhall preſume to put in Execution any Order from any other Court, contrary to the final Judgment and Determination of that High Court of Parliament, ſuch Perſon, or Perſons, ſhall be deemed Betrayers of her Majeſty's Prerogative and Juriſdiction, and the undoubted ancient Rights and Liberties of this Houſe,

and

An. Reg. 2. and of the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects of that Kingdom.

Acts passed in Ireland. 4. Then the Earl and Countess were put into Possession of the Estate they were depriv'd of; and every Thing being ready by the 14th of *March*, $170\frac{3}{4}$, to put an End to the Sessions, these Bills were pass'd: *Viz.* An Act for continuing the Additional Duty of Excise on Beer, Ale, and other Liquors; and for granting an Additional Duty on Tobacco, and several other Goods and Merchandizes; and also a Tax of four Shillings in the Pound, on several Pensions and Grants therein mention'd, and for building of Barracks in the City of *Dublin*. An Act to make it High-Treason, in this Kingdom, to impeach the Succession of the Crown as limited by several Acts of Parliament. An Act to prevent the farther Growth of Popery. An Act to prohibit Butchers from being Graziers, and to redress several Abuses in buying and selling of Cattle, and in the Slaughtering and Packing of Beef, Tallow, and Hides. An Act for Registring the Popish Clergy in this Kingdom. An Act for Naturalizing all Protestant Strangers in this Kingdom. An Act for reducing of Interest of Money to eight *per Cent.* Civil Bills. An Act for quieting Possessions, and disposing the undisposed and *Plus* Acres. An Act for quieting Ecclesiastical Persons in their Possessions. An Act for the Exchange of Glebes belonging to Churches in this Kingdom. An Act for reviving an Act for taking away the Benefit of Clergy in some Cases, and for transporting Felons. An Act for building several Parish-Churches in more convenient Places. An Act to supply the Defect in an Act pass'd in the seventh Year of the late King *William*, entituled, *An Act for the better Regulating of Measures in and throughout this Kingdom.* An Act for continuing two Acts against Tories, Robbers, and Rapparees; and to ten private Acts. And the Parliament adjourn'd to the 3d of *October* following.

But to resume the military Affairs of the Year; they did not seem to be attended with the greatest Success; her Majesty, indeed, sent a Royal Fleet into the Straits, which lorded it over those Seas, and the Enemy durst not pretend to fit out another to encounter

Battle of Ekeren.

counter it: But it proved to be more a Charge and Oſtentation than any real Profit: Neither were there any great Matters done by Land: The *Dutch*, our Allies, at the Fight at *Ekeren*, perform'd Wonders againſt a great Part of the *French* Army, under *Boufflers*, who unexpectedly attack'd them there; but the Action was ſo far from advancing the common Cauſe, that we only glory'd they came off ſo well againſt ſuch unequal Numbers. The grand Army in *Flanders*, under the Duke of *Marlborough*, perform'd nothing that was very memorable neither: The Confederates, indeed, recover'd *Bonne*, and took *Huy* from the Enemy; ſo they did likewiſe the Town and Dutchy of *Limburg*; But the Elector of *Bavaria*, having ſided with *France* and King *Philip*, embroyl'd the Affairs of the Emperor, our Ally, very much, and did not a little perplex our Counſels at Home; and the beſt Expedient that could be pitch'd upon, was to enter into a Treaty with the Emperor, to conſent his ſecond Son, Arch-Duke *Charles*, ſhould be nominated King of *Spain*, and that himſelf and the King of the *Romans* ſhould reſign up all their Pretenſions to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy in his Favour: And ſo we will leave him to make Preparations to go to *Spain*, by the Way of *England*, *Holland*, and *Portugal*, and obſerve, that the Duke of *Marlborough* was not a little chagreen'd that the *Dutch* would not agree to attempt the forcing the *French* Lines in *Flanders*, without which little Succeſs could be expected from the War on that Side. A.D. 1703

Duke of Savoy ſides with the Allies.

In the mean Time her Majeſty, by her Miniſters Abroad, was endeavouring to accomodate the Differences between the Kings of *Sweden* and *Poland*, and to bring the Duke of *Savoy* off from his Alliance with *France* and *Spain*, which, indeed, was done effectually, and to the great Advantage of the Allies; but with this Mortification, that the Court of *France* having ſmoak'd the Negotiation, the Duke of *Vendoſme* ſeiz'd thoſe Troops of *Savoy*, that acted in Conjunction with the *French* Army in *Italy* againſt the Imperialiſts.

Her Speech in Parliament

While theſe Things were tranſacting Abroad, her Majeſty being return'd from the *Bath*, and the Parliament

An. Reg. 2. ment meeting on the 4th of *November*, at *Weſtminſter*, ſhe *told them* 'She hoped ſhe had improved the Confi-
'dence they repoſed in her laſt Year, to their Satis-
'faction and the Advantage of us and our Allies, by
'the Treaty with the King of *Portugal*, and the De-
'claration of the Duke of *Savoy*, which in a great
'Meaſure might be imputed to the Cheerfulneſs with
'which they ſupported her in this War, and the Aſ-
'ſurance with which they truſted her in the Conduct
'of it: And they could not ſuffi iently acknowledge
'the Goodneſs of Almighty God, who was pleaſed to
'afford them ſo fair a Proſpect as we had now, of
'bringing it to a glorious and ſpeedy Concluſion.

'She then deſired the Commons to grant her ſuch
'Supplies as ſhould be requiſite to defray the Charge
'of the War in the next Year, with Regard not only
'to our former Engagements, but particularly to our
'Alliance lately made with the King of *Portugal*, for
'recovering the Monarchy of *Spain* from the Houſe
'of *Bourbon*, and reſtoring it to the Houſe of *Auſtria*;
'which Treaty being in it ſelf of the higheſt Impor-
'tance imaginible, and requiring all poſſible Diſ-
'patch in the Execution of it, had neceſſarily occa-
'ſion'd a great Expence even in this preſent Year,
'though not ſo much as it would require, and for
'which ſhe hoped we ſhould be amply recompenſed in
'the next.

'The Subſidies which would now be immediately
'required for the Aſſiſtance of the Duke of *Savoy*,
'would likewiſe occaſion a farther neceſſary Charge.

'She muſt take Notice to them, That though no
'particular Proviſion was made in the laſt Seſſions, ei-
'ther for the Charge of our preſent Expedition to
'*Portugal*, or for that of the Augmentation-Troops
'deſir'd by the States-General, yet the Funds, given
'by Parliament, had held out ſo well, and the Pro-
'duce of the Prizes had proved ſo conſiderable, that
'they wou'd find the Publick would not be in Debt
'by Reaſon of either of theſe additional Services.

'She might farther obſerve to them, That though
'the Funds for the Civil Government were diminiſh'd
'by the War, ſhe had, in Conjunction with the
'States General, contributed out of her own Revenue
'toward ſome publick Services, and particularly the

'Sup-

'Support of the Circle of *Swabia*, whoſe firm Adhe- *A.D.* 1703
'rence to the Intereſt of the Allies under the greateſt
'Preſſures, did very well deſerve our ſeaſonable Aſ-
'ſiſtance: And ſhe would ſtill be careful not to en-
'gage her ſelf in any unneceſſary Expence of her own,
'that ſhe might have the more to ſpare towards the
'Eaſe of her Subjects.

Then having expreſs'd Diſpatch to them, ſhe concluded thus.

'I want Words to expreſs to you my earneſt De-
'ſire of ſeeing all my Subjects in perfect Peace and
'Union among themſelves: I have nothing ſo much
'at Heart as their Welfare and Happineſs; let me
'therefore deſire you all, that you would carefully
'avoid any Heats or Diviſions that may diſappoint *Queen's Anſwer to the Commons Addreſs.*
'me of that Satisfaction, and give Encouragement
'to the common Enemies of our Church and State.

The Commons addreſſing her Majeſty thereupon, ſhe told them in her Anſwer, that ſhe was very well pleaſed with their Aſſurances of ſupporting her in the preſent War, and their kind Acknowledgments of her Endeavours to bring it to a happy Concluſion. And that they might aſſure themſelves ſhe ſhould always purſue the true Intereſt of the Kingdom, and omit no- *To the Lords.*
thing that might promote the general Welfare of her People.

And to the Addreſs of the Lords ſhe anſwer'd thus,

I am extremely ſenſible of the particular Concern you expreſs for me in this Addreſs, and of your great Zeal for the common Cauſe of *Europe*.

I rely very much upon the Aſſurances you give me of your Duty and Affection, and ſhall always uſe my beſt Endeavours to eſtabliſh the Safety and Happineſs of the Kingdom.

Now the Commons applying to her Majeſty, That ſhe would be pleaſed to inſiſt upon it with the States-General, that a Stop of all Correſpondence with *France* and *Spain* ſhould be continued: Mr. Secretary *Hedges* acquainted the Houſe, That her Majeſty had been pleaſed to give this gracious Anſwer: *Her Majeſty thinks the Continuance of the Stop of all Poſts, and of all Letters, Bills, and all other Correſpondence, Trade, and Commerce with her Enemies, is ſo neceſſary for the publick Good,*

An. Reg. 2. *Good, that ſhe will forthwith give Orders to her Miniſter at the* Hague, *to inſiſt upon it with the States-General, as you deſire.*

I am obliged to mention the moſt dreadful Storm that happened on the 26th of *November*, this Year, becauſe of the Deſtruction it made of our Ships of War; no leſs than twelve of them having periſh'd in it, and with them about 1519 Seamen; to which if we could but exactly add the Number of thoſe loſt in the many Merchant-men that periſhed, it would encreaſe the Sum very much.

Her Reception of the King of Spain.

There is no Room to enter upon every Particular of the new King of *Spain*'s Reception by her Majeſty at *Windſor*, where he arriv'd before the End of the Year, only ſhe receiv'd him at the Top of the great Stair-caſe, without the Guard-Room, where his Majeſty made a very low Bow, and the Queen raiſing him up, he ſaluted her, and made his Compliment to her Majeſty, acknowledging his great Obligations to her for her generous Protection and Aſſiſtance. After which her Majeſty gave him her Hand, and he led her into her Bed-Chamber. After a little Stay there, his Royal Highneſs conducted his Catholick Majeſty to the Apartment prepared for him, where having remain'd ſome Time, he return'd to the Preſence Chamber, and ſaluted ſeveral Ladies preſented to him by the Queen; and ſoon after handed her Majeſty to Supper, which was very magnificent, and extraordinary fine Muſick play'd all the while. The Queen gave his Majeſty the right Hand at Table, (which he with great Difficulty admitted) the Prince ſitting at the End of the Table on the Queen's Side. After Supper was over the King led her into her Bed-Chamber, giving her Majeſty the right Hand, where having left her Majeſty, he was re-conducted to his Apartment. The 30th of *December* his Majeſty having Notice that the Queen was coming to make him a Viſit, he met her at her Drawing-Room Door, endeavouring to have prevented her, but her Majeſty went on to his Apartment, from whence he led her Majeſty to Dinner. The Afternoon was ſpent in Entertainments of Muſick and other Diverſions. After Supper he would not be ſatisfied, 'till, after great Compliments, he had prevailed

ed with the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough* to give him the Napkin, which he held to her Majeſty when ſhe waſhed. Supper being over, he led her Majeſty to her Red-Chamber, where, after ſome Stay, he took his Leave of her, in Order to make the beſt of his Way for *Portugal*. A.D. 1703

The Commons, all this while, went on vigorouſly with the Supplies, and a new Occaſional Comformity Bill, which being finiſhed by the 7th of *December*, it was the ſame Day order'd to be carry'd up to the Lords, for their Concurrence, who on the 8th expected it in a full Houſe; but the ſame not having been ſent up neither on that Day nor on the 9th in the Morning, the Lord *Hartington*, in the Houſe of Commons, mov'd to know the Reaſon why the Bill was not carry'd up according to Order, which occaſion'd a very hot Debate in the Houſe about the ſaid Matter: Common Fame gave out, that both Parties appeal'd to the Speaker for a Precedent, and that he ſhould declare he had never read nor heard of any; however it were, the Queſtion at length was put, Whether the Houſe ſhould adjourn 'till *Tueſday* the 14th, and it being carry'd in the Affirmative, the Bill was then ſent to the Houſe of Lords, who read it the firſt Time; and great Debates ariſing thereupon, there were many learned Speeches made for and againſt the Bill. But at laſt they divided whether it ſhould be read a ſecond Time, and carry'd it in the Negative: No's in Perſon 59, Proxies 12, in all 71: Yea's 42, Proxies 17, in all 59. It's not for me to pretend to give a Reaſon why there was ſo great a Majority this Year againſt the Bill, in Compariſon of laſt Year, where there was not above one or two odds; one ſhould think the new-made Lords might have added ſuch a Weight to the Ballance on the other Side, as to have carry'd it cleverly, but the Event has proved the contrary, and ſo we'll leave it dormant.

Lords reject the Occaſional Conformity Bill.

The Land-Tax Bill being ready by the 17th, her Majeſty was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to it. After which ſhe made a Speech to this Effect; That ſhe thought proper upon that Occaſion to acquaint them, that ſhe had had unqueſtionable Information of very ill Practices and Deſigns carried on in *Scotland*, by

Queen's Speech about a Conſpiracy in Scotland.

An. Reg. 2. by Emiſſaries from *France*, which might have proved extreamly dangerous to the Peace of theſe Kingdoms, as they would ſee by the Particulars which ſhould be laid before them, as ſoon as the ſeveral Examinations, relating to that Matter, could be fully perfected, and made publick without Prejudice: In the mean time ſhe made no Doubt, but by this ſeaſonable Diſcovery ſhe ſhould be able to give ſuch Directions for our Security, as would effectually prevent any ill Conſequences from theſe pernicious Deſigns.

Now the Lords having appointed a Committee, and that by Way of Balotting, to examine the Priſoners taken up on Account of this Plot, and having committed ſome of them to the Cuſtody of the Black Rod, out of the Meſſengers Hands, but afterwards return'd them to the Diſpoſal of the Secretaries of State, the Commons made Uſe of this as a Handle to confront the Lords Proceedings, by Way of Addreſs to Her Majeſty; there was great Oppoſition made in the Houſe againſt it, at leaſt as to the Manner and Wording of ſome Things in it. Their Addreſs ran in theſe Words:

Commons Addreſs to the Queen about her Prerogative.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

'WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *England* aſſembled in 'Parliament, beg Leave to lay before your Majeſty 'the great and juſt Concern we are under, to ſee any 'Violation of your Royal Prerogative.

'Your faithful Commons believe the Adminiſtration of the Government beſt ſecured when 'tis left 'to your Majeſty, with whom the Law has entruſted 'it; and have ſo firm a Dependance upon your Ma'jeſty's Affection to your People, and your great 'Wiſdom, that they can never apprehend ſo little 'Danger from any Conſpiracy, as when the Examination thereof is under your Majeſty's Direction.

'We are therefore ſurpriz'd to find, that when ſe'veral Perſons, ſuſpected of Treaſonable Practices a'gainſt your Majeſty, were taken into Cuſtody by 'your Meſſengers, in order to be examin'd, the 'Lords, in Violation of the known Laws of the Land, 'have wreſted them out of your Majeſty's Hands, and 'without your Majeſty's Leave or Knowledge, in a

'moſt

'moſt extraordinary Manner, taken the Examination A.D.1703
'of them ſolely to themſelves; whereby a due Exa-
'mination into evil Practices and Deſigns againſt
'your Majeſty's Perſon and Government may in a
'manner be obſtructed.

'Your loyal Commons do therefore moſt earneſtly
'deſire your Majeſty to ſuffer no Diminution of that
'Prerogative, which, during your Majeſty's Reign,
'they are confident will always be exerted for the
'Good of your People.

'And we humbly beg Leave to aſſure your Majeſty,
'that as we are reſolv'd by timely and effectual Sup-
'plies to enable your Majeſty to carry on the War
'which you have ſo gloriouſly begun, ſo we will, to
'the utmoſt of our Power, ſupport your Majeſty in
'the Exerciſe of your juſt Prerogatives at Home, and
'the Aſſerting of it againſt all Invaſions whatſoever.

To this Addreſs her Majeſty was pleas'd to make the following Anſwer:

Gentlemen,

I Have had the Satisfaction to find, that the Matter which may have occaſion'd this Addreſs is now at an End. I return you my Thanks for the Concern you expreſs for my Prerogative, and for the repeated Aſſurances of making the Supplies effectual, which will be greatly for the Honour and Advantage of the Kingdom. I ſhall be careful not to give Way to any Invaſion of the Prerogatives of the Crown, or of the Rights and Liberties of the People.

Things had begun before now to veer about at Court. The Earl of *Rocheſter* had refus'd to go to his Government of *Ireland* ſeveral Months before, for fear he ſhould be ſupplanted at Home: And the Earl of *Nottingham* found himſelf tottering, the Lord-Treaſurer and the *M*————*gh* Family having obtain'd the Aſcendency. Theſe Things, the Addreſs above, and the Rejection of the *Occaſional Conformity* Bill by the Lords, created a Miſunderſtanding between them and the Commons; wherefore, to vindicate their Honour and aſſert their Privileges, they reſolv'd and declar'd,

An. Reg. 2. 'That by the known Laws and Cuſtoms of Parliaments, they have an undoubted Right, whenever they conceive it to be for the Safety of her Majeſty and the Kingdom, to take Examinations of Perſons charg'd with criminal Matters, whether they were in Cuſtody or not; and to order that Perſons to be examin'd be taken into Cuſtody of her Majeſty's ſworn Officer attending their Houſe. And, That the ſaid Addreſs of the Commons was unparliamentary, groundleſs, without Precedent, and highly injurious to the Houſe of Peers, tending to interrupt the good Correſpondence between the two Houſes, and create an ill Opinion in her Majeſty of their Houſe; and of dangerous Conſequence to the Liberties of the People, the Conſtitution of the Kingdom, and Privileges of Parliament.' This done, they appointed a Committee to draw up a Repreſentation upon the ſaid Reſolution, and to which, when preſented, the Queen made an Anſwer, That ſhe was very ſorry for any Miſunderſtandings that happen'd between the two Houſes of Parliament, which were ſo inconvenient for the publick Service, and ſo uneaſy to her, that ſhe could not but take Notice with Satisfaction of the Aſſurances they gave her, that they would carefully avoid all Occaſions of them. She thank'd them for the Concern they expreſs'd for the Rights of the Crown and for her Prerogative, which ſhe ſhould never exert ſo willingly as for the Good of her Subjects and the Protection of their Liberties.

Queen's Anſwer to the Lords Repreſentation.

The Differences between the two Houſes about the Examination of the *Scotch* Plot were ſtill heighten'd by the Lords, in an Affair, the Cognizance of which the Commons pretended did ſolely belong to them. The Caſe was briefly thus; One *Matthew Aſhby* commenc'd and proſecuted an Action at Common Law againſt *William White*, Mayor of *Aylesbury*, and others the Conſtables of that Town, for refuſing to admit his Vote at an Election of Burgeſſes to ſerve in Parliament for the ſaid Borough; but being caſt, he brought an Appeal into the Houſe of Lords, who, upon ſtrict Examination of Witneſſes, and after mature Deliberation, gave Judgement in Favour of *Aſhby*, thereby aſſerting both the Right of the Electors, and Freedom of Elections;

Elections: However, the Commons taking theſe Proceedings as an Incroachment on their Privileges, after having inſpected the Lords Journals, reſolv'd, 1*ſt*, That according to the known Laws and Uſage in Parliament, it was the ſole Right of the Commons of *England* in Parliament aſſembled, (excepting in Caſes otherwiſe provided for by Act of Parliament) to examin and determine all Matters relating to the Right of Election of their own Members. 2*dly*, That according to the known Law and Uſage of Parliament, neither the Qualification of any Elector, or the Right of any Perſon elected, is cognizable or determinable elſewhere, than before the Commons of *England* in Parliament aſſembled, except in ſuch Caſes as are ſpecially provided for by Act of Parliament. 3*dly*, That the Examining and Determining the Qualification or Right of any Elector, or any Perſon elected to ſerve in Parliament, in any Court of Law, or elſewhere than before the Commons of *England* aſſembled in Parliament, except in ſuch Caſes as are ſpecially provided for by Act of Parliament, will expoſe all Mayors, Bailiffs, and other Officers, who are oblig'd to take the Poll, and make a Return thereupon, to Multiplicity of Actions, Vexations, Suits, and inſupportable Expences, and will ſubject them to different and independent Juriſdictions, and inconſiſtent Determination in the ſame Caſe without Relief. 4*thly*, That *Matthew Aſhby* having in Contempt of the Juriſdiction of this Houſe commenced and proſecuted an Action at Common Law againſt *William White*, and others the Conſtables of *Aylesbury*, for not receiving his Vote at an Election of Burgeſſes to ſerve in Parliament for the ſaid Borough of *Aylesbury*, is guilty of a Breach of the Privilege of this Houſe. 5*thly*, That whoever ſhall preſume to commence or proſecute any Action, Indictment, or Information, which ſhall bring the Right of the Electors, or Perſons elected to ſerve in Parliament, to the Determination of any other Juriſdiction than that of the Houſe of Commons (except in Caſes ſpecially provided for by Act of Parliament) ſuch Perſon and Perſons, and all Attornies, Solicitors, Counſellors, and Serjeants at Law, ſoliciting, proſecuting, or pleading in any ſuch Caſe, are guilty of

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Commons vindicate their Privileges.

An. Reg. 2. high Breach of the Privilege of this Houſe: And they order'd theſe Reſolutions to be fix'd on *Weſtminſter Hall* Gate, ſign'd by the Clerk.

Another Affair gave the Commons Occaſion to carp at the Proceedings of the Lords. On the 20th, *Charles Batkurſt*, Eſq; preſented a Petition to the Houſe of Commons, touching an Order made by the Houſe of Peers, the 12th Day of *February* 1702-3, with Relation to an Order made by the Court of Exchequer the 15th of *July*, in the thirteenth Year of King *William*, concerning an Inquiſition and Survey of the Boundaries of the Honour of *Richmond* and Lordſhip of *Middleham*, and of many other Manours bounding thereupon, and praying ſuch Relief on the Subject Matter of this Petition as the Houſe ſhould think meet. Hereupon the Commons appointed ſome of their Members to ſearch the Journals of the Houſe of Peers, and the Offices of the Courts of *Exchequer* and *Chancery*, touching their reſpective Proceedings in relation to this Affair. Thoſe Members having made their Report, the Houſe in a grand Committee took the ſame into Conſideration, and after a long Debate, reſolv'd, That the Houſe of Lords taking Cognizance of and proceeding againſt *Thomas* Lord *Wharton*, complaining of an Order of the Court of *Exchequer*, bearing Date the 15th of *July*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and One, for filing the Record of a Survey of the Honour of *Richmond* and Lordſhip of *Middleham* in the County of *York*, is without Precedent, and unwarrantable, and tends to the ſubjecting the Rights of the Commons of *England* to an illegal and arbitrary Power: And that it is the undoubted Right of all the Subjects of *England*, to make ſuch Uſe of the ſaid Record, as they might by Law have done before the ſaid Proceedings of the Houſe of Lords.

But notwithſtanding theſe Conteſts between the two Houſes, all poſſible Preparations were made for War, both in *England* and Abroad; and the States-General well weighing, that a great Force without a timely and wiſe concerting of Meaſures how they ſhould act, would not ſignify much againſt ſo potent and active an Enemy, by their Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of *England*, repreſented to the Queen, That the Coming

coming of the Duke of *Marlborough* thither might be of great Advantage to the common Cauſe in that Juncture; and having therefore pray'd her Majeſty to give his Grace Leave to paſs the Sea for a few Days, her Majeſty was pleas'd to direct his Grace to go over accordingly; and being arriv'd at the *Hague*, he there, with her Majeſty's Approbation, concerted that ſtupendious March with the *Britiſh* and Confederate Troops to the *Danube*, which gave ſuch a Turn to the Affairs of the Empire, and redounded ſo much to the Glory of her Majeſty's Arms, as will be an Amazement to all future Generations. *A.D.* 1704

That the Operations of War on the other Element, the Sea, might be carry'd on with the greater Unanimity and Vigour, ſhe was likewiſe pleaſed to ſend Sir *David Mitchel*, one of the Council to the Prince, as Lord High Admiral, over into *Holland*, where he ſoon ſettled divers Matters relating to our maritime Affairs, with the Deputies of the ſeveral Admiralties, to their mutual Satisfaction, and then return'd Home. *Sir* David Mitchel *ſent into* Holland.

Before which, *viz.* on the 31ſt of *January*, 1704, N. S. the Queen was pleas'd to ſign a Patent, to be paſs'd the Great Seal of *Scotland*, for reviving and reſtoring there the moſt ancient and noble Order of the *Thiſtle*; in purſuance of which Patent, *John* Duke of *Argyle* was receiv'd into that Order, the 4th of *February*, by her Majeſty, the Sovereign thereof; ſo were, three Days after, *John* Duke of *Atholl*, *William* Marqueſs of *Annandale*, *James* Earl of *Dalkeith*, *George* Earl of *Orkney*, and *James* Earl of *Seafield*. Her Majeſty diſpens'd, during her royal Pleaſure, with the Ceremonies and Solemnities of their Inſtalment, as well as that of all the reſt of the Knights-Brethren; and was pleas'd to give a Commiſſion to *David Nairne*, Eſq; to be Secretary of the ſaid Order, and to confer upon him the Honour of Knighthood. Some Hiſtorians ſay, that Order was firſt inſtituted by *Achaius* King of *Scotland*, after having concluded an Alliance with *Charlemaign*. Others tell us, it was inſtituted, or at leaſt renew'd by *James* IV, who took St. *Andrew* for Protector thereof. It was afterwards neglected, 'till the late King *James* reviv'd it; but there was no Creation of any Knight in the Reign of King *William*. The *The Order of the Thiſtle reviv'd by her.*

An. Reg. 2. Enſigns of the Order are a green Ribbon, which they wear in the ſame Manner as the Knights of the Garter wear a blue, and a Star: Their Motto is, *Nemo me impune lacceſſit.*

On the 21ſt of *February* the Count *de Wratiſlaw*, the Emperor's Envoy Extraordinary, having alſo receiv'd the Character of Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Spain*, had publick Audience of the Queen, and returned her Thanks, in the Name of his Catholick Majeſty, for the powerful Succours and Aſſiſtance which her Majeſty had afforded him, in Order to his Expedition to *Spain*.

While theſe Things were doing, her Majeſty, in her Goodneſs, order'd the following Meſſage to be deliver'd to the Houſe of Commons.

ANNE R.

Queen's Meſſage about the poor Clergy.

HER Majeſty having taken into her ſerious Conſideration the mean and inſufficient Maintainance belonging to the Clergy in divers Parts of this Kingdom, to give them ſome Eaſe, hath been pleaſed to remit the Arrears of the Tenths to the poor Clergy; and, for an Augmentation of their Maintainance, her Majeſty is pleas'd to declare, that ſhe will make a Grant of her whole Revenue ariſing out of Firſt Fruits and Tenths, as far as it now is or ſhall become free from Incumbrances, to be apply'd to this Purpoſe: And if the Houſe of Commons can find any proper Method, by which her Majeſty's good Intentions to the poor Clergy may be made more effectual, it will be a great Advantage to the Publick, and very acceptable to her Majeſty.

Upon the Addreſs of the Commons upon it, ſhe expreſs'd herſelf very glad to find her Meſſage had been ſo acceptable to them: She hoped they would effectually improve it to the Advantage of the Church of *England* as by Law eſtabliſh'd, for which no body could have a more true and real Concern than herſelf.

This gracious Meſſage of the Queen muſt neceſſarily produce an Addreſs of Thanks from the Archbiſhops and the Clergy, upon which ſhe told them ſhe was glad that what ſhe had ſignify'd to the Houſe of Commons, in order to the better Support of the poor Clergy,

was ſo well underſtood and receiv'd by them, that A.D. 1704
ſhe depended upon it, that they would make the Uſe of it that ſhe intended; and ſhe took that Opportunity again to aſſure them, that ſhe would always continue to protect the Church of *England* as by Law eſtabliſh'd.

But how pleas'd ſoever her Majeſty's Subjects were with her Generoſity to the poor Clergy, the two Houſes of Parliament were not ſo with one another; for the Commons, on the 3d of *February*, having taken into Conſideration the Report of the Members appointed to ſearch the Journals of the Houſe of Lords, touching their Proceedings relating to the Conſpiracy, reſolv'd, That an humble Addreſs ſhould be preſented to her Majeſty, to clear that Houſe from the Miſrepreſentations of the Lords in their Repreſentation to her Majeſty. This they did accordingly, and the Anſwer given them was in theſe Words:

Gentlemen,

I Return you many Thanks for the great Concern which you expreſs for me and my juſt Rights. Your Diſpatch of the Supplies is a great Advantage to the publick Service. And I am very well pleaſed with the Aſſurances you give me of your Care to avoid any Occaſion of Difference between the Houſes, eſpecially at this Time, when there is ſo apparent a Neceſſity of ſtrengthening our ſelves againſt the malicious Deſigns of the Enemies.

February the 24th the Queen went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal Aſſent to the following Acts.

An Act for granting an Aid to her Majeſty for carrying on the War, and other her Majeſty's Occaſions, by ſelling Annuities at ſeveral Rates, and for ſuch reſpective Terms or Eſtates as are therein mention'd. Queen Signs Acts.

An Act for the publick Regiſtering of all Deeds, Conveyances, and Wills, that ſhall be made of any Honours, Manours, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, within the Weſt Riding *of the County of* York, *after the Nine and Twentieth Day of* September, *One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Four.*

An.Reg. 2. *An Act for the erecting a Work-houſe in the City of* Worceſter, *and for ſetting the Poor on Work there.*

An Act for enlarging the Term of Years granted by an Act paſſed in the Seſſion of Parliament held in the Eleventh and Twelfth Year of K. William III, *for the Repair of* Dover *Harbour.*

An Act to repeal a Proviſo in an Act of the Fourth Year of the Reign of K. William *and Q.* Mary, *which prevents the Citizens of the City of* York *from diſpoſing of their Perſonal Eſtates by their Wills, as others inhabiting within the Province of* York *by that Act may do.*

An Act for the Increaſe of Seamen, and better Encouragement of Navigation, and Security of the Coal-Trade.

And to Twenty Eight private Acts.

At the ſame Time the Commons, not contented with having preſented their Addreſs, in Anſwer to the Lords Repreſentation to her Majeſty on the 29th, reſolv'd, That the Houſe did agree with the Committee, that an humble Addreſs ſhould be preſented to her Majeſty, that ſhe would be pleas'd to reaſſume the juſt Exercize of her Prerogative, and take to herſelf the Examination of the Matters relating to the Conſpiracy communicated to that Houſe by her Majeſty; and to give Aſſurance, that they would defend her Majeſty's ſacred Perſon and Government againſt all Perſons concern'd in the ſaid Conſpiracy, and all other Conſpirators whatſoever; and to declare, That the eſtabliſhing of a Committee of ſeven Lords, for the ſole Examination of the ſaid Conſpiracy, was of dangerous Conſequence, and might tend to the Subverſion of the Government.

The Prince of *Denmark* was Lord High Admiral, who managing the Affairs of the Navy by a Council, the Lords, in an Addreſs to the Queen on the 2d of *March*, laid before her ſome Miſmanagements, which the Queen did not ſeem to be very well pleas'd with; and her Anſwer was, That ſhe was glad that they found no greater Number of Seamen wanting at this Seaſon of the Year, to compleat the Manning of the Fleet; for which ſhe hoped ſuch effectual Methods were already taken, that no Service ſhould be diſappointed Abroad or at Home, which was neceſſary for the Security

Queen's Anſwer to the Lords Addreſs about Miſmanagements in the Navy.

rity and Advantage of the Kingdom, or the Protection and Encouragement of Trade. *A.D.* 1704

Not diſcourag'd with this Anſwer, on the 17th the Committee reſolv'd, *That Vice-Admiral* Graydon *with a Squadron of her Majeſty's Ships of War under his Command, meeting with four* French *Ships in his Paſſage to the* Weſt Indies, *and letting them eſcape without attacking them, according to his Duty, from the Pretence of his Inſtruction, had been a Prejudice to the Queen's Service, and a great Diſhonour to the Nation.* And the next Day they reſolv'd likewiſe, Firſt, *That Admiral* Graydon's *diſorderly Proceedings in preſſing of Men in* Jamaica, *and ſevere Uſage of Maſters of Merchant-Men and Tranſport-Veſſels under his Convoy there, had been a great Diſcouragement to the Inhabitants of that Iſland, and prejudicial to her Majeſty's Service.* And, Secondly, *That Admiral* Graydon *having behaved himſelf ſo ill in that Expedition to the* Weſt Indies, *might be employ'd no more in her Majeſty's Service.* This, with ſome Abuſes in Victualling the Navy, and other Things, occaſion'd another Addreſs to her Majeſty; who, in her Anſwer, told their Lordſhips, It conſiſted of ſo many Parts, that ſhe could take Notice of them now but in general: That ſhe would conſider the ſeveral Particulars, and give ſuch Directions as ſhould be proper for the Safety and Welfare of the Nation.

Lords Reſolves in relation to the Plot.

On the other Hand, the Lords took into Conſideration the Report of the Committee appointed to examine into the *Scotch* Plot, and reſolv'd, That it did appear to that Houſe, that there had been a dangerous Conſpiracy carry'd on, for the raiſing of a Rebellion in *Scotland*, and invading that Kingdom with a *French* Power, in order to the ſubverting of her Majeſty's Government, and the bringing in the pretended Prince of *Wales:* That it was the Opinion of that Houſe, that nothing had given ſo much Encouragement to that Conſpiracy, as that the immediate Succeſſion of the Crown of *Scotland*, after her preſent Majeſty, and the Heirs of her Body, was not declar'd to be in the Princeſs *Sophia*, and the Heirs of her Body being Proteſtants: That the Queen would be pleas'd to uſe her Endeavours to uſe ſuch Methods as ſhe ſhould think moſt proper, to have the Succeſſion of the Crown

of

An. Reg. 2. of *Scotland* declar'd to be ſettled on the Princeſs *Sophia*, and to take ſuch Meaſures as might moſt conduce to the diſappointing and fruſtrating the Deſigns of her Enemies, who were engaged in that Conſpiracy againſt her Majeſty and Government. That her Majeſty might be aſſured, that when her Endeavours ſhould take Effect for ſettling the Succeſſion, that Houſe would do all in their Power to promote an *entire Union* between the two Kingdoms, for their mutual Security and Advantage: That the Lords, appointed to take into Conſideration the *Scotch* Conſpiracy, had diſcharg'd the Truſt repos'd in them with great Exactneſs, Care, and Fidelity, and that the Thanks of that Houſe ſhould be given them.

On the 24th their Lordſhips had under Conſideration ſome Matters relating to the Plot, and particularly the Service of Sir *John Maclean*, whom they voted deſerving of her Majeſty's Grace, and reſolv'd that their Order of the 22d of *February* laſt, concerning his cloſe Confinement, be diſcharg'd. This Debate brought in another, which laſted above an Hour, about the Earl of *Nottingham*, Secretary of State, as that he had not done his Duty in his Examination of Sir *John Maclean*, when firſt brought before him, by not aſking him all the Queſtions he ought, for that afterwards he had confeſs'd other Matters to the Committee of ſeven Lords: But upon the Queſtion his Lordſhip was juſtify'd to have done his Duty by the Plurality of eleven Voices. They alſo took into Conſideration the Report of the Commiſſioners of the Publick Accompts, in what related to the late Earl of *Orford*, as late Treaſurer of the Navy, and reſolv'd, That he made his Accompts up very fairly.

On the 25th they ſate late upon *Ferguſon*'s Narrative of the *Scotch* Plot, and reſolv'd, That *Ferguſon*'s Papers, dated the 24th and 27th of *December*, 1703, and by him deliver'd to the Cabinet-Council, were falſe, ſcandalous, and ſeditious; contriv'd to ſtifle the Conſpiracy, tending to create an ill Opinion in her Majeſty of her good Subjects, and to promote the Intereſt of the pretended Prince of *Wales*. That the not paſſing the Cenſure on the Author of the ſaid Papers, nor ordering him to be taken into Cuſtody, or preſent-

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ed for the ſame, before they were laid before that *A.D.* 1704
Houſe, was a great Encouragement to her Majeſty's
Enemies, and of dangerous Conſequence to her Government, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion as eſtabliſh'd by Law: And order'd, That Mr. *Robert Ferguſon* be committed to *Newgate*; that the Attorney-General proſecute him for treaſonable Practices, and give an Account of this Proſecution on the firſt Week of the next Seſſions of Parliament to that Houſe: He was confin'd with much Severity in *Newgate*, for which *Jerry White* expoſtulated with ſome of the Members in his Behalf; and the Anſwer one of them merrily gave him, was, *What are you come to intercede for the Godfather of the Government?* Upon another Debate they reſolv'd, That the Paragraph in the *London* Gazette of the 5th of *May* 1703, (mentioning Admiral *Graydon*'s meeting with *du Caſſe*, and purſuing his Voyage without fighting) was a Reflection upon the Inſtructions given by his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Denmark*, and a Juſtification of Vice-Admiral *Graydon*'s ſcandalous Miſcarriage—— And that it did not appear to that Houſe, that the Cabinet-Council order'd the ſaid Paragraph to be put into the *Gazette*. The ſame Day they order'd, that Mrs. *Fox* ſhould be committed to *Newgate*, and proſecuted for High Treaſon, ſhe having been at *St. Germains*, to carry on Intrigues in Favour of the titular Prince of *Wales*.

Two Days after the Lords reſolv'd and declar'd, That the Houſe of Commons taking upon them by their Votes to condemn a Judgment of the Houſe of Lords, given in a Cauſe depending before that Houſe in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, upon the Petition of *Thomas* Lord *Wharton*, and to declare what the Law was in Contradiction to the Proceedings of the Houſe of Lords, was without Precedent, unwarrantable, and an Uſurpation of a Judicature, to which they had no Sort of Pretence. Ordering at the ſame time, That that Reſolution ſhould be forthwith printed and publiſh'd.

Farther, The Committee of the Lords appointed to draw up the State of the Caſe upon the Writ of Error, lately depending in the Houſe of Peers, wherein *Matthew Ajhby* was Plaintiff, and *William White* and others

An. Reg. 2 others Defendants, having made their Reports, their Lordſhips reſolv'd, 1. That by the known Laws of this Kingdom, every Freeholder, or other Perſon, having a Right to give his Vote at the Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament, and being willingly deny'd, or hinder'd ſo to do by the Officer who ought to receive the ſame, may maintain an Action in the Queen's Courts againſt ſuch Officer, to aſſert his Right, and recover Damages for the Injury. 2. That the aſſerting, *That a Perſon having Right to give his Vote at an Election, and being hinder'd ſo to do by the Officer who ought to take the ſame, is without Remedy for ſuch Wrong by the ordinary Courſe of Law*, is deſtructive of the Property of the Subjects, againſt the Freedom of Elections, and manifeſtly tends to encourage Corruption and Partiality in Officers who are to make Returns to Parliament, and to ſubject Freeholders and other Electors to their arbitrary Will and Pleaſure. 3. That the declaring *Matthew Aſhby* guilty of a Breach of Privilege of the Houſe of Commons, for proſecuting an Action againſt the Conſtables of *Aylesbury*, for not receiving his Vote at an Election, after he had in the known and proper Methods of Law obtain'd a Judgment in Parliament for Recovery of his Damages, is an unprecedented Attempt upon the Judicature of Parliament, and is in Effect to ſubject the Law of *England* to the Votes of the Houſe of Commons. And, 4. That the detaining Electors from proſecuting Actions in the ordinary Courſe of Law, where they are depriv'd of their Right of Voting, and terrifying Attornies, Solicitors, Counſellors, and Serjeants at Law, from ſoliciting, proſecuting, and pleading in ſuch Caſes, by Voting their ſo doing to be a Breach of the Privilege of the Houſe of Commons, is a manifeſt aſſuming a Power to control the Law, to hinder the Courſe of Juſtice, and ſubject the Property of *Engliſh* Men to the arbitrary Power of the Houſe of Commons.

Now, purſuant to their late Reſolves about *Scotland*, they preſented an Addreſs to the Queen, wherein they tell her, That after the ſtricteſt Search it appear'd, there had been a dangerous Conſpiracy carry'd on for the raiſing of Rebellion in *Scotland*, and invading

ding that Kingdom with a *French* Power, in order to the ſubverting of her Majeſty's Government both in *England* and *Scotland*, and the bringing in the pretended Prince of *Wales*: That it was their concurrent Opinion, that nothing had given ſo much Encouragement to her Enemies at Home and Abroad to enter into that deteſtable Conſpiracy, as that after her Majeſty, and the Heirs of her Body, the immediate Succeſſion to that Crown, was not declar'd to be in the Princeſs *Sophia*, and the Heirs of her Body, being Proteſtants, and therefore recommended it to her to have it effectually done. *A.D.* 1704

Their Lordſhips alſo at this Time made a notable Repreſentation to the Queen againſt the Commons, about their finding Fault with the Lords, and for taking upon them to examine State-Priſoners, and taking them into their own Cuſtody: To which ſhe anſwer'd, That ſhe hoped none of her Subjects had any Deſire to leſſen her Prerogative, ſince ſhe had no Thought of making Uſe of it, but for their Protection and Advantage. That ſhe look'd upon it as a great Misfortune, when any Miſunderſtandings happen'd between the two Houſes of Parliament, which could not be without ſo much Prejudice to the Publick, that ſhe would never omit any Thing in her Power to prevent the Occaſions of them.

Now it was that the Report about the Caſe of *Aſhby* and *White* was publiſh'd by their Lordſhips, which is too long by much to claim Room in this Place: But the State of the Caſe having been approv'd by them, theſe were their Reſolutions upon it.

Lords Reſolves upon the Caſe of Aſhby and White.

It is reſolv'd by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, That by the known Laws of this Kingdom, every Freeholder or other Perſon, having a Right to give his Vote at the Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament, and being wilfully deny'd and hinder'd ſo to do by the Officer who ought to receive the ſame, may maintain an Action in the Queen's Courts againſt ſuch Officer, to aſſert his Right, and recover Damages for the Injury. It is reſolv'd by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, That the aſſerting that a Perſon having a Right to give his Vote at an Election, and being hinder'd

An. Reg. 2. der'd ſo to do by the Officer, who ought to take the ſame, is without Remedy for ſuch Wrong by the ordinary Courſe of Law, is deſtructive to the Property of the Subject, againſt the Freedom of Elections, and manifeſtly tends to encourage Corruption and Partiality in Officers, who are to make Returns to Parliament, and to ſubject the Freeholders and other Electors to their arbitrary Will and Pleaſure. It is reſolv'd by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, That the declaring *Matthew Aſhby* guilty of a Breach of Privilege of the Houſe of Commons, for proſecuting an Action againſt the Conſtables of *Aylesbury*, for not receiving his Vote at an Election, after he had in the known and proper Methods of Law obtain'd a Judgment in Parliament for the Recovery of his Damages, is an unprecedented Attempt upon the Judicature of Parliament, and is in Effect to ſubject the Law of *England* to the Votes of the Houſe of Commons. It is reſolv'd by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, That the deterring Electors from proſecuting Actions in the ordinary Courſe of Law, when they are depriv'd of their Right of Voting, and terrifying Attornies, Solicitors, Counſellors, and Serjeants at Law, from ſoliciting, proſecuting, and pleading in ſuch Caſes, by voting their ſo doing to be a Breach of Privilege of the Houſe of Commons, is a manifeſt aſſuming a Power to controul the Law, to hinder the Law, and hinder the Courſe of Juſtice, and ſubject the Property of *Engliſhmen* to the arbitrary Votes of the Houſe of Commons.

During theſe Brangles in Parliament, the Queen appointed the Lord *Roſs* to repreſent her Royal Perſon as Commiſſioner to the General Aſſembly of *Scotland*, who preſented to the Council her Majeſty's Letter, in Anſwer to an Addreſs of the laſt General Aſſembly, for preventing the Growth of Popery, *&c.* which being read, gave extraordinary Satisfaction to their Lordſhips, who order'd it forthwith to be printed as follows.

ANNE

ANNE *R.*

WHereas there was an humble Addreſs preſented to Us from the General Aſſembly *of the Church, in that our ancient Kingdom, repreſenting the Growth of Popery, and the Numbers of Prieſts and Jeſuits, with ſeveral Diſorders and illegal Attempts of the Diſſenting Clergy, and the Increaſe of Vice and Immorality (whereof a ſpecial Condeſcendance was offered to you.) And praying our Royal Aſſiſtance for putting the Laws relating to theſe Articles to vigorous Execution. It is our Pleaſure, and we do require you, to give all juſt Encouragement to the Miniſters and Government of the Church eſtabliſhed by Law, and that you give your utmoſt Application and Endeavours to diſcourage and prevent the Growth of Popery, and for ſeizing and ſecuring Prieſts and Jeſuits; and that you do not ſuffer any illegal Attempts or Encroachments to be made by the Diſſenting Clergy upon the preſent Conſtitution; and that you endeavour to promote Vertue and Piety, and reſtrain Vice and Immorality every where through the Kingdom, in the Ways you ſee moſt expedient and agreeable to our Laws: And ſo not doubting your Care herein, we bid you heartily Farewel.* *Queen's Letter to the* Scotch *Council.*

Given at our Court at St. *James's*, the Third Day of *March*, 170$\frac{3}{4}$, and of our Reign the Second Year.

By her Majeſty's Command,
QUEENSBERRY.

The Aſſembly being met, the Lord Commiſſioner preſented his Commiſſion and her Majeſty's Letter, which gave mighty Satisfaction to them. After this, he made a Speech, with which they were extreamly pleas'd; and after ſignifying their great Satisfaction in her Majeſty's Choice of a Perſon to repreſent her, whom they knew to be well-affected to the Government both of Church and State, they preſented an Addreſs to his Grace, and deſired he would ſend an Expreſs to acquaint her Majeſty, that they had a deep Senſe of her Royal Goodneſs; and to carry their dutiful Anſwer to her Majeſty's gracious Letter, which was an unprecedented Diſpatch, for they generally uſed to ſit Four or Five Days before they returned an Anſwer; but *General Aſſembly of* Scotland.

but

Ann. Reg. 2 but her Majeſty's kind Letter, and his Grace's Speech, did ſo warm their Affections, that they would not delay it any longer.

The Lord Commiſſioner acquainted them, in ſome Time, That he had received a Letter from the Duke of *Queensberry*, ſhewing, That her Majeſty had received their Anſwer to her Majeſty's moſt gracious Letter, and that ſhe was very well pleaſed with the Aſſembly's Proceedings, and their Teſtimonies of their Loyalty ſignify'd in their Anſwer; and aſſuring them of her Reſolutions, not only to protect their Perſons, but to maintain the Presbyterian Government in the Church as eſtabliſhed. Hereupon the Moderator, in the Name of the Aſſembly, expreſs'd their dutiful Acknowledgment of her Majeſty's Royal Favour to them, and their Reſolution to continue in all Duty and Loyalty to her Majeſty. He gave his Grace the hearty Thanks of the Aſſembly for his Care and Concern about the Church, and intreated his Grace, when he had Occaſion, to acquaint her Majeſty with their dutiful Reſolves. And as they went thus calmly on, ſo they concluded on the 31ſt of *March*, with as great Unanimity and Peace as ever was known.

Among other Inſtructions the Aſſembly gave to the Committee that was to ſit during the Interval, was this following relating to the Epiſcopal Clergy: That when any of the Miniſters who ſerved under the late Prelacy, whoſe Lives and Doctrines might render them uſeful to the Church, did apply for Reception into a Share of the Government thereof, the General Aſſembly did hereby impower and recommend to their Committee, to receive them according to the Thirteenth Paragraph of the Sixteenth Act of the General Aſſembly, *Anno* 1697, and that the foreſaid Committee ſhould be careful to get due Information from the Preſbyteries, where the ſaid Perſon, applying, did or does officiate, and is for the Time reſident.

During theſe Tranſactions in *Scotland*, the *Engliſh* Parliament proceeded on the weighty Affairs before them; and divers Bills being ready, about the beginning of *April*, theſe following had the Royal Aſſent, *viz.*

A.D. 1704

Queen signs Acts.

An Act for granting to her Majeſty an Additional Subſidy of Tonnage and Poundage for Three Years, and for laying a farther Duty upon French *Wines, condemned as lawful Prize, and for aſcertaining the Values of unrated Goods imported from the* Eaſt-Indies.

An Act for the better ſecuring and regulating the Duties upon Salt.

An Act for the more regular paying and aſſigning the Annuities, after the Rate of Three Pounds per Cent. per Ann. *payable to ſeveral Bankers and other Patentees, or thoſe claiming under them.*

An Act for the making more effectual her Majeſty's gracious Intentions for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy, by enabling her Majeſty to grant in Perpetuity the Revenues of the Firſt-Fruits and Tenths; and alſo for enabling any other Perſons to make Grants for the ſame Purpoſe.

An Act for raiſing Recruits for the Land Forces and Marines and for diſpenſing with part of the Act for the Encouragement and Encreaſe of Shipping and Navigation, during the preſent War.

An Act for the farther Explanation and Regulation of Privilege of Parliament, in relation to Perſons in publick Offices.

An Act for the Diſcharge out of Priſon of ſuch inſolvent Debtors as ſhall ſerve, or procure a Perſon to ſerve, in her Majeſty's Fleet or Army.

An Act to enlarge the Time for the Purchaſers of the Forfeited Eſtates in Ireland, *to make the Payments of their Purchaſe-Money.*

An Act for prolonging the Time, by an Act of Parliament made in the Firſt Year of her Majeſty's Reign, for importing Thrown Silk, of the Growth of Sicily, *from* Leghorn.

An Act for raiſing the Militia for the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Four, notwithſtanding the Month's Pay formerly advanced be not repaid.

An Act for better charging ſeveral Accomptants with Intereſt-Monies by them received or to be received.

An Act for puniſhing Mutiny, Deſertion and falſe Muſters, and for the better paying of the Army and Quarters, and ſatisfying divers Arrears; and for a farther Con-

An. Reg. 3. *tinuance of the Power of the Five Commiſſioners for examining and determining the Accompts of the Army.*

And to 22 private Acts.

After which, her Majeſty concluded the Seſſions, with her Thanks for the Supplies, and particularly in making them ſo effectual for carrying on the Publick Expence, without any additional Burthens upon the Country: That ſhe had, at the Opening of that Seſſion, earneſtly expreſs'd her Deſires of ſeeing them in perfect Unity among themſelves, as the moſt effectual Means imaginable to diſappoint the Ambition of her Enemies, and reduce them to an honourable and laſting Peace; and though it had not met with all that Succeſs which ſhe wiſh'd and expected, yet being fully convinc'd, that nothing was ſo neceſſary to our common Welfare, ſhe was not diſcourag'd from perſiſting in the ſame earneſt Deſires, that they would go down into their ſeveral Countries, ſo diſpoſed to Moderation and Unity, as became all thoſe who were join'd together in the ſame Religion and Intereſt.

The Miniſtry now ſeemed to grow more and more *Whiggiſh*, and particularly the Earl of *Nottingham* quitted his Place of Secretary of State, which was given to Mr. *Robert Harley*. But whether the Change was for the better, Time alone muſt determine: It was always allow'd, that the Earl was very hearty for the Intereſt of the Church: How the High-Flyers, in the laſt Years of her Majeſty's Reign, came to treat him ſo ſcurvily as they did, is no Secret to any Body; he never would go into the Meaſures of this his Succeſſor, when at the Helm, not becauſe he was his Succeſſor, as ſome have fooliſhly ſuggeſted, but becauſe he could not be brought to believe, he purſued the true Intereſt of his Country. Some time after, the Lord Treaſurer *Godolphin* was admitted into the Noble Order of the Garter, his Lordſhip was yet no more than a Baron of the Realm, and 'tis remark'd that none, for many Years before, had received that Dignity under the Title of an Earl.

Having done with the Affairs of the *Engliſh* Parliament, that of *Scotland* met about the Beginning of *July*, to whom the Marquels of *Tweedale*, High Commiſſioner,

miſſioner, preſented the Queen's Letter, wherein ſhe ſet forth, That nothing troubled her more ſince her Acceſſion to the Crowns of theſe Realms, than the unſettled State of Affairs in that her ancient Kingdom. That ſhe hoped, the Foundations of the Differences and Animoſities did not lie ſo deep, but that by the Methods ſhe had proceeded in, they might have been removed. But inſtead of Succeſs in her Endeavours, the Rent was become wide; nay, Diviſions had proceeded to ſuch a Height, as to prove Matter of Encouragement to her Enemies beyond Sea, to employ their Emiſſaries among them, in order to debauch her good Subjects from their Allegiance, and to render that her ancient Kingdom a Scene of Blood and Diſorder, merely (as they ſpoke) to make them ſerve for a Diverſion. But ſhe was willing to hope, that none of her Subjects, but ſuch as were obnoxious to the Laws for their Crimes, or Men of low and deſperate Fortunes, or that were otherwiſe inconſiderable, had given Ear to ſuch pernicious Contrivances. And ſhe had no Reaſon to doubt of the Aſſurances given her by thoſe now entruſted with her Authority, That they would do their utmoſt to convince her People of the Advantages and Neceſſity of the preſent Meaſures, ſhe having been always inclin'd to believe, the late Miſtake proceeded not from Want of Duty and Reſpect to her, but only, from different Opinions as to Meaſures of Government; ſo that for their Satisfaction, ſhe was reſolved to grant any Thing in reaſon that could be ask'd, for rectifying Abuſes, and quieting the Minds of all her good Subjects. A.D. 1704

Then having mention'd the Marques's with an advantageous Character, and that ſhe had fully impower'd him to give unqueſtionable Proofs of her Reſolution to maintain the Government both in Church and State, and to conſent to ſuch Laws as ſhould be found wanting for the further Security of both, ſhe was perſwaded they would not fail to do their Part, but would ſhow to the World the Sincerity of their Profeſſions to her, and that it was the true Love of their Country, and the Senſe of their Duty to it, and not Want of Duty to her, that was the Occaſion of the late Miſunderſtandings: What ſhe mainly and moſt *Queen's Letter to the Scotch Parliament.*

An. Reg. 3. earneſtly recommended to them, was the ſettling the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line, a Thing that was abſolutely neceſſary for our Peace and Happineſs, the Quiet and Security of all her Dominions, the Reputation of her Affairs Abroad, and conſequently the Strengthening the Proteſtant Intereſt every where.

That this had been her fix'd Judgment and Reſolution ſince ſhe came to the Crown; and though hitherto Opportunities had not anſwer'd her Intention, Matters were come to that Paſs, by the undoubted Evidence of the Deſigns of our Enemies, that a longer Delay of ſettling the Succeſſion might have very dangerous Conſequences, and a Diſappointment of it would infallibly make that her Kingdom a Seat of War, and expoſe it to Devaſtation and Ruin.

That as to the Terms and Conditions of Government in regard to it, her Commiſſioner had Power to grant any Thing that was reaſonable for ſecuring the Sovereignty and Liberties of that her ancient Kingdom: Then having exhorted them to provide Funds for their own Security, recommended to them the Advancement of Piety, Improvement of Trade, and their Native Manufactures. She added, That Unanimity and Moderation in all their Proceedings, would be of great Uſe to bring to a happy Iſſue the important Affairs before them, and moſt acceptable to her.

Her Letter back'd by other Speeches.

This Letter was ſtrongly enforc'd by the reſpective Speeches of the High Commiſſioner, of the Earl of *Seafield*, Lord-Chancellor, and of the Earl of *Cromarty*, Principal Secretary of State: Then the Duke of *Hamilton*, in a Speech of his moved, for the Nomination of a Proteſtant Succeſſor, but at the ſame time inſiſted, That Commiſſioners might be named to treat previouſly with *England* about an Union. This Motion occaſion'd a great Debate, and ſome learned Speeches were made for ſettling the Succeſſion; nevertheleſs it was reſolved by a Majority of 55, That the Parliament would not proceed to the Nomination of a Succeſſor, without a previous Treaty with *England*, for regulating their Commerce and other Concerns of the Nation; and farther, that they would proceed to ſuch Limitations and Conditions of Government, for the Ratifi-

Ratification of their Conſtitution, as might ſecure the Religion, Liberty, and Independency of their Nation, before they proceeded to the ſaid Nomination. This was by no means agreeable to the Taſte of the Court, the Earl of *Marchmont* moved to have an Act made to exclude all Popiſh Succeſſors, as the moſt effectual Means to ſecure the Peace of the Kingdom, but nothing was reſolved upon it; but inſtead of that, they reſolved to proceed in earneſt upon a new Act of Security, which received the Royal Aſſent on the 5th of *Auguſt*, and Expedients to it were provided, That the Parliament ſhould ſubſiſt upon the Death of the Queen, or any of her Succeſſors; and in caſe there ſhould be none in being, the Members of the laſt ſhould meet; that no Papiſt, *Engliſhman* or Foreigner, having a *Scotch* Title, and an Eſtate of 1200 *l.* yearly within the Kingdom, ſhould have Place therein: that the Claim of Right was to be read, and the Coronation Oath adminiſter'd to the Heir or Succeſſor; and in caſe he ſhould be under Age, which they declar'd to be Seventeen, the Kingdom was to be govern'd by a Regent, and the Parliament to ſit for the Space of three Months, unleſs adjourn'd or diſſolv'd by the ſaid Heir or Succeſſor; that in caſe of the Queen's Death without Heirs of her Body, or no Succeſſor legally appointed, the Parliament are to name and appoint a Succeſſor of the Royal Line of *Scotland*, and a Proteſtant, provided the ſame be not the Succeſſor to the Crown of *England*, without previous Limitations of Government be ſettled. Then came on an Article impowering all the Proteſtant Heretors and Burghers to provide themſelves with Arms; which was afterwards ill-taken in *England*, as will appear in due Place. It's remarkable, that the Miniſtry in the foregoing Year would by no means give way to the Security Act in *Scotland*, but how they came to change their Minds is no ſmall Myſtery: It could not well be pretended, that this Act was obtained by the Advice of *Scotch* Council, there being none of them in *England* when the Queen's Conſent was given to paſs this Act: It was then wholly thrown upon the Lord Treaſurer, whether tri k'd into it by the old *Whigs*, I know not; but 'tis well known, the Lord *Wharton* ſaid ſome time after the

A.D. 1704

An Reg. 3. Act paſs'd, *We have got the Treaſurer into a cleft Stick, let him leave us now if he dares.*

From the Cabinet and Civil Affairs of theſe Kingdoms we may proceed to the high Places of the Field: *Germany* was now in a very dangerous State, the Elector of *Bavaria*, a powerful and warlike Prince, was become an Enemy in the very Bowels of it, and being ſupported by a numerous and gallant Army of *French*, headed by moſt experienc'd and victorious Generals, ſeem'd to preſage the Ruin of it and the Houſe of *Auſtria*: How the March of the Duke of *Marlborough* with the Confederate Army into *Germany* was concerted, has not yet clearly appeared to the World; but having joyn'd the Imperial Army under the Command of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* and Prince *Eugene*, and march'd to the *Danube*, they got, by the firſt of *July*, in Sight of the Intrenchments of the Enemy at *Dillingen*, and encamped the Right at *Amerdingen*, and the Left at *Onderingen*. The Elector of *Bavaria* judging by the March, that our Generals intended to attack *Donawert*, made a Detachment of his beſt Troops to reinforce Count *d'Arco*, poſted near that Place at *Schellenbergh*, where he had caſt up great Intrenchments, and had ſome Thouſands of Pioneers employ'd for ſeveral Days to perfect thoſe Works, which cover'd *Donawert*; but, notwithſtanding the ſame, and the Number of Troops which defended them, the Duke of *Marlborough* reſolv'd to attack the Enemy, and the neceſſary Orders were given to the Army. The 2d, His Grace advanced accordingly at Three in the Morning, with a Detachment of 6000 Foot, and Thirty Squadrons of *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, beſides Three Battalions of Imperial Grenadiers, and the reſt of the Army follow'd with all poſſible Diligence, but the Way being very bad and long, that Detachment could not come to the River *Wernitz* or *Wermitz*, which runs by *Donawert*, till about Noon, and it was Three of the Clock before they could get over that River with their Artillery. The Duke having paſſed the ſame at the Head of the Cavalry, view'd the Intrenchments, and made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for the Attack; and in the mean time the Artillery began to thunder againſt the Enemies, who anſwer'd

Battle of Schellenbergh.

anſwer'd briskly from their Batteries, and made them judge by their Diſpoſitions that the Action would be very hot. Theſe Preparations being over, the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* begun the Attack with an unparallel'd Intrepidity, before the *Imperialiſts* came up and met with a vigorous Defence; but after an Engagement of about an Hour and half, when the *Imperialiſts* arriv'd, the Entrenchments were forced, and our Men made a terrible Slaughter of the Enemy. Lieutenant General *Goor*, who commanded the firſt Detachment of Foot, was kill'd, as was alſo Major-General *Rainheim*, both in the *Dutch* Service, and were very much lamented. The Horſe and Dragoons ſhared the Glory of the Day with the Infantry, and the firſt Detachment of the ſame was commanded by Lieutenant-General *Lumley* and Lieutenant-General *Hompeſch*. All the Confederate Troops that engaged, behaved themſelves with a great deal of Bravery; but as the Attack was begun by a Battalion of the *Engliſh* Foot-Guards, and the Regiments of *Orkney* and *Ingoldsby*, they ſuffer'd much. The Forces of the Enemy conſiſted of Two Battalions of Guards of the Elector, One of Grenadiers, Thirteen other *Bavarian* Battalions, Five *French*, Four Regiments of Cuiraſſiers, making 32000 Men, and Three quadrons of Dragoons, all choice Troops, commanded in Chief by Count *d'Arco*, and under him by Two *Bavarian* and Two *French* Lieutenant-Generals. As ſoon as our Men had poſſeſs'd the Entrenchments, the Enemy ran away in great Confuſion to *Donawert* and the *Danube*, but being cloſely purſued by the Horſe and Dragoons, a great Part followed the Example of their Generals, who flung themſelves into that River, and ſwum over the ſame. The Loſs of the Enemy was then computed to be about 5000 Men. We took 16 Pieces of Cannon, and 13 Colours or Standards. The Duke of *Marlborough* gain'd great Honour in that Action, having given his Orders with an extraordinary Preſence of Mind, and expoſed his Perſon to the greateſt Danger: Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, who likewiſe performed the Part of an experienced General, was wounded, as was alſo the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, who gave ſignal Proofs of his great Courage on this Occaſion. The brave Count

A.D. 1704

An. Reg. 3. *Stirum* was mortally wounded. General *Thungen*, Count *Horn*, Lieutenant-General *Wood*, Major-General *Paland*, and ſeveral other Officers of Note, were alſo wounded. *Donawert* next Day was the Reward of the Victory. The *Bavarian* Garriſon quitted the ſame upon the Approach of the Confederates, and broke down the Bridges, but had not Time to deſtroy their Ammunition and Proviſions, as they were order'd to do, and had already filled the Houſes with Straw to burn the Place. Of her Majeſty's Subjects in this Battle there were 29 Officers kill'd and 85 wounded, of Sergeants and Private-Men kill'd 407, and wounded 1231.

This was a glorious Victory indeed, but that which follow'd at *Blenheim* ſoon after, has eternized her Majeſty's Reign: On the the 16th of *Auguſt*, *O. S.* in the Evening, arriv'd Colonel *Park* from the Duke of *Marlborough*, with the following Letter to his Dutcheſs, which was writ by his Grace on Horſeback, with a black Lead Pencil.

I Have not Time to ſay more, than to beg of you to preſent my humble Service to the Queen, and to let her Majeſty know, that her Army has had a glorious Victory. Monſieur Tallard *and two other Generals are in my Coach, and I am following the reſt. The Bearer, my* Aid de Camp, *Colonel* Park, *will give her Majeſty an Account of what has paſs'd. I ſhall do it in a Day or two by another more at large.*

Marlborough.

His Letter hereby referring, in the firſt Place, to the Account Colonel *Parke* could give of our Succeſs, take it as follows. On the 13th, *N. S.* the Confederate Army, under the Duke of *Marlborough*, decamp'd from *Fridberg*, and encamp'd that Night at *Knebach*, alias *Kippach*. The ſame Day, about Ten in the Morning, Mareſchal *Tallard*, with about 22000 Men, came to *Biberach*, in Order to join the Elector of *Bavaria*, whoſe Army lay at *Ausburg*: The Mareſchal left his Troops, and went to the Elector's Camp, who order'd his Forces to march, and join the *French* at *Biberach*, which they did accordingly.

ly. The next Morning Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* and the Duke of *Marlborough* alſo decamp'd, and march'd to *Hokenwert*, where they continu'd the 6th and 7th. The 6th Prince *Eugene* came to the Camp, and din'd with the Duke of *Marlborough*. The ſame Day a Detachment of 800 of Prince *Lewis*'s Horſe march'd to inveſt *Ingolſtadt*. On the 8th the Army decamp'd from *Hokenwert*, and march'd to *St. Sanditzell*, and the 9th to *Axheim*: That Day Prince *Lewis* march'd with a Detachment to beſiege *Ingolſtadt*. The ſame Day the Duke of *Marlborough* had News, that the Enemy had paſs'd Part of their Army over the *Danube* at *Dilengen* or *Lawingen*; upon which his Grace order'd General *Churchill* to march with a ſtrong Detachment over the *Danube* at *Schonevelt*, to reinforce Prince *Eugene*, who lay encamp'd near *Donawert*. The 10th the whole Army march'd to *Schonevelt*. The 11th Intelligence was brought, that the Enemy had paſſed their whole Army over the *Danube*; upon which his Grace order'd the Army under his Command to march by Break of Day, the firſt Line to paſs the *Lech* near *Rain*, the *Danube* at *Donawert*, and the River *Wornitz* near *Donawert*; the ſecond Line to paſs the *Danube* at *Schonevelt*, and the *Wernitz* at *Oppermorgen*. That Night the whole Army join'd, and encamp'd at *Munſter*. The ſame Evening the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* rode out to obſerve the Poſture of the Enemy. On the 12th, the Duke having Notice that ſome Troops of the Enemy were moving towards him, order'd his Piquetins to march, and the reſt of the Army to be under Arms and ready to march; and himſelf, with Prince *Eugene*, went out to obſerve the Enemy, who advanc'd and encamp'd on an Hill near *Hockſtetten*. Whereupon that Night the Duke order'd all the Baggage to be ſent towards *Donawert*, and the Army to be ready to march by Break of Day, which accordingly they did, and faced the Enemy's Camp by 6 or 7 of the Clock in the Morning. A.D. 1704

The Generals immediately ſet about ranging the Army in Order of Battel. At their firſt Coming the Enemy were quiet in their Camp, and their Horſe gone to Forrage. They ſeem'd by the Noiſe in their Camp

An. Reg. 3. to be in great Confuſion, and they fired two Pieces of Cannon to call back their Forragers; they alſo burnt ſeveral ſmall Villages that lay between the Confederate Army and theirs: About Nine they fired ſome Cannon on the Troops as they were marching to form the Line; upon which the Duke ordered Batteries to be made, which fired upon them with good Succeſs, and thus they continued Cannonading one another till near One, while the Duke ordered a little Rivulet and a Moraſs in the Front of the Enemy to be ſounded, and where it was found unpaſſable, he cauſed Bridges to be made in the Face of the Enemy: About One the Troops were ordered to move and begin the Attack; the Diſpute was very ſharp, and continued till near Five, at which time the Troops under Prince *Eugene* being hard preſs'd by the *Bavarians*, the Duke, with a Body of Reſerve, went thither in Perſon; in the mean while, the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Troops gaining Ground upon the *French*, at laſt obliged their Horſe to retire in great Confuſion, leaving their Foot to our Mercy: The Duke purſued the Horſe ſo cloſe, that they had ſcarce Time to beg for Quarter. It was obſerv'd, that a luſty *Engliſh* Trooper kill'd Nine of them with his own Hands, having no more to do than to thruſt them in the Back as they fled, and the Duke puſh'd above Thirty Squadrons of them into the *Danube*, which was ſo rapid and the Banks of it ſo high on the oppoſite Shoar, that 'twas verily believ'd, not a Man of them eſcap'd drowning; and thoſe conſiſted of the *Gens d'Arms* and the Flower of the Cavalry of *France*: This done, and Count *Tallard* and ſeveral other Generals being made Priſoners, his next Work was to attack the Village of *Blenheim*, where the Enemy had entrench'd, and here he forc'd 26 entire Battalions and 12 Squadrons of Dragoons to ſurrender themſelves Priſoners at Diſcretion, with their Tents, Cannon, Ammunition, and other warlike Appurtenances. It was computed, the Enemy one way or other, loſt near 40000 Men; the Allies made about 13000 Priſoners, and it coſt them 4485 Men ſlain, 7522 wounded, and 273 loſt or made Priſoners. This moſt glorious Victory, the Trophies whereof are yet to be ſeen in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, was attended in the Conſe-

Conſequence of it with the Reduction of all *Bavaria*, the total Expulſion of the Enemy out of *Germany*, and the Conqueſt of the important City of *Landau* in *Alſatia*, before the Campaign was ended. A.D. 1704

Had the Succeſs of our Naval Expedition into the *Streights* equall'd thoſe of our Army by Land, it would have been ſo ſtupendious, we ſhould have been apt to have form'd a new Æra of Time on that Account: The Fleet under Sir *George Rook* having landed the King of *Spain* at *Lisbon*, and after having receiv'd ſome Reinforcement, they proceeded towards the *Mediterranean*. The Succeſs the Troops from on Board had in their Attack upon *Gibraltar*, wherein they were bravely ſeconded by the Seamen, was indeed ſurprizing, and nothing but ſo much Courage could ſo ſoon have maſter'd ſo important a Place; but the Sea-fight which ſoon after enſued between the Confederate and *French* Fleets, though very bloody, was far from being deciſive, not a Ship being loſt on either Side: It's certain, the Enemy were ſuperior to us both in Weight and Number, and, however, many amongſt us blamed the Conduct of the Admiral, he came off, when all Circumſtances are impartially conſider'd, much better than could have been expected. Both Sides claim'd a Victory, which in truth neither of them had; both pretended to ſeek out the other, and to come to a ſecond Engagement, which neither of them car'd for; and the want of ſufficient Ammunition on our Side, argued a Weakneſs ſome where, to ſay no worſe, and ought not eaſily to be pardon'd. *Sea fight off Alicant.*

We can but juſt mention her Majeſty's Proceſſion to St. *Paul*'s; but haſten to her meeting of her Parliament on the 24th of *October*, to whom ſhe made the following Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE great and remarkable Succeſs with which God hath bleſſed our Arms in this Summer, has ſtirr'd up our good Subjects in all Parts of the Kingdom, to expreſs their unanimous Joy and Satisfaction; and I aſſure myſelf, you are all come diſpoſed to do every Thing that is neceſſary for the effectual Proſecution of the War, nothing being more obvious, than that a timely Improvement of Queen's Speech in Parliament.

our

An. Reg. 3. *our preſent Advantages, will enable us to procure a laſting Foundation of Security for* England, *and a firm Support for the Liberty of* Europe; *This is my Aim; I have no Intereſt, nor ever will have, but to promote the Good and Happineſs of all my Subjects.*

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I muſt deſire ſuch Supplies of you, as may be requiſite for carrying on the next Year's Service, both by Sea and Land, and for punctually performing our Treaties with all our Allies; the rather, for that ſome of them have juſt Pretenſions depending ever ſince the laſt War; and I need not put you in Mind of what Importance it is to preſerve the Publick Credit, both Abroad and at Home.

I believe you will find ſome Charges neceſſary next Year, which were not mention'd in the laſt Seſſions, and ſome extraordinary Expences incurr'd ſince, which were not then provided for.

I aſſure you, that all the Supplies you give, with what I am able to ſpare from my own Expences, ſhall be carefully apply'd to the beſt Advantage for the Publick Service; and I earneſtly recommend to you a ſpeedy Diſpatch, as that which, under the good Providence of God, we muſt chiefly depend upon, to diſappoint the earlieſt Deſigns of our Enemies.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot but tell you how eſſential it is for attaining thoſe great Ends Abroad, of which we have ſo hopeful a Proſpect, that we ſhould be entirely united at Home.

It is plain, our Enemies have no Encouragement left, but what ariſes from their Hopes of our Diviſions; 'tis therefore your Concern not to give the leaſt Countenance to thoſe Hopes.

My Inclinations are to be kind and indulgent to you all; I hope you will do nothing to endanger the Loſs of this Opportunity, which God has put into our Hands, of ſecuring our ſelves and all Europe; *and that there will be no Contention among you, but who ſhall moſt promote the Publick Welfare.*

Such a Temper as this, in all your Proceedings, cannot fail of ſecuring your Reputation both at Home and Abroad.

This would make me a happy Queen, whoſe utmoſt Endeavours would never be wanting to make you a happy and flouriſhing People.

The

The Lords in their Addreſs congratulated the Suc- A.D. 1704
ceſs of her Arms under the Duke of *Marlborough* only; but the Commons hook'd in the Victory by Sea under Sir *George Rook*, as they call'd it; and promiſing fair Things, ſhe thank'd them for their Addreſs, and the Aſſurances they gave her of diſpatching the Supplies, and avoiding all Diviſions; both which, as they were extreamly acceptable to her, ſo they would be advantageous to themſelves, and beneficial to the Publick.

Some time after, upon an unanimous Reſolution of the Commons to addreſs her Majeſty, That ſhe would 'be pleaſed to beſtow her Bounty upon the Seamen 'and Land-Forces, who had behaved themſelves ſo 'gallantly in the late Actions both by Sea and Land,' Her Majeſty return'd Anſwer, *That ſhe was always ſo deſirous to give Encouragement to thoſe who did great Services to the Publick, that ſhe could not but be well pleas'd with the Notice they had taken of them in their Addreſs, and that ſhe would take Care to give Directions accordingly.*

Now though the Lords had rejected the Occaſional Conformity Bill the two laſt Seſſions, there was another brought in, and read the firſt time on the 23d of *November*, and carry'd, not without hard Debates, to be read a ſecond time on the 28th, at what time it was debated with more Vigour than before; but the Queſtion being put, That it ſhould be committed to the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom the Bill for granting an Aid to her Majeſty by a Land-Tax and otherwiſe was committed, the Houſe divided: There were 134 for incorporating, but the oppoſite Party carry'd it againſt them by a very great Majority. *Debates about the Occaſional Bill.*

The Report of the Bill was made on the 5th of *December*, and a Debate ariſing, Whether it ſhould be ingroſs'd or not, it was carry'd in the Affirmative, Yea's 145, No's 118. The Bill was read a third time and paſs'd on the 14th, Yea's 179, No's 131.

The Bill being ſent to the Lords the next Day, it no ſooner came to them, but they laid aſide their Debates about the Affairs of *Scotland*, (to hear which her Majeſty was preſent) and having read the Occaſional Bill the firſt time, her Majeſty continued to hear the learned Speeches made about it, and whether it ſhou'd *Occaſional Conformity Bill thrown out by the Lords.*

be

An. Reg. 3. be read a ſecond time, and the Queſtion being at length put, there were 51 preſent, and 17 Proxies againſt it, in the whole 71; for it 50; ſo that it was flung out by 21, the Majority encreaſing 9 this Year beyond the laſt, which, indeed, is no Wonder, ſince *Non-Jurors* and the *Roman* Catholicks publickly, both by Speaking and Writing, eſpouſed the Bill, as if they had ſome certain Benefit in View, of which many honeſt Gentlemen were not aware.

On the 8th her Majeſty was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to the following Bill, *viz.*

An Act for granting an Aid to her Majeſty by a Land Tax to be raiſed in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Five.

And afterwards her Majeſty was pleaſed to make a gracious Speech to both Houſes; which is as follows:

Queen's Speech in Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am glad of this Occaſion, to return you my hearty Thanks for your making good the Aſſurances you gave me in your ſeveral Addreſſes, of your Zeal and Readineſs to promote the Publick Buſineſs.

And I muſt thank you, Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, *in particular, for your early Diſpatch of ſo great a Part of the neceſſary Supplies, which cannot fail of being a very eſſential Advantage, both in the Forwardneſs of our own Preparations, and in the great Encouragement it will give to all our Allies.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I look upon this good Beginning to be ſo ſure a Pledge of your Affections for my Service, and for our Common Intereſt, that I have not the leaſt doubt, but you will continue with the ſame Zeal to diſpatch what remains of the Publick Buſineſs, and to bring this Seſſion to a happy and ſpeedy Concluſion.

Lords Reſolves about Scotland.

The Duke of *Marlborough* being now return'd Home, he had the Thanks both of the Lords and Commons, for his great Services: and about the ſame time, their Lordſhips reſenting the Proceedings of the *Scotch*, reſolv'd to impower the Queen to treat of an Union with the Commiſſioners appointed by the Parliament of *Scotland*, That the Subjects of that Kingdom ſhould not

not have the Freedom of *Engliſhmen*; That none of their Cattle ſhould be permitted to come into *England*; That Ships ſhould be appointed to hinder their Trade with her Majeſty's Enemies, and to prevent the Exportation of Wool till ſuch Union ſhould be made, and the Act of Succeſſion ſettled there. A.D. 1704

Theſe Reſolves, which were order'd to be brought into a Bill, and paſs'd on the 20th, were ſeconded by their Lordſhips on the 21ſt with an Addreſs, for putting the Town of *New-Caſtle* into a Condition of Defence, and for ſecuring the Port of *Tinmouth*; as alſo for repairing and ſtrengthening the Fortifications of *Berwick*, *Carliſle* and *Hull*. They likewiſe beſeeched her Majeſty, to cauſe the Militia of the Four Northern Counties to be diſciplin'd, and to order the neceſſary Care to be taken for providing them with Arms and Ammunition, that they might be in a Readineſs for Service upon Occaſion: And farther humbly adviſed, That a competent Number of her Regular Troops might be ordered to be kept upon the Northern Borders of *England*, and in the North Parts of *Ireland*. And laſtly, gave it as their Opinion, That in the preſent Juncture of Affairs, it was requiſite her Majeſty ſhould be pleaſed to direct the Laws to be effectually put in Execution againſt all Papiſts, and reputed Papiſts, and all Perſons refuſing or neglecting to take the Oaths to her Majeſty, in reſpect to their Arms and Horſes; and to order a particular Account of what was done in Execution of her Commands, to be laid before her Majeſty in Council without Delay, to the End it might appear what Perſons had done their Duty therein.

The Queen having made a complying Anſwer to this Addreſs; the Commons ſoon came to Reſolutions concerning *Scotland*, much of the ſame Nature with thoſe of the Lords, and having addreſs'd her to conſider of ſome proper Methods to perpetuate the Memory of the great Services performed by the Duke of *Marlborough*; after ſhe had given the Royal Aſſent on the 16th of *January* 1704-5, to *An Act for raiſing Monies by Sale of ſeveral Annuities for carrying on the preſent War: And an Act for continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for one Year.* The next Day,

An. Reg. 3. Day Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer acquainted the Houſe, That he had a Meſſage ſign'd by her Majeſty: And he deliver'd it to Mr. Speaker, who read the ſame to the Houſe, and was as followeth:

ANNE R.

Queen's Anſwer to the Commons about the D. of Marlborough.

'HER Majeſty having taken into her Conſideration the Addreſs of this Houſe, relating to the great Services perform'd by the Duke of *Marlborough*, does incline to grant the Intereſt of the Crown in the Honour and Manour of *Woodſtock*, and Hundred of *Wootton*, to him and his Heirs; and deſires the Aſſiſtance of this Houſe upon this extraordinary Occaſion.

'The Lieutenancy and Rangerſhip of the Parks, with the Rents and Profits of the Manour and Hundred, being granted for Two Lives, her Majeſty thinks it proper that Incumbrance ſhould be cleared.

The Houſe ſoon agreed to bring in a Bill upon it. And it was farther Reſolv'd, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, That ſhe would be graciouſly pleaſed to advance the Money for clearing the preſent Incumbrance upon the Lieutenancy and Rangerſhip of the Parks, Rents, and Profits of the Honour of *Woodſtock* and Hundred of *Wootton*, in order to the preſent Settlement thereof upon the Duke of *Marlborough* and his Heirs.

On the 8th of *February* the Houſe of Commons took into Conſideration the Treaty lately concluded by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and unanimouſly Reſolv'd, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, returning the Thanks of this Houſe to her Majeſty, for concluding the late Treaty with the King of *Pruſſia*, which was ſo ſeaſonable a Support to the Duke of *Savoy*, and ſo great an Advantage to the Common Cauſe: And alſo to aſſure her Majeſty, that her Faithful Commons would effectually enable her Majeſty to make good the Treaty with the King of *Pruſſia*, who, upon ſo many Occaſions, hath ſignaliz'd his Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion and Liberty of *Europe*. Her Majeſty return'd them many Thanks for the Aſſurances they had given her in their Addreſs,

and

was very well pleas'd to find they had ſo juſt a Senſe of the King of *Pruſſia*'s Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion and the Liberty of *Europe*. Having addreſs'd her farther, to continue her Endeavours for an Accommodation between the Emperor and his Subjects, then in Arms in *Hungary*, in order to the better and more effectual carrying on the preſent and moſt neceſſary War, they receiv'd a very complying Anſwer to it. A.D. 1704

The Commons ſometime before this, having reſolved, That *John Paty*, *John Oviat*, *John Paton*, Jun. *Henry Baſſe*, and *Daniel Horn*, of *Aylesbury*, had been guilty of commencing and proſecuting an Action at Common Law againſt *William White*, and others, late Conſtables of *Aylesbury*, for not allowing their Votes in the Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament, contrary to the Declaration, in high Contempt of the Juriſdiction, and in Breach of the known Privileges of that Houſe, at the ſame Time order'd the five *Aylesbury* Men to be committed to *Newgate*; which being done accordingly, they now brought their *Habeas Corpus* to the Court of Queen's Bench, when the Caſe was argued by learned Council in Behalf of the Priſoners, and at length the three Judges of that Court, *viz. Powel*, *Powis*, and *Gold*, gave their Opinions, they ought to be remanded; but my Lord Chief Juſtice *Holt* was againſt it, and ſaid, *I wonder, Brother* Powel, *you are not of my Opinion*; which ſhews what Sentiments he had of the Abilities of the other two. The Commons took great Offence at the bringing theſe Writs of *Habeas Corpus*. But what incens'd 'em yet more, was the Behaviour of *John Paty* and *John Oviat*, two of the Priſoners, who thinking themſelves wrong'd in their being remanded to *Newgate*, humbly petition'd the Queen for a Writ of Error, in order to bring the Judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench before her Majeſty in Parliament. The Commons were no ſooner inform'd of theſe Petitions, than they made the following Vote: That an humble Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, humbly to lay before her the undoubted Right and Privilege of the Commons of *England* in Parliament aſſembled, to commit for Breach of Privilege; and that the Commitments of that Houſe were not examinable in any other Court whatſoever;

An. Reg. 3 ſoever: And that no ſuch Writ of Error was ever brought, nor doth any Writ of Error lie in that Caſe. And that as that Houſe had expreſſed their Duty to her Majeſty, in giving a Diſpatch to all the Supplies, ſo they had an entire Confidence in her Majeſty's Goodneſs and Juſtice, that ſhe would not give Leave for bringing any Writ of Error in that Caſe, which would tend to the overthrowing the undoubted Rights and Privileges of the Commons of *England*.

The Queen's Anſwer to the Commons Addreſs concerning the Writs of Error.

The Queen, in Anſwer to this Addreſs, ſaid, She was much troubled to find the Houſe of Commons of Opinion, that her granting the Writs of Error mention'd in their Addreſs was againſt their Privileges, in which her Majeſty would always be as tender as of her own Prerogative: And therefore the Houſe of Commons might depend her Majeſty would do nothing to give them any juſt Occaſion of Complaint: But this Matter, relating to the Courſe of judicial Proceedings, being of the higheſt Importance, her Majeſty thought it neceſſary to weigh and conſider very carefully what might be proper for her to do in a Thing of ſo great Concern.

The ſame Day her Majeſty's Anſwer was reported by Mr. Secretary *Hedges*, the Commons proceeded to carry on their Reſentments farther, and having continued ſitting 'till the Evening, they voted, That Mr. *Francis Page*, Mr. *James Montagne*, Mr. *Nicholas Lechmere*, and Mr. *Alexander Denton*, in pleading upon the Return of the *Habeas Corpus*, on the Behalf of the five Priſoners committed by that Houſe, were guilty of a Breach of Privilege; and order'd them to be taken into Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms attending the Houſe. And though they had reſolv'd before to take her Majeſty's Anſwer into Conſideration, yet being apprehenſive leſt her Majeſty ſhould grant the Writs of Error, whereby the five *Aylesbury* Men might be diſcharg'd from their Impriſonment, they order'd them to be remov'd from *Newgate*, and taken into the Cuſtody of their Serjeant at Arms. Which Order was executed at Midnight, with thoſe Circumſtances of Severity and Terror, as have been ſeldom exercis'd towards the greateſt Offenders.

The

The Lords were ſo ſolicitous to avoid any Thing which might give a Pretence to interrupt the neceſſary and early Proviſion for the War; that tho' they were ſenſible the Impriſonment of theſe Men, in the manner and upon the Pretence abovemention'd, was an Attempt to elude their Judicature, and of ill Example to the Liberty and Property of the Subject; yet they forbore to take Notice of it, 'till they were in a manner enforc'd by Petitions from the Priſoners, preſented the 24th, and by the uncommon Proceedings of the Houſe of Commons the ſame Day. But then they found it abſolutely neceſſary to enter into a Conſideration of the whole Matter, as it appear'd to them, and on the 27th they came to the following Reſolutions. *A.D.* 1705

1. 'That neither Houſe of Parliament has Power, 'by any Vote or Declaration, to create to themſelves 'any new Privilege, that is not warranted by the 'known Laws and Cuſtoms of Parliament. *Lords Reſolves about the Ayleſbury Affair.*

2. 'That every Freeman of *England*, who appre-'hends himſelf to be injur'd, has a Right to ſeek Re-'dreſs by Action at Law, and that the commencing 'and proſecuting an Action at Common Law againſt 'any Perſon (not entitled to Privilege of Parliament) 'is no Breach of the Privilege of Parliament.

3. 'That the Houſe of Commons, in committing 'to *Newgate Daniel Horne*, *Henry Boſs*, *John Paton*, 'Jun. *John Paty*, and *John Oviat*, for commencing 'and proſecuting an Action at Common Law againſt 'the Conſtables of *Ayleſbury*, for not allowing their 'Votes in Election of Members to ſerve in Parlia-'ment, upon Pretence that their ſo doing was contra-'ry to a Declaration, a Contempt of the Juriſdiction 'and a Breach of the Privilege of that Houſe, have aſ-'ſumed to themſelves alone a legiſlative Authority, 'by pretending to attribute the Force of a Law to 'their Declaration, have alſo claimed a Juriſdiction 'not warranted by the Conſtitution, and have aſſu-'med a new Privilege, to which they can ſhew no 'Title by the Laws and Cuſtoms of Parliament, and 'have thereby, as far as in them lies, ſubjected the 'Rights of *Engliſh* Men and the Freedom of their 'Perſons to the arbitrary Votes of the Houſe of Com-'mons.

An. Reg. 3.

4. 'That every *Engliſh* Man who is impriſon'd by 'any Authority whatſoever, has an undoubted Right 'by his Agents or Friends to apply for and obtain a 'Writ of *Habeas Corpus.* in Order to procure his Li-'berty by due Courſe of Law.

'5. 'That for the Houſe of Commons to cenſure 'or puniſh any Perſon for aſſiſting a Priſoner to pro-'cure a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, or by Vote, or other-'wiſe, to deter Men from ſoliciting, proſecuting, or 'pleading for ſuch Priſoners, is an Attempt of dan-'gerous Conſequence, a Breach of the many good 'Statutes provided for the Liberty of the Subject, and 'of pernicious Example, by denying the neceſſary Aſ-'ſiſtance to the Priſoner, upon a Commitment of the 'Houſe of Commons, which has ever been allowed, 'upon all Commitments by any Authority whatſoe-'ver.

6. 'That a Writ of Error is not a Writ of Grace, 'but of Right, and ought not to be deny'd to the Sub-'ject, when duly apply'd for, (tho' at the Requeſt of 'either Houſe of Parliament) the Denial thereof be-'ing an Obſtruction of Juſtice, contrary to *Magna* '*Charta.*

Theſe Reſolutions were deliver'd to the Commons on the 28th, at a free Conference; and having alſo at the ſame Time made a Repreſentation to the Queen of ſome Abuſes in the Navy, She told them their Addreſs contain'd many Obſervations; that ſhe ſhould conſider them particularly, and give ſuch Directions upon them as might be moſt for the Advantage of the publick Service.

But not to deviate from the main Subject, The Lords firſt had a Conference, and then a free Conference with the Commons about the *Habeas Corpus*; but having been not able to give or receive Satisfaction in the Point, they made a Repreſentation of the Caſe to the Queen, who told them ſhe would have granted the Writ of Error deſired by them, but finding an abſolute Neceſſity of putting an immediate End to this Seſſion, ſhe was ſenſible there could be no farther Proceeding upon that Matter.

The

The Lords, towards the End of the Seſſions, having paſſed a Bill for the farther preventing the Growth of Popery, and ſent the ſame down to the Commons, they made ſuch Amendments to it as came little ſhort of the Bill for preventing Occaſional Conformity: The Queſtion was putting that the Bill ſhould be read the third Time, when the Deputy-Uſher of the Black Rod ſummon'd the Commons to attend the Queen in the Houſe of Lords, when ſhe gave her Royal Aſſent to *A.D.* 1705

Paſſes Bills

An Act for continuing Duties upon Low Wines, and upon Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Spices, and Pictures, and upon Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen, and upon Muſlins, and for granting new Duties upon ſeveral of the ſaid Commodities, and alſo upon Callicoes.

An Act for granting to her Majeſty a farther Subſidy upon Wine and Merchandizes imported.

An Act for the better enabling her Majeſty to grant the Honour and Manour of Woodſtock, *with the Hundred of* Wootton, *to the Duke of* Marlborough *and his Heirs, in Conſideration of the eminent Service by him perform'd to her Majeſty and the Publick.*

An Act for Relief of Fulk Emes, *Gentleman, and others, who had elapſed their Times, either for paying their Money or naming their Nominees for purchaſing Annuities; and alſo for Relief of Sir* John Mead, *Kt. and Bart. who had elapſed his Time for paying Part of his Purchace-Money for a forfeited Eſtate in* Ireland; *and alſo for Relief of* Dorothy Ireland *and others, in reſpect of ſeveral Tickets for Payment of Annuities, and of ſeveral Million-Lottery and Malt-Lottery Tickets, and Exchequer-Bills and Debentures of the Army, which have been burnt or loſt.*

An Act for the Encouraging the Importation of Naval Stores from her Majeſty's Plantations in America.

An Act for the effectual Securing the Kingdom of England *from the apparent Dangers that may ariſe from ſeveral Acts lately paſſed in the Parliament of* Scotland.

An Act for giving like Remedy upon Promiſſory Notes, as is now uſed upon Bills of Exchange, and for the better Payment of Inland Bills of Exchange.

An. Reg. 3. *An Act to permit the Exportation of* Iriſh *Linnen Cloth to the Plantations, and to prohibit the Importation of* Scotch *Linnen into* Ireland.

An Act for the better recruiting her Majeſty's Land-Forces and the Marines for the Year 1705.

An Act for prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with France.

An Act for the Relief of the Creditors of Thomas Pitkin, *a Bankrupt, and for the Apprehenſion of him, and the Diſcovery of the Effects of the ſaid* Thomas Pitkin *and his Accomplices.*

An Act for making perpetual an Act for the more eaſy Recovery of ſmall Tythes; and alſo an Act for the more eaſy obtaining Partition of Lands in Coparcenary, Joint-Tenancy, and Tenancy in Common; and alſo for making more effectual and amending ſeveral Acts relating to the Return of Jurors.

An Act to prevent all traitorous Correſpondence with her Majeſty's Enemies.

An Act for raiſing the Militia for 1705, *though the Month's Pay formerly advanc'd be not repaid.*

An Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, and falſe Muſters, and for the better paying the Army and Quarters.

And to 52 *private Bills.*

Then her Majeſty in her Speech did them the Juſtice to acknowledge they had made good their Aſſurances, and that the Diſpatch they had made would be a real Advantage to the Publick: She took Notice of the Animoſities that had been between the two Houſes, the fatal Effects of which they had narrowly eſcaped that Seſſion, which ought to be a ſufficient Warning againſt any dangerous Experiments for the future; recommended Peace and Unity to them, and that at the new Elections they ſhould carry themſelves with the greateſt Prudence and Moderation.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

A Detection of this Reign during the Whig *Adminiſtration, and the Tryal of Doctor* Sacheverel.

THE Queen, upon the Diſſolution of the laſt Parliament, wherein *Toriſm* prevail'd in the Houſe of Commons, made ſeveral Changes in Places of Truſt and Profit, by introducing *Whigs* into them, of which we need not come to the Particulars; neither ſhall we but juſt mention the holding a Parliament in *Ireland* this Spring, with the ſame Succeſs as uſual in that Kingdom; there having been nothing memorable done therein, beſides the giving the uſual Supplies, and theſe notable Reſolves of the Houſe of Commons. *A.D.* 1705

Reſolves of the Iriſh Houſe of Commons about the Succeſſion.

'That endeavouring to create or promote a Miſ-
'underſtanding betwixt the Proteſtants of this King-
'dom, tends to the Advantage of the Papiſts, and
'weakening the Proteſtant Intereſt, is ſeditious, and
'of dangerous Conſequence to her Majeſty's Govern-
'ment, and the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line, as
'by Law eſtabliſh'd.

'That by writing or diſperſing Pamphlets, or o-
'therwiſe, to inſinuate Danger to the eſtabliſh'd
'Church, from the Succeſſion as by Law eſtabliſh'd,
'tends to promote Popery, and the Intereſt of the
'pretended Prince of *Wales*.

'That it is the indiſpenſible Duty of all Magi-
'ſtrates in this Kingdom, to put the Laws ſtrictly in
'Execution againſt all Perſons who ſhall be guilty of
'ſuch pernicious Practices.

An. Reg. 4. ‘ That to ſuggeſt by Words or Writing, that the ‘ eſtabliſh'd Church is not well-affected to the Succeſ- ‘ ſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, as ſettled ‘ by Acts of Parliament, or any way inclined to coun- ‘ tenance Popery, is a falſe and malicious Aſperſion, ‘ and tends to create a dangerous Diviſion amongſt ‘ Proteſtants, and to promote the Deſigns of Papiſts ‘ and Traytors, in Favour of the pretended Prince of ‘ *Wales*.

‘ That the erecting and continuing any Seminary ‘ for the Inſtruction and Education of Youth in Prin- ‘ ciples contrary to the eſtabliſh'd Church and Go- ‘ vernment, tends to create and perpetuate Miſunder- ‘ ſtandings amongſt Proteſtants.

‘ That ſaying Maſs, preaching or teaching in ſepa- ‘ rate Congregations, by Perſons who have not taken ‘ the Oath of Abjuration, and hearing, maintaining, ‘ and countenancing ſuch Perſons, tends to defeat the ‘ Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, and ‘ to engage and advance the Intereſt of the pretended ‘ Prince of *Wales*.

‘ That all Judges and Magiſtrates are under the ‘ higheſt Obligation to make moſt diligent Enquiry in- ‘ to all ſuch wicked Practices, and to their utmoſt en- ‘ deavour to diſcover and puniſh the Authors of them; ‘ and ſuch as wilfully neglect the ſame, ought to be ‘ look'd upon as Enemies to her Majeſty's Government, ‘ and the Proſperity of this Kingdom.

The Convocation of the Clergy likewiſe paſs'd the following Reſolves, which contain a ſhort, but ſtrong Apology of their Body, againſt the falſe Inſinuations of thoſe who had repreſented them as Enemies to the Succeſſion.

Iriſh Convocation's Reſolves. ‘ That this Church and Nation, having lately been ‘ in the utmoſt Danger of being over-run by Popery ‘ and Tyranny, were happily deliver'd from both, by ‘ means of the late Revolution, brought about (under ‘ God's Providence) by his late Majeſty King *Wil- ‘ liam* III. of glorious Memory.

‘ That the Continuance and Improvement of theſe ‘ Bleſſings are due (next under God) to the auſpici- ‘ ous

'ous Reign, and happy Government of her Majeſty *A.D.*1705
'Queen *Anne*, whom Almighty God long preſerve.

'That the future Security and Preſervation of the 'Church and Nation, depends wholly (under God) 'on the Succeſſion of the Crown, as it is now ſettled 'by Law, in the Proteſtant Line.

'That if any Clergyman of this Church ſhall either 'by Word, or Writing, declare any thing in Oppo'ſition to the foregoing Reſolutions, (which we hope 'will never happen) we ſhall look upon him as a 'Sower of Diviſions among the Proteſtants of the 'eſtabliſh'd Church, and as an Enemy to our Conſti'tution. And after this publick and ſolemn Declara'tion, we hope no Perſons whatſoever will be ſo un'juſt and uncharitable, as to declare or inſinuate, 'that the Clergy of the Church of *Ireland*, as by Law 'eſtabliſh'd, were not intire in their Affections for the 'late King *William*, of glorious Memory; or are not 'in the true Intereſt of the preſent Government; or 'that they are any way diſaffected to the Succeſſion in 'the Proteſtant Line, as by Law eſtabliſh'd.

'That for any Perſon to teach, or preach againſt the 'Doctrine, Government, Rites, or Ceremonies of this 'Church, or to keep up and maintain Schools and Se'minaries for the Education of Youth in Principles 'contrary to thoſe of the eſtabliſh'd Church, is a 'Contempt of the Eccleſiaſtical Laws of this Kingdom, 'is of pernicious Conſequence, and ſerves only to 'continue and widen the unhappy Schiſms and Divi'ſions in the Nation.

On the 16th of *June*, the Duke of *Ormond* went to *Acts paſs'd* the Houſe of Lords with the uſual Solemnity, and the *in* Ireland Commons being ſent for, his Grace gave the Royal Aſſent to an Act, for granting to her Majeſty an additional Duty on Beer, Ale, Strong-Waters, Tobacco, Callicoes, Linnen, Muſlins, and other Goods and Merchandizes. An Act to explain and amend an Act, entitled, *An Act for Regiſtering the Popiſh Clergy*. An Act to repeal an Act, entitled, *An Act for the advancement of the Trade of Linnen Manufacture*. An Act for the Improvement of the Hempen and Linnen Manufactures of this Kingdom. An Act for Relief of Creditors

An. Reg. 4. Creditors againſt fraudulent Devices. An Act to prevent illegal raiſing of Money by Grand Juries, and the miſapplying Money legally raiſed, and for the better Execution of an Act for the Mending of the High-Ways by Six Days Labour, and for the appointing Overſeers of the High-Ways by the Juſtices at their Seſſions, in Default of naming them by their reſpective Pariſhes. An Act for leſſening the Duty of Rape-Seed to be exported. An Act to regulate the taking and exacting Tolls throughout this Kingdom, and to prevent engroſſing Coals in the City of *Dublin*. An Act for explaining and putting in Execution an Act for planting and preſerving Timber-Trees and Woods, and for explaining and putting in Execution an Act to avoid and prevent divers Miſdemeanours in idle and lewd Perſons in Barking of Trees. An Act to prevent Fees being taken in certain Caſes. An Act againſt Horſe-ſtealing, and to prevent the buying and ſelling of ſtollen Horſes, and for puniſhing all Acceſſaries to Felons. An Act to repeal the Statute made in the 5th of *Henry* IV. againſt multiplying Gold and Silver, and to prevent Diſputes and Controverſies concerning Royal Mines. An Act for Relief of poor Priſoners for Debt. An Act for regulating the Weights uſed in this Kingdom, and that Salt and Meal ſhall be ſold by Weight. And to Eight Private Bills.

The *Iriſh* Seſſion being thus finiſh'd, the *Scotch* Parliament met a few Days after; and the Queen, in her Letter to them, ſaid, That in their laſt Meeting ſhe recommended to them, with the greateſt Earneſtneſs, the Settling of the Succeſſion of that her ancient Kingdom in the Proteſtant Line, and ſeveral Things having ſince happen'd, which ſhew'd the great Inconveniency of that Matter's continuing in Suſpence, ſhe could but at preſent moſt ſeriouſly renew the Recommendation of that Settlement, as being convinc'd of the growing Neceſſity thereof, both for the Preſervation of the Proteſtant Religion, and the Peace and Safety of all her Dominions, and for defeating the Deſigns and Attempts of all her Enemies. And to prevent any Objections to the ſaid Settlement, that could be ſuggeſted from the Views or Fears of future Inconveniencies that might happen to that her Kingdom from thence, ſhe

ſhould

ſhould be ready to give the Royal Aſſent to ſuch Pro- *A.D.*1705
viſions and Reſtrictions as ſhould be found neceſſary and reaſonable in ſuch a Caſe; and therefore ſhe muſt ſtill leave it upon them, as moſt neceſſary for all the Ends already mention'd, that they go to the Settlement of the Succeſſion before all other Buſineſs.

She was fully ſatisfy'd, and doubted not but they were, that great Benefits would ariſe to all her Subjects by an Union of *Scotland* and *England*; and that nothing would contribute more to the compoſing of Differences, and extinguiſhing the Heats that were unhappily raiſed and fomented by the Enemies of both Nations, than the promoting of every Thing that tended to the procuring the ſame. Therefore ſhe earneſtly recommended to them, to paſs an Act for a Commiſſion to ſet a Treaty on Foot between the Kingdoms, as the Parliament of *England* had done, for effectuating what was ſo deſirable, and for ſuch other Matters and Things as might be judged proper for her Honour, and the Good and Advantage of both Kingdoms for ever; in which ſhe ſhould moſt heartily give her beſt Aſſiſtance.

The reſt being Matter of Form, we paſs it over: This Letter was back'd by the Speech of the Duke of *Argyle*, the High-Commiſſioner, and by that of the Lord Chancellor.

Many Things of great Moment were taken into Conſideration by this Parliament, which came to nothing; and among others it was debated, Whether to go firſt upon the Conſideration of a Treaty of Union with *England*, or upon Limitations; but it was carry'd for Limitations. But at laſt, the Draught of an Addreſs to her Majeſty, why the Parliament could not proceed to an Act for a Treaty with *England*, was offer'd by Mr. *Fletcher* of *Salton*, as follows:

'WE your Majeſty's moſt loyal and faithful Subjects, the Noblemen, Barons, and Burgeſſes 'conven'd in Parliament, humbly repreſent to your 'Majeſty, that the Act lately paſs'd in the Parliament 'of *England*, containing a Propoſal for a Treaty of 'Union of the Two Kingdoms, is made in ſuch in- 'jurious Terms to the Honour and Intereſt of this 'Nation, Scotch *Addreſs about a Treaty with England.*

Ann. Reg. 4 'Nation, that we who repreſent this Kingdom in Parliament, can no Ways comply with it; which we 'have the greater Regret to refuſe, becauſe a Treaty 'of Union has in this Seſſion been recommended to 'us by your Majeſty: And out of the great Senſe of 'the Duty we owe your Majeſty, we do declare that 'we ſhall always be ready to comply with any ſuch 'Propoſal from the Parliament of *England*, whenever 'it ſhall be made in ſuch Terms as are no ways diſhonourable or diſadvantageous to this Nation.

After a long Debate thereupon, the Parliament proceeded to the Act for a Treaty with *England*, and carry'd it, That the Queen ſhould have the Nomination of the Commiſſioners for the Treaty, but that they ſhould not commence the Treaty of Union, until the Clauſe in the *Engliſh* Act declaring the Subjects of *Scotland* Aliens ſhould be reſcinded. So that nothing was effectually to be done for the uniting of the two Kingdoms till the Parliament of *England* ſate, and made the Repeal abovemention'd. However, they paſſed an Act about Treating for an Union.

But before we come to their Proceedings, we ſhall take a View of our Affairs by Sea and Land, in reſpect to the War we were engag'd in: The *French* and *Spaniards* had laid Siege to *Gibraltar* for ſome Months; but the Garriſon made ſo brave a Defence, that Sir *John Leake*, with a Squadron of Men of War, came juſt Time enough to relieve it: And this is the Account then given of it, being the Subſtance of his Letter, dated *March* 31*ſt*. That on the 6th of *March*, *O. S.* he ſail'd from *Liſbon* with the Confederate Squadron under his Command. The 9th at Noon he got in Sight of Cape *Spartel*; but not having Day enough to reach *Gibraltar*, he lay by to prevent being diſcover'd from the *Spaniſh* Shore, to the end he might ſurprize the Enemy in the Bay early the next Morning. The Weather continu'd fair till after Midnight; then the Wind ſhifted from the W. N. W. to the S. W. with much Rain, and thick Weather, which hinder'd his making Sail ſo ſoon as he intended. About half an Hour paſt 5 in the Morning, the Squadron got within two Miles of Cape *Cabaritta*, and diſcover'd only five

Sir John Leake's Letter about his beating the Spaniſh Squadron.

five Sail making out of the Bay, at whom a Gun was fir'd from *Europa* Point; whereupon, concluding that the Garriſon was ſafe, they gave Chace to thoſe five Ships, which prov'd to be the *Magnanimous*, a *French* Man of War of 74 Guns, the *Lis* of 86, the *Ardent* of 66, the *Arrogant* of 60, and the *Marquis* of 56. At firſt they made for the *Barbary* Shore, but ſeeing our Fleet gain'd upon them, they ſtood for the *Spaniſh* Shore. At 9 a Clock Sir *Thomas Dilkes*, on board her Majeſty's Ship the *Revenge*, together with the *Newcaſtle*, *Antelope*, *Expedition*, and a *Dutch* Man of War, got within half Gun-ſhot of the *Arrogant*, and after a very little Reſiſtance, ſhe ſtruck, the *Newcaſtle*'s Boat getting in firſt on board her. Before 1 a Clock the *Ardent* and the *Marquis* were taken by two *Dutch* Men of War, and the *Magnanimous*, with the *Lis*, run aſhore a little to the Weſtward of *Marbella*; the former, which the Baron *de Pointi* was on board of, run aſhore with ſo much Force, that all her Maſts came by the board as ſoon as ſhe ſtruck upon the Ground, and only her Hull from the Taffril to the Midſhips remain'd above Water, which the Enemy ſet Fire to in the Night, as they did to the *Lis* the next Morning. *A.D.* 1705

D. of Marlborough's Expedition to the Moſelle.

The Duke of *Marlborough* and the Allies had concerted a very noble Deſign to attack *France* this Campaign, on the Side of the *Moſelle*, and in order thereunto *Saar Louis* was to be beſieged; the taking of which would have open'd a Gap into the very Bowels of *France*. The Duke, with his Troops, was there at the Time appointed; and Time being very precious, becauſe Forrage was ſo ſcarce, that the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Army could not long ſubſiſt between the *Moſelle* and the *Saar*, he ſent frequent Expreſſes to quicken the March of the *Imperialiſts*, and to exhort the Princes who had promiſed to furniſh Artillery, Horſes, and Waggons, to ſend the ſame with all Expedition. His Exhortations, and thoſe of the States, were to no Purpoſe. 'Tis true, ſome *Imperial* Troops were detach'd from *Lauterburgh* for the *Moſelle*, but they would march their own Way, that is, ſo ſlowly, that inſtead of being on the *Saar* on the 9th or 10th of *June* at the fartheſt, they were not arriv'd the 20th, and there were neither Horſes nor Artillery provided. Prince *Lewis* of

An. Reg. 4 of *Baden*, who had promiſed to come in Perſon, came indeed as far as *Creutznach*, and then falling ſick, took an Opportunity to go to the Bath of *Swalbach*.

Mean time, the *French* having taken *Huy*, and inveſted *Liege*, the Deputies of the States repreſented to the Duke of *Marlborough*, That it was impoſſible to ſubſiſt any longer in his Camp; that the *Germans* having by their Delays render'd the Siege of *Saar-Louis* impoſſible, and defeated all the Projects on the *Moſelle*, it was to no Purpoſe to continue any longer in theſe Parts, when their Forces might be better employ'd in the *Netherlands*, for ſtopping the Progreſs of their Enemies. The Duke was as ſenſible of that melancholy Truth as the Deputies of the States were; but being willing to tarry to the laſt Extremity, he did not decamp, till he ſaw his Hopes vaniſh'd away.

The Allies abandon'd *Triers*, but his March was ſo expeditious that he ſaved *Liege*, retook *Huy*, and ſoon made the Enemy to retire behind their Lines, which the Duke of *Marlborough* reſolv'd to force, tho' the Enemy were poſted along the ſame with 100 Battalions, and 146 Squadrons, which made the two Armies pretty equal, the Allies being 95 Battalions and 150 Squadrons. It was reſolv'd to make a Feint to divide their Forces; and accordingly the Army under Monſieur *d'Auverquerque* decamp'd from *Vignamont* the 17th, at Three in the Morning, and march'd towards *Burdine* on the other Side of the *Mekaign*; and the Duke of *Marlborough* made a Motion at the ſame Time, as if he intended to ſupport Monſieur *d'Auverquerque* in the Attack of the Lines about *Meffelen*, where they were not ſo ſtrong as in other Parts. This Feint ſucceeded even beyond Expectation, for the *French* march'd that Way; but the ſame Night, after the Signal was given to the Soldiers to repair to their Tents, the Army under his Grace was order'd to march, as did alſo that under Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, which repaſs'd the *Mekaign*, and both march'd with all poſſible Expedition to ſupport the Detachment, which was order'd to attack the Lines of the Enemy at out *Hyliſhem*. The Deſign was ſo ſecret, and ſo ſudden in the Execution, that the Enemy knew nothing

nothing of it, and this being the ſtrongeſt Part of their Lines, was leſs ſuſpected than any other. The Troops paſs'd the Lines without any Oppoſition; but 24 Squadrons of *Bavarian* Horſe, or Life-Guards, and 20 Battalions, advanc'd to repulſe them. This occaſion'd a ſharp Diſpute; but the Horſe and Dragoons of the Right-Wing defeated them, and the Enemy run away, leaving their Standards, Colours, and Cannon behind them. All the Troops behaved themſelves to Admiration, and amongſt the Horſe, the Regiment of Brigadier *Cadogan* diſtinguiſh'd themſelves, having had the Honour to Charge firſt. They defeated 4 Squadrons of *Bavarian* Guards, and drove them thro' 2 Battalions of their own Foot, and took 4 Standards. We took the Marqueſs *d'Allegre* and the Count *de Horn*, Lieutenant Generals, three *Bavarian* Colonels, and 74 other Officers. The Army march'd the ſame Day before Noon to *Tirlemont*, the *French* decamping in our Sight, and paſs'd the *Geete*, breaking down their Bridges with ſo much Precipitation, that they left 14 or 1500 Men on this Side, who were taken Priſoners with the Battalion of *Monluc* in *Tirlemont*. *A.D.* 1705

There was little of Moment perform'd the reſt of the Campaign in that Country, the *Dutch* Deputies not concurring with the Duke and Monſieur *d'Auverquerque* in the Deſign they had form'd to paſs the River *Iſche*, and attack the *French* Army near the Wood of *Soignies*, which did not a little diſturb the Duke and ſome People in *England*, who thought the War was like to ſpin out to a great Length. The greateſt Succeſſes of this Campaign was on the ſide of *Spain*; King *Charles* being weary of remaining unactive in *Portugal*, ſeeing he ſaw the *Spaniards* on that Side did not ſtir at all in his Favour, he reſolv'd to go on board the Fleet commanded by the Earl of *Peterborow* and Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, and to try his Fortune with thoſe daring Spirits, either in *Italy* or *Catalonia*; the Earl at laſt landing his Troops near *Barcelona*, and having iſſued out a Manifeſto in the Queen's Name, to invite the Inhabitants to declare for the King, they were in Suſpence for ſeveral Days what to do: At laſt his Lordſhip form'd a Deſign to make a ſudden Attack upon Fort *Monjuich*, which ſucceeded to Admiration,

An. Reg. 4 miration, and no General ever ſhew'd more Conduct, or any Men more Bravery than upon this Occaſion; the brave Prince of *Heſſe Darmſtadt* was here ſlain, and his Body, by the Earl's Command, brought off by ſix Sergeants, four of whom were ſlain in the Attempt: Then the Siege of *Barcelona* was form'd, and the Place taken by Capitulation, by an Army not much ſuperior in Number to the Garriſon; but of this we may hear more hereafter.

It's Time we ſhould return to her Majeſty and her Civil Affairs at Home: At the Election of Members for the new Parliament, the Feuds were ſcarce ever higher, nor greater Intereſt made; all the Diſtinctions of Parties were not confin'd to High and Low Church only, but *Tackers*, *Sneekers*, and what not, were continually trump'd up: Its well known what Side the Court took, which we may be morally aſſured will never encourage tacking of Bills, nor thoſe that adhere to ſuch Deſigns: One thing I own was a Paradox to me, which muſt require no vulgar Genius to unriddle, and that was, that very many Perſons openly diſclaim'd the Tack, as pernicious to the Conſtitution, and yet as openly favour'd the Intereſt of the Tackers in point of Election, and otherwiſe. As for the Nature of Tacking it ſelf, I think there can be no better Account given of it in a few Words, than what was ſaid upon the like Occaſion by King *Charles* II. to both Houſes of Parliament, on the 23d of *May*, 1678. and exemplify'd more at large by the Lord Chancellor *Finch*, Father to the preſent Earl of *Nottingham*, to this Effect:

King *Charles*'s Speech about Tacking.

ONE Thing more I have to add, and that is, to let you know, That I will never more ſuffer the Courſe and Method of paſſing Laws to be changed; and that if ſeveral Matters ſhall ever again be tack'd together in one Bill, that Bill ſhall certainly be loſt; let the Importance of it be never ſo great.

Chancellor Finch's Speech about Tacking.

'THE King hath ſo far expreſs'd himſelf this Day, 'that 'tis evident the Manner of your Proceed-'ings is to him as conſiderable as the Matter; and 'that he will not accept a good Bill, how valuable ſo-'ever

'ever it may be, except it comes to him in the old and A.D. 1705
'decent Method of Parliament.

'The late Way of tacking together ſeveral inde-
'pendent and incoherent Matters in one Bill, ſeems
'to alter the whole Frame and Conſtitution of Par-
'liaments, and conſequently of the Government it
'ſelf.

'It takes away the King's Negative Voice in a
'manner, and forces him to take All or None; when
'ſometimes one Part of the Bill may be as dangerous
'for the Kingdom, as the other is neceſſary.

'It takes away the Negative Voice of the Houſe
'of Peers too by the ſame Conſequence, and diſinhe-
'rits the Lords of that Honour they are born to, the
'Liberty of debating and judging what is good for
'the Kingdom.

'It looks like a kind of Defamation of the Govern-
'ment, and ſeems to ſuppoſe the King and Houſe of
'Lords to be ſo ill affected to the Publick, that a good
'Bill cannot carry it ſelf by the Strength of its own
'Reaſon and Juſtice, unleſs it be help'd forward by
'being tack'd to another Bill that will be favour'd.

'It does at laſt give up the greateſt Share of Legiſla-
'ture to the Commons, and, by Conſequence, the
'chief Power of judging what Laws are beſt for the
'Kingdom.

'And yet it is a Privilege that may be made uſe of
'againſt the Commons, as well as by them; for if
'this Method hold, what can hinder the Lords at one
'Time or other from taking Advantage of a Bill very
'grateful to the Commons, and much deſir'd by them,
'to tack a new Clauſe to it of ſome foreign Matter,
'which ſhall not be altogether ſo grateful, nor ſo
'much deſir'd, and then the Commons muſt take all
'or none too?

'Thus every good Bill ſhall be dearly bought at
'laſt; and one chief End of calling Parliaments, the
'making of good Laws, ſhall be wholly fruſtrated
'and diſappointed, and all this by departing from
'that Method which the Wiſdom of our Anceſtors
'preſcribed, on purpoſe to prevent and exclude ſuch
'Inconveniences.

An. Reg. 4. 'These Innovations the King resolves to abolish, 'and hath commanded me to say to you, *State super* '*vias antiquas.*

In the mean time the Queen going to *New-Market*, and from thence to *Cambridge*, her Reception there was very magnificent; and she express'd her self very sensible of the Duty and Affection of the University, and of their constant Loyalty to the Crown; and they might always depend upon equal Protection and Encouragement from her, as from any of her Predecessors.

About this Time it was that the High Church Party put out a Pamphlet, call'd *The Memorial of the Church of* England, *&c.* Its indeed pretty long, but being one of the most material Pamphlets publish'd in this Reign, and scarce to be met with, it merits a Place here.

Church of England's *Memorial.*

THose that look no deeper than the Surface of Things, are apt to conclude without Hesitation, that the *Church of England* is in a very flourishing Condition: Its Dignities and Preferments make a very goodly Shew, and the Patronage of the Queen seems to promise a Continuance of Prosperity. But for all this fine Complexion and fine Weather, there is a Hectick Fever lurking in the very Bowels of it; which, if not timely cur'd, will infect all the Humours, and at length destroy the very Being of it.

The Nation has a long time abounded with Sectaries, who, in the preceding Century, violently overturn'd both Church and State; tho' their own Extravagance and Confusions, through a special Providence, contributed more than Human Wisdom to the Reestablishment of 'em. The Sons of those Men yet remain, and inherit many of 'em the Principles of their Fathers: It would therefore be no very uncharitable Supposition, without any other Argument, to imagine 'em Heirs of their Designs likewise: For it is easy to demonstrate, that such Principles lead naturally to such Designs, and that no Man can heartily embrace one, without having favourable Thoughts of t'other; nor can we blame 'em, for if any Man is perswaded

(as

as many of our Sectarians avow themſelves to be) that the Diſcipline and Worſhip of the Church of *England* are an Abomination, his Conſcience will readily ſuggeſt to him that he ought to do his utmoſt to purge the Land from ſuch Abomination; and upon this Pretence has the Church been once already entirely ſubverted, tho' rais'd again by God in a miraculous Manner. In thoſe Days a thorough Reformation, Root and Branch, was the Cry of all the Pulpits, the *Shibboleth* of the Party. If ſince the Church recover'd its ancient Luſtre and Authority, they have been more ſilent, and in Appearance more moderate, it is not that they are better temper'd or affected, but that ſubmitting to the Neceſſity of the Times, they have diſſembled their Intentions better; yet ſome Overt-Attempts here, and the whole Courſe of their Proceedings in *Scotland*, during theſe two laſt Reigns, ſufficiently ſhew us what Treatment we might expect if they had the Power. *A.D.* 1705

But theſe People, tho' they may have the Will, have not the Power alone to endanger the Church. The *Diſſenters* are not yet conſiderable enough for their Numbers, (however they boaſt of 'em) Wealth, or Quality, to bring about any great Change in the Conſtitution of Church or State. And our Church is too ſtrong to be ſhaken, but through Treachery or ſupine Negligence of its own Members, or thoſe at leaſt that pretend to be ſuch, and as ſuch palm themſelves frequently upon their Country or Church, to the irreparable Damage of both.

The ſudden Death of the late King diſappointed, mortify'd, and humbled the *Diſſenters* and their Abettors the *Whigs* ſo exceſſively, that they were ready to have thrown a Blank to the Church, and would have taken a general Indemnity, with an Excluſion from all publick Truſt and Office. They who not a Month before breathed nothing but Defiance, and inſulted the Church, and treated the Princeſs with the moſt ſcandalous Indignities and rudeſt Calumnies, were in an Inſtant grown the moſt dutiful Subjects, the moſt affectionate Friends, and the moſt peaceable, meek, Chriſtian-ſpirited People in the Univerſe. They preached nothing but Charity, Peace, and Love, Forgiveneſs of

An. Reg. 4. Injuries, Oblivion of Wrongs, and the utter Abolition and Extinction of *Parties* and *Factions* for ever; ſo very good and gracious can Men in Fear be! But whence this Humility and Dejection of Mind, this Sweetneſs of Temper? Was it natural, or the Reſult of more extraordinary Grace, or more Chriſtian Principles than other Men were poſſeſs'd of? No, but they had juſt before injur'd the *Prince* and *Church* of *England* in ſo inſolent and outragious a Manner, upon Preſumption that durable Schemes were upon the Anvil in their Favour, that their own Conſciences, upon the vaniſhing of 'em, prompted 'em to ſeek Pardon and Peace from thoſe whom they had ſo abuſed, by an extraordinary Submiſſion.

But when, contrary to theſe Fears, they found the *Head* of the *Church*, and, after her Example, the Members of it too, inclin'd not only to forgive, but to forget paſt Injuries, and that inſtead of Puniſhment they met not ſo much as a Rebuke or Reproach, but comfortable Speeches and kind Aſſurances from the Queen herſelf, and good Countenance from ſome of her prime Miniſters, their Spirits were elated, in an Inſtant the Spirit of Humility and Pacification vaniſh'd, their former Inſolence and Preſumption return'd upon 'em in full Force, and they began to challenge and provoke the Church as boldly as ever.

Thus far the Hiſtory of their Carriage towards the *Church* is publick and recent, as likewiſe are the Advances that have been made in their Favour, and the Repulſes which the *Church* has met with. Every Thing has paſs'd in *Scotland* to the Deſire of the *Preſbytery*, even to the endangering of the *Church* and *Monarchy* of *England*, and the Diſheriſon of its Crown, and the immediate Prejudice of its Sovereignty; but, on the contrary, Nothing for the Security of the *Church* here, which cannot only boaſt it ſelf to be a main Branch of the Civil Conſtitution, but the Prop and Support of the whole Frame of Government; which remov'd, it all muſt neceſſarily fall to the Ground, as has been *once* fatally experimented. All Attempts to ſettle it on a perpetual Foundation have been oppos'd, and render'd ineffectual by Miniſters who owe their preſent Grandeur to its Protection, and

who

who with a Prevarication as ſhameful as their Ingra- *A.D.* 1705.
titude, pretend to vote and ſpeak for it themſelves, while they ſolicit and bribe others with *Penſions* and *Places* to be againſt it. If — . . . . . : . . .
o
. . . . . .
were to be interrogated upon Oath, what wrought this wondrous *Change* in them, they would anſwer, That the *Lord Treaſurer* requir'd it of 'em, and that they held their *Places* by that Tenure: If on the other Hand the ſame Enquiry were made, why the *Staves* were taken away from the Earl of *Jerſey* and Sir *Edward Seymour*; or why ſo able and faithful a Miniſter as the Earl of *Nottingham*, was expos'd ſingle to the Malice of a *Faction*, and he, as well as the Earl of *Rocheſter*, weary'd out of his Poſt, it would be found they were inflexible Men, Opiniaters, whoſe Conſciences got the better of their Places, and would not let 'em part with unſeaſonable Principles, whenever they grew out of Faſhion at Court: They adher'd firmly to the Intereſts of the *Church*, and by their Steadineſs reproach'd thoſe that debauch'd the reſt with want of Principles and Ingratitude.

It is hard to aſſign any plauſible Reaſon for this Conduct of the *Lord Treaſurer*, that when his Story ſhall come to be impartially written, it will hardly find Belief with Poſterity; for it is ſcarce credible that one who has the Reputation of a *Cunning Man*, ſhould deſert his old Friends and Protectors, with whoſe Approbation and Good-will he enjoy'd the beſt Poſt in the Nation, at a Time when their Credit was at the higheſt, while the Heart of the Queen was entirely with them, and while there was a perfect Harmony upon that Score between her and the *Houſe of Commons*, the greateſt and moſt powerful Body in the Nation, and an univerſal Satisfaction throughout the Land, in the expected Settlement of the *Church*; and to ſum up all, when neither the one Party had given him any Provocation to abandon them, and conſequently, not truſting to his Converſion, receiv'd him with an ill Grace, and have uſed him ſcurvily ever ſince.

An. Reg. 4. In this the Effect of *Sunderland*'s Alliance appear'd: That *tricking Statesman*, to whom Treachery was, thro' Habit, become almost as necessary as Breathing, could not suffer his *new Relations* to make open and fair Measures, which had been more safe as well as more honourable, and altogether as advantageous to 'em, but by infusing into 'em a Jealousy of their Friends, endeavour'd by embarassing them to render himself necessary.

Thus it is believ'd the *Lord Treasurer* and Duke and Duchess of *Marlborough* receiv'd the first Warp; at least 'tis more honourable to lay the Fault there, and suppose them *abus'd*, than to think they left the Cause by which they had been rais'd, out of Levity of Temper, or premeditated Treachery: But however that was, being possess'd of the Queen's Favour, they were resolv'd to admit no Sharers with 'em in it, not so much as the *Church*, lest that should draw after it the Earls of *Rochester* and *Nottingham*, with others, into more special Grace and closer Confidence with the Queen than they approv'd. Yet, as it was neither safe nor feisible so absolutely or immediately to wean the Queen from the *Church*, as to keep those noble Persons and divers others so far from her as they desir'd, without keeping the *Church* at some Distance, they amplify'd the Number of the *Dissenters*, and the Danger of disobliging 'em; and then by Degrees fill'd her with Apprehensions of the mischievous Heat and Passion of the *Churchmen*, and persuaded her of the Necessity of withdrawing her Countenance, and receiving 'em more coldly, 'till by Degrees they drove almost all that adhered firmly to the *Church* from about her Person. In the mean time, to fortify themselves against that *Odium*, which they foresaw they must necessarily incur, having all the *Places* of the Nation in their Hands, they employ'd 'em to debauch indifferently such of both Parties as were Members of Parliament, and out of them to raise up a Third, which should pretend to be Neuters, and depend upon them alone, and vote and act by their Direction only, without Regard to any other Engagement or Principle.

But

But as ſuch Changes as theſe, abruptly made, are A.D.1705
ſcandalous and unpopular, and in the End generally
fatal to *Miniſters of State*, unleſs varniſh'd over with ſome ſpecious Pretence to gull the People, and lull them into a falſe Security; her Majeſty's gracious Diſpoſition and Inclination to render all her People happy and contented, was laid hold of as a moſt *glorious Screen*, and MODERATION was the Word, the *Paſſpartout*, that open'd all the *Place-Doors* between the *Lizard-Point* in *Cornwall* and the Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*. Immediately ſome Gentlemen who had made a handſome Figure, and render'd themſelves conſpicuous to the whole Nation for their Zeal, grew as moderate and indifferent as an Uſurer at a Diſcourſe of Charity; they could vote for or againſt any Bill the ſame Parliament, the ſame Seſſion, nay, if Occaſion had been, the ſame Day. But this *Moderation*, which triumph'd ſo in *England*, could not be prevail'd upon to ſtir one Step over the *Tweed*. While our Men of *Moderation* yielded up every Point here, on Pretence of *Tenderneſs* for *erroneous Conſciences*, the *Kirk* purſu'd their Blows, and having got the poor Epiſcopal *Church* down, laid on moſt unmercifully thick and heavy, in order to knock it *effectually* on the Head; and theſe *moderate* Perſons, who would not ſuffer the *Church* of *England* ſo much as to aſſert itſelf here, were ſo far from offering their Mediation towards alleviating their unjuſt Sufferings, that the Proceedings of their Enemies were encourag'd and enflam'd by ſpontaneous Letters of Grace and Countenance, and when the poor perſecuted Clergy of that Kingdom, in the Anguiſh of their Souls addreſs'd for ſome Comfort and Relief under their Miſeries, they were ſent back with an Anſwer that had more of Reproof than Compaſſion in it, without Hope of Remedy, and the more to imbitter their Woes, befitting only tumultuous Rioters or ſeditious Remonſtrants.

Thoſe of the *Church* that know the Piety and Tenderneſs of the Queen for all her People, and her Goodneſs and Inclination to Charity, as well as her ſpecial Zeal for the *Church of England*, can't believe that this ſuddain Damp upon it, and this ſeeming Partiality for the *Diſſenters*, can ariſe from any ordi-

An. Reg. 4. nary Cauſe, or from any Thing leſs than a lively Apprehenſion of ſome very great Danger, as ſtrongly as privately ſuggeſted to her; eſpecially when they conſider their own firm Adherence to her while only Princeſs and their dutiful and affectionate Carriage towards her ever ſince: But they plainly ſee by her repeated Cautions in her Speeches, by the Conduct of her *partial Members*, and by the Obſtructions which every Thing that has been advanc'd for the Security of the *Church*, has met with from ſome great Officer of the Crown, that ſhe does not hold the ſame Rank in her Eſteem and Confidence that it held heretofore; or that at leaſt, tho' the Awe of ſome Party or other, ſhe dares not give 'em the wonted Marks of it. However, not being conſcious to themſelves of any intemperate Behaviour on their Part towards their Neighbours, or Want of Duty or Affection to her Majeſty, their *Repreſentatives* having cheerfully ſupply'd hers and the Nation's Wants, and comply'd with all her Deſires, (as far as they were inform'd of them) except in the Caſe of the Grant to the Duke of *Marlborough*, which, conſidering that his Services were then in their *Infancy*, but juſt *beginning*; that the Nation was at great Charges for this War, and very much in Debt for the laſt; and that upon thoſe two Accounts they had very rarely been forc'd to a Reſumption of former Grants, they could not think it proper to be done in a *Parliamentary* Way at that Time, tho' they did concur with the Queen in acknowledging his good Services, and were very well ſatisfy'd that her Majeſty ſhould extend her Royal Bounty to him for 'em even then, and have ſince, in a moſt ſpecial and honourable Manner, recommended to her farther Conſideration his late great Services; which ſhews that they never envy'd or were unjuſt to his Merits, or refractorily uncomplaiſant with her Deſires: From all theſe Conſiderations they can't conceive that the Countenance of the Court towards them is alter'd by reaſon of any Miſbehaviour of theirs, but upon ſome private Suggeſtions hitherto ſuppreſt.

Altho' from the frequent Inculcations of the Neceſſity of *moderate Councils*, and from the repeated Exhortations from the Throne to Peace and Union, the Church-

Churchmen do find themſelves almoſt as ſenſibly re- *A.D.*1705
proach'd with Want of Chriſtian Charity, and the
true Spirit of Peace, as by the open Aſperſions and de-
famatory Libels of the *Diſſenters* and their Hirelings,
who under the Buffoon Nick-names of *High-flying*,
Tantivy, *Perkinnite*, &c. are employ'd to traduce and
banter all Care of the preſent Conſtitution, Eccleſia-
ſtical or Civil; yet they are willing to bring their
Moderation to the Teſt with any Church, Congregati-
on, or Religious Community whatſoever in the Uni-
verſe, that has at any Time, or in any Country, been
poſſeſs'd of ſo much Civil Power, as to give as fair
and full Proof what they wou'd grant to thoſe of other
Perſwaſions, if they had themſelves the Power, as what
they demand where they have it not. The *Indepen-
dants* and *Presbyterians* formerly in *England* and *Ire-
land*, the Kirk of *Scotland* heretofore and at preſent, the
Anabaptiſts at *Munſter*, the *Lutherans* in divers Parts
of *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, &c. the *Calviniſts* in
Holland and at *Geneva*, and the *Roman Catholicks* at ſe-
veral times almoſt all the World over, have in their
reſpective Turns experimentally demonſtrated by their
Practice, that they will not endure a Rival Church in
their Dominions; and ſome of 'em (to which eight
Parts in ten of the *Engliſh Diſſenters* retain) that they
will not ſo much as tolerate the Exerciſe of the Rites
of a *Diſſenting Church*, tho' in Subjection. And the
Quakers (who never had Dominion any where, and
therefore may make the ſtrongeſt Pretence to *Mode-
ration*) will not ſo much as lay out their Money with a
Tradeſman of another Perſuaſion, nor extend their
Alliance, Commerce, or Charity, beyond their own
Sect, tho' kindly invited to it by others, eſpecially the
Church buying of them. From this Conduct it is no
uncharitable Preſumption to conclude, that the *Qua-
kers* would be as tenacious and uncommunicative
of Power (were they poſſeſs'd of it) as any other
Sect.

The Church of *England* then has Reaſon to reſent
and be griev'd at the Miſrepreſentations that Mini-
ſters or others for private Ends make of her beſt Friends
to her Majeſty or the Publick, and they to regret the
Loſs of thoſe favourable Regards which their conſtant
dutiful,

An. Reg. 4. dutiful, and affectionate Behaviour might give em' a juſt Expectation of; eſpecially to loſe 'em upon groundleſs Surmiſes and unfair Inſinuations, that they have not Temper enough to bear their Felicity as they ought. Thoſe that procure this Coldneſs towards the Church, pretend to deal with it as they do by half-famiſh'd Perſons, ſtint them in their Meals, for Fear they ſhould ſurfeit thro' over Voraciouſneſs; tho' it is more to be fear'd, that like Knaviſh Guardians, they curtail the Infant's Allowance, not ſo much to breed him ſoberly, as to cheat him the more largely in their Accompts, which, for all their *Cunning*, may at ſome time or other undergo a *ſevere Examination*. Had this Want of *Temper* been ſuggeſted by the Profeſt or Suſpected Adverſaries of the Church, there had been nothing of *Wonder*, leſs of Ingratitude, tho' not leſs *Injuſtice*. We have been uſed to bear their *inſolent unjuſt Clamour* with a Calmneſs of Temper unknown to any *Church* but ours, and which alone, without any other Argument, is ſufficient to evince the Unreaſonableneſs and Falſhood of their Reproaches, and wipe off all ſuch ſlanderous Aſperſions at the very Inſtant they are caſt upon us. But when our ſuppoſed Great Friends, Aſſerters, Paſtors, and pretended Protectors, by unneceſſary Cautions and Reprehenſions, give Countenance to the hardeſt Inſinuations of her Enemies, it looks as if they would arrogate to themſelves ſolely the whole Merit of the *Church*'s viſible *Moderation*, and through their Artifices leave her ſtill ſuſpected of inviſible Chimerical Deſigns of *Perſecution*.

Thoſe that thus treacherouſly now clog and damp the Affairs of the Church, plead the ſame Reaſons for their preſent Conduct, that the ſelfiſh Temporizers of all Ages and Nations have ever done: That the Times will not bear any other Meaſures: That they are as hearty and firm to the Intereſts of the Church as ever; but the Enemies of it are very numerous and powerful, and muſt not be provoked at this Juncture: That the Queen muſt have the Hearts of all her People, and in Order to it give equal Encouragement to all her loving Subjects, without Diſtinction of Parties. That the old ſeditious rebellious Race of *Fanaticks* and *Whigs* be extinct, and their Leaven worn out; and that they who

who inherit at preſent their Averſion to the Church of *England*,[3] have none at all to the Civil State, but are as affectionate and loyal as the beſt Church-men of 'em all; that the Impatience of the Church to be ſecured may endanger many fine Schemes, which theſe *Politicians* have laid, and which they will communicate when and to whom they ſee proper; that to take away from Men by Law *the convenient Privilege of being of both Sides, of traverſing from one another as they ſee it moſt for their Profit, of inverting pretended Zeal to downright Hypocriſy, of playing faſt and looſe, and being againſt us in Principle and with us for Advantage*, is, or at leaſt looks like, a Sort of *Perſecution*. A.D. 1705

To all theſe trimming Excuſes, or Shifts rather, 'tis eaſy to give ſuch ſhort Anſwers as the intended Limits of this Paper will allow.

1ſt. To the Inexpediency of the Time, it may be anſwer'd, That in all dangerous *Diſtempers* of the *State*, as in *Acute Diſeaſes* of the Body, the earlieſt Applications, if in their own Nature ſimply proper, are the beſt; and he that defers the *Remedy* under Pretence of waiting for a Criſis, betrays the *Patient* to the Danger of being loſt thro' the malignity of the *Diſtemper*. The laſt War was judg'd by many an inconvenient and hazardous Time to rectify our Coin in; yet the Event has ſhewn that the certain *Miſchiefs* of the Delay would have been much greater than the *Hazards* from the immediate *Remedy* of Re-coining, notwithſtanding the Loſs amounted to ſeveral Millions more than the neareſt Gueſſes calculated it at: For all growing *Maladies* are render'd more dangerous and difficult of Cure by Delay. The Objections to remedying the *Evils* of our Coin then were very plauſible, the *Nation* was deeply in Debt, and the Expences of the War were very great; to which adding the inſatiable Rapaciouſneſs of ſome then in Power, and the general Corruption of the Managers of our Revenue (as chargeable perhaps to the *Nation* as the *War*) which aw'd 'em from controlling the Abuſes of others, for fear of having their own inſpected; it ſeem'd juſtly to be fear'd that ſuch a Diminution, in Tale of the Species of Money, would ſcarce leave us enough to ſerve our Home-Neceſſities, much

leſs

An. Reg. 4 leſs our foreign Trade, and thoſe of the War Abroad; but the Experiment ſhews us capable of bearing ſtronger Remedies than we ſuſpected, as 'tis probable we ſtill are.

But what had we to fear from the *Remedy* propos'd by the honourable Houſe of *Commons* for our *Factions?* The *Diſſenters* would have been diſoblig'd; which for once we will ſuppoſe, but can't grant: What is it the Publick wants from 'em? The Aſſiſtance of their Hands and their Purſes. The firſt of theſe we have not: For our *Fleets* are mann'd, and *Armies* form'd of ſuch as can conform to the Service of the Church; and if all were turn'd out of 'em, who wou'd not, we ſhould not miſs a 6th Rate's Crew, or a ſingle Company out of both; and the latter being impreſs'd by the *Legiſlative Authority*, they cou'd not refuſe; unleſs they would rebel, which their Advocates deny. But they are *Rich*, and might refuſe to lend their Money to the *Government* upon *Parliamentary Security*. This is a weak Shift: For while the Government gives good Intereſt and makes due Payments, they are not ſo *Sullen*, or *Blind* to their own Advantage, as not to take its Money, eſpecially while the Returns of Trade are ſo hazardous and uncertain. What then is the great Inconvenience that *awes* and *warps* our great Miniſters thus? Why, ſays a learned Author, her *Majeſty* would not have the *Hearts* of all her Subjects. We could wiſh his *Politicks* cou'd furniſh an Expedient, by which ſhe might have 'em all. But if the *Diſſenters* will be diſoblig'd, if they are not put in Place of Authority; and the Church of *England* will be diſoblig'd if they are; whence may the greateſt Inconvenience ariſe? Perhaps our wiſe Men think themſelves ſecure in the *Paſſive Principles* of the Church againſt any Reſentments on that Side, and therefore bend all their Application to gain t'other, whoſe *Temper* and *Principles* are more mutinous. If this be their true Motive, they may be ſimple, well-meaning Men, but muſt be wretched Politicians. The Principles of the Church of *England* will diſpoſe Men to bear a great deal; but he's a Madman that tries how much: For when Men are very much provok'd, Nature is very apt to rebel againſt Principles, and then the

Odds

Odds are vaſt on Nature's Side. Whether the *Provocation* given to the Church of *England* may not, if continu'd, be ſtrong enough to rouſe Nature, ſome of our States Men would do well to conſider in Time. For tho' the Church is not to be wrought up to Rebellion; yet they may be ſo alarm'd, as to ſecure themſelves at the Peril of thoſe Miniſters who give them the Alarm. Nor is it to be expected, that they ſhould long bear to be thus us'd, and ſee a Party, that they know ſeek their Ruin, courted at their Expence. But the *Treaſurer* is wiſe, let him therefore look to that; and maturely weigh who are to be provok'd at this Juncture. A. D. 1705

But all Parties, they ſay, muſt be encourag'd without Diſtinction. Why ſo? Are Friends or Enemies, affectionate or diſaffected, truſty or treacherous, equally and indifferently to be eſteem'd? Have the *Fanaticks* at any Time been ſuch hearty Friends to the Crown and Church, as now to be reaſonably truſted with the Guardianſhip of 'em? But to fling the Church as far out of the Queſtion, as ſome Miniſters have out of their Regards; Are there no Reliques of the *Old Republican Leaven?* The *Scripture* tells us, that a very *little* will ſerve to put the whole *Maſs* into a *Ferment:* Is it demonſtrable, that they who affect a *Parity*, a *Republican Model* in the *Hierarchy*, would not like the ſame *Scheme* of *Civil Government?* Are we very ſure, that they who *ill treated* and *beſpatterr'd* the Princeſs, and hoped that ſhe never ſhould reign, are grown ſincerely fond of the Queen, and heartily glad that ſhe does reign? Are not ſuch ſudden and ſimple Converſions of the Will ſomewhat ſuſpicious? And may we not without Oppreſſion or Perſecution be fearful of committing Power to ſuſpected Hands? But to puſh our Inquiries no farther at this Time, when theſe Queſtions are fairly and fully anſwered, we ſhall know more Reaſons than one, why ſome Perſons voted for a certain Bill, at the ſame Time that they ſolicited and made others vote againſt it.

As for the learned *Dr's* Perſecution Argument; if it be *Perſecution* to take away the Trade of *Hocus Pocuſſing*, and playing *faſt* and *looſe* with Religion, we anſwer, That *Perſecution* then is, (as it happens) the very

An. Reg. 4. very Band and Cement of all Government; for if diverſe Perſons were not almoſt daily perſecuted at certain Places call'd *Old Bailies*, we ſhould neither ſleep, walk, nor ride in Safety; and the Gentlemen-Divers may as juſtly complain of the Laws that take from 'em the *convenient Privilege* of putting their Hands into other Mens Pockets; for if taking away the Benefit of *Hypocriſy* be *Perſecution*, hanging for picking a Pocket is undoubtedly *Martyrdom*; ſurely thoſe that argue at this idle rate have never conſider'd the Nature of *Civil Truſt*. It is not any Man's *Birth-Right* (as ſome Advocates for *Spiritual Juggling* have vainly pretended) but the Reſult of the Confidence the *Government* has in our *Merit* and *Fidelity*. He that confers a *Truſt* may do it upon what *Terms* he pleaſes; becauſe 'tis a Matter of *Grace*, not of *Right*, and we are at Liberty to refuſe it if we do not like the Conditions. If therefore any Perſons have ſo behaved themſelves, or *own* ſuch *Principles*, that the *Government* can't without Danger confide in 'em, the Legiſlative Power is bound in Duty to the *preſent* as well as *future Time*, to diſable 'em from doing *Miſchief*, by excluding 'em from Power: Nor can the Perſons ſo excluded with more Juſtice complain of the Government, than of a Man that refuſes to lend 'em Money without Security. But, if the Borrower has been before *notorious* for *Frauds*, or *colluſive Failures*, 'tis Impudence in him to preſs the Loan, and would be Stupidity and Madneſs in any one to truſt him without ſufficient Security: Yet this is the Caſe between the *Diſſenters* and the *Church* and *Government* of *England*, that the *Diſſenters* have always abuſed the Truſt and Power they have been admitted to, is evident from the Experience we have had of 'em in the Times of King *Charles* the firſt, and King *James* the ſecond. In the firſt *Inſtance*, they actually procur'd the *Subverſion* of *Church* and *State* againſt the King; in the latter, they voluntarily offer'd to ſacrifice the Laws and Immunities of 'em to him. In both theſe Caſes they pretended Conſcience, and the *Church* and *Government* of *England* have Reaſon to uſe all poſſible Precaution againſt admitting ſuch Perſons into Truſt, as can plead Conſcience for the Breach of it.

The

The Bill againſt *Occaſional Conformity*, excluding none but obſtinate *Diſſenters* from Offices of *Truſt* and *Profit*, was a Security highly reaſonable and neceſſary at this Time. For as the Practices, ſo the preſent Principle of that Sort of Men give us too juſt Grounds to be jealous of their *Intentions* towards us. The *Epiſcopal Church* of *England*, as by Law eſtabliſh'd, is a great neceſſary Branch of our Conſtitution, and we are in Duty bound to preſerve it; which it will be very hard to do without ſome more explicite Law than any yet in Force, to prevent the Invaſions of *Sectarians*, and their *Abettors* upon it. For beſides the ſcandalous Equivocation of *Occaſional Conformity*, by another Jeſuitical Shift, they now ſtile themſelves the Church of *England* as by Law eſtabliſh'd; and ſo pretend not only to evade the Force of all that is or ſhall be enacted in Favour of the Church under that Stile, but lay Claim to, and perhaps in Time may arrogate ſolely to themſelves the Privilege, and fix upon the Church the Penalties of thoſe diſcriminating Acts. This Fear is render'd the more reaſonable by our Obſervation, that the *Socinians*, and all other *Latudinarians* in Religion, who are known not to act upon any Principle of Conſcience, do notoriouſly and avowedly abett and ſupport 'em in all their *Practices* and *Pretenſions* againſt the Church, and that thro' their Contrivance and Aſſiſtance they are become more *formidable* than from any Strength in themſelves. Not that the *Socinians* or *Latitudinarians* have in Reality more Kindneſs for the *Diſſenters* than for the Church; but becauſe they hope, that if with their Help they could pull down the Church, they ſhould be able ſucceſſively to deſtroy them thro' their own Diviſions, and triumph ſeverally over 'em all. For whatever Figure the whole Maſs of *Diſſenters*, taken indiſcriminately together, and in the Aggregate may make, yet ſeparated and ranged apart, under their proper diſtinct Claſſes, they would appear contemptible either for *Number* or *Quality*, compared with the Church of *England*. And how much Harmony ſoever may by ſome be fancied to be among the ſeveral Sorts of 'em, they will ſcarce be found to be united in any Thing but their Envy and froward Oppoſition to the eſtabliſhed

A.D. 1705

An. Reg. 4. eſtabliſhed Church; ſo that could the *Deiſts*, *Socinians*, and *Latitudinarians* with their Help, pull down the Church, it would be no hard Taſk to manage them into the Deſtruction of one another.

The *Diſſenters* themſelves (thoſe eſpecially who are Maſters of a moderate Degree of Diſcernment) are not ſo ſilly as to imagine, that thoſe Perſons, who have of late put themſelves at the Head of their Quarrel, do it out of any conſcientious Liking of their *Doctrines* and Manner of *Worſhip*; or that they whom *Wantonneſs*, *Unbelief*, or *Faction*, have rendred impatient of the Diſcipline of the Church of *England*, and who condemn a Polity ſo candid and eaſy to the *Laity*, as mere *Prieſtcraft*, can ever be brought to ſubmit to the ſower Rules, and ſaucy Encroachments of *Edinburg* and *Geneva*. They know very well, that to be free from all Diſcipline and moral Reſtraint is the ſole Aim of ſome, by the Subverſion of the Church; to make Way for the civil Conſtitution, is that of others; while to make a Noiſe and a Buſtle, and render themſelves conſiderable by *Faction*, is the Deſign of moſt; and that by ballancing of Parties to curb one with the other, and cheat and domineer over 'em all, is the Drift of the Miniſters: Yet ſince thro' their Ruin of the Church lies the common Road to all their Ends, even the Devil's Hand is welcom to help to pull it down. The Godly may court and embrace the Aſſiſtance and Patronage of the Wicked towards ſo pious a Work; and let the cenſorious World ſay what it will, in Spite of *Sodomy*, *Adultery*, *Pox*, or *Profaneneſs*, *Sunderland* ſhall be a Saint; and *Somers*, *Wharton*, and *Halifax* Prophets, Martyrs, and Apoſtles.

But tho' many of the *Diſſenters* may like very well the Deſign of pulling down, not only the Church, but the State too; yet even theſe (if they have, or pretend to have any Intereſt in any Sort of Religion) would do wiſely to examine what they ſhould be the better for Succeſs againſt the Church, and what Religion, or whether any would be uppermoſt. If theſe pretended Champions of theirs ſhould prevail, and put us into all the Confuſion they aim at, they may aſſure themſelves, that theſe Gentlemen do not think Dominion founded in Grace, and would very hardly be

be brought under *Spiritual Direction*. And tho' for Faſhion ſake ſome Religion or other ſhould be thought neceſſary, it would be to cover foul Practices, and prevent unreputable Diſcoveries. But at the beſt, but one of all our numerous Sects could obtain to be the national Church, and whether that one would tolerare the reſt, as the Church of *England* now does them all, is a Doubt that would puzzle the wiſeſt of them to reſolve. However, it is plain that but one could be a Gainer; and it is pretty apparent, as well from the paſt Experience, as from the Nature of the Thing, that when Mens Spirits are heated with the fierce Contention and Struggle, (which muſt neceſſarily ariſe before ſuch a Change can be wrought) and puff'd up with the Pride of Succeſs, they are apt to grow more aſſuming, and to be leſs indulgent to the Humours and Opinions of others, than thoſe whom long Quiet and little Oppoſition have ſuffered to ſettle into more Security and better Temper. Beſides, as no Sect or Sort of Chriſtians whatſoever can boaſt of ſo extenſive a Charity, and ſo good natured a Diſcipline, it cannot be the Intereſt of any Sect to change her Government for any other. A.D. 1705

Yet, tho' it be not the Intereſt of the Diſſenters in general to pull down the Church, ſince it is manifeſtly their Deſign, it behoves all that are of and for the Church, to watch their Motions narrowly: And perhaps the wiſeſt Step the Friends of the Church could take towards her Security, would be to diſtinguiſh nicely between thoſe that are of the Church only, and thoſe that are both of and for the Church. For we have lived to that unhappy Time, in which Men dare not only pretend to be of the Church, but (to the Shame of our Clergy be it ſaid) dare receive their Bread from it; nay and creep into its higheſt Dignities, and yet oppoſe its Security; and ſacrifice all its Intereſts to their *own farther Expectations*, and the *Intrigues of crafty Miniſters*; and ſo far has the Corruption ſpread, that *Lawn Sleeves* are become no ſure Sign of a Church-Man.

Abundance of knaviſh Pains have been taken to divide the Church into high and low; and ſome even of the Eccleſiaſticks have been ſo fooliſh, as to go in-

An.Reg. 4. to that dangerous Diſtinction, contriv'd by their Enemies on purpoſe to divide and ſet 'em together by the Ears. If the ſtrict Obſervation of the *Rubrick* and *Canons* denominates a Man a High-Church-Man, every Preſbyter of the Church of *England*, is, or ought to be a High-Church-Man. For no private Miniſter, or ſingle Prelate of the Church, nay, no Number of 'em how great ſoever, can or ought, unleſs according to the legal ſtated Form and Manner of doing ſuch Things, to diſpenſe with or alter the Rules and Orders of the Church, which they have upon the Sacrament ſworn, and promiſed under their Hand to obey: But if there be any ſo hardy and conceited of their *own Gifts*, *Lights*, and *Prudence*, as to diſpence with what the Church has enjoyn'd in the Performance of their Office, as Prieſts or Biſhops, their Preſumption therein is ſo far from being commendable, as the Reſult of Moderation, that it involves 'em in the Guilt of Contumacy, Schiſm, and wilful habitual Perjury, Crimes of ſo black a Dye, that we hope none of the Clergy are chargeable with 'em. The Diviſion therefore of our Church (eſpecially our Clergy) into high and low, is impertinent and groundleſs; or if not, it brands the Low-Church-Man with a Character ſo infamous, that ſure no Preſbyter or Deacon of the Church would render ſynonimous to what they call a High-Church-Man. It is caſt upon them by thoſe only, who would be contented to make as well as call them Papiſts, that the Ruin of the Church can be ſo abandoned to Shame as to own it. As for the Reproach of being a Church Papiſt, a Term which the Enemies of the Church of *England*, the great Bulwark as well againſt Popery as Fanaticiſm, might be the Conſequence of it; and of this we had the dangerous Experience in a late Reign, when the Church of *England* alone defended the Proteſtant Religion againſt Popery; while thoſe, that now pretended to Merit by ſaucy Bawling, joyned with the Papiſts to ſet it up in Oppoſition to the Church and the Laws, of which their numerous Addreſſes of that Time remain a laſting Record under their Hands to all Poſterity. We may therefore ſafely conclude in the Words of a certain Prelate, with a ſmall Addition, *That we know no* High-

Church-Man *but the Pope, nor no* Low-Church-Man *but the Fanaticks and their Abettors.* But if any true Sons of the Church, ſhall, under the Notion of *Moderation*, ſuffer themſelves to be miſ led into that dangerous Diſtinction, and join the Enemies of the Church under the Diſguiſe of Low-Church-Men, the Time may ſoon come when they may be convinced of their fatal Error, and become as High-Church-Men as the higheſt in *England*, when it may be too late; and among theſe we fear to ſee ſome reverend Perſons of a certain B—— that ſhall here be nameleſs. For when by our ſtupid, over-weaning Security, Indulgence and Eaſineſs ſhall have given our watchful induſtrious Enemies the ſame Advantages againſt us, which they have obtained againſt our Siſter Church of *Scotland*, it may be too late to fly to the Throne in our Diſtreſs; the Miniſters may be cowardly or treacherous; or heartily in the Intriegue againſt us; and the Court it ſelf may be timerous, ill adviſed, unwilling, or unable to relieve us. What has been may be; it has been once our Caſe, is now the Caſe of our Brethren in *Scotland*, and may be ours again, if we do not take Care to keep it out of the Power of theſe moderate Low-Church-Men, either thro' Weakneſs to give us up, or thro' Covetouſneſs and Ambition to ſell us to thoſe, whom we have found at all Times diſpos'd to purchaſe our Ruin at any Rate, and perhaps never more than at this Juncture. *A.D.* 1705

But 'tis whiſper'd among us (as ſo great a Secret ought to be) *That the Lord Treaſurer does not in his Heart care a Farthing for the Fanaticks and Whigs*; (which we believe) *that he is at the Bottom a faſt Friend to the Church, and has Deſigns very much to the Benefit and Advantage of it*, (which we crave Leave to doubt) *if the Church wou'd have Patience, and wait the proper Time for the Execution of 'em: That the Queen is really well and zealouſly principled and intentioned toward the Church*, (which we firmly believe and are ſatisfy'd in) *and wou'd readily concur in any Thing juſt and ſeaſonable for its Service and Security.* Admitting all this to be true, that not only the Queen in her own Perſon is zealous for the Welfare of the Church, of which ſhe is the viſible Head; but that all and

Ann. Reg. 4 every individual Miniſter, or Perſon in Credit about her, is ſolicitous and vigilant for the ſame good End, yet they are but Men, and conſequently fallible in their Meaſures, which is the Point to which we ſhall at preſent ſpeak a few Words.

It is on all Hands agreed, that the Church of *England* never had more Reaſon to expect a perpetual Eſtabliſhment, than under her preſent Majeſty. The late King was a Foreigner, educated out of the Pale of our Church, and 'tis probable the next may be ſo too. It can't be expected that ſuch Princes, however generous, good, and gracious, ſhou'd come over with an extraordinary Tenderneſs or Regard for a Church, to the very Principles, Diſcipline, and Conſtitution of which, they may probably be great Strangers. But it may ſo happen; (as it already has) that thro' the Miſrepreſentations of deſigning Men, ſuch Princes may be abuſed in the Character of the Church it ſelf, and much more of the Church-men, for want of a ſufficient perſonal Knowledge of 'em, and ſo be miſ-led to place their Confidence, and lodge the Truſt of the Government, where neither in Prudence, nor by the Intention of the Law, they ought to reſt. Thus it came to paſs in the King's Time, that tho' the Diſſenters had the Liberty of their Conſciences ſecur'd to 'em by an Act of *perpetual Toleration*, which was purely the Reſult of the Indulgence of the Church to thoſe who wou'd not make an equal Return, where themſelves prevail'd againſt it; yet, not ſo contented, they did by Libels and ſcandalous Pamphlets openly, and by clandeſtine Inſinuations to the King, thro' the Means and Miniſtry of ſome Perſons, endeavour to create an unjuſt Jealouſy of the Church, and to wreſt into their own Hands the civil Power, for which the Law had made 'em incapable, and by a mere jeſuitical equivocal Shift, ſcandalous to Religion, and deſtructive of all Faith and moral Honeſty, attempted to evade the Force and Intent of the Law, which was to diſtinguiſh and incapacitate for Truſt all thoſe that were not true and ſincere Members of the Church of *England*: proſtituting thoſe Conſciences of which they pretended to be ſo tender, and profaning the moſt ſolemn

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and holy Myſteries of the Chriſtian Religion, to the baſe ſiniſter Ends of eluding the Law. *A.D.*1705

How far and by whom theſe Practices were encourag'd, and what Diſtractions they cauſed on the Affairs of the Publick, few *Engliſh* Men can be ignorant, and has in part been already told, therefore ſhall not be repeated here. But the Obſervation of the Miſchiefs theſe Practices had already been the Cauſe of in Church and State, and thoſe yet greater to both, which muſt be the neceſſary Conſequences of the State's conniving at the Continuance of 'em, made the Houſe of Commons reſolve by a Law to take away the Temptation, and puniſh a wilful Tranſgreſſion, ſo ſcandalous to Religion, and ſo pernicious to all civil Governments.

This they could never hope for ſo favourable an Opportunity of doing, as in the Reign of a Queen, who ſo well underſtands and loves our Conſtitution Eccleſiaſtical and Civil, that as before among our Princes ſhe has no Equal, ſo it is to be fear'd that after her may ariſe none like her. If therefore we can't in this Reign obtain a Security for the Church of *England* againſt the Invaſions of the Diſſenters, and get the Breaches made in thoſe Laws, which were her only political Fence repaired now, we have little Reaſon to expect it in any other. For whatever Objections or Oppoſition may be made to it now, may probably be made then, when our Prince, for want of ſufficient Acquaintance with our Church and us, ſhall perhaps not be ſo able to diſcern the Unreaſonableneſs and Fallacy of 'em, as the Queen is. And it is not unlikely, but that, as they begin already to call themſelves the Church of *England* by Law eſtabliſh'd, they may then make us the Diſſenters, as one of their impudent Libellers has at this Time done. And 'tis highly reaſonable to believe, that when a Prince educated in another Church ſhall come to the Helm, his Servants and Favourites, who will have the Privilege of his Ear in a peculiar manner, may take upon 'em the Patronage of the Diſſenters, who will not fail to make ſtronger Court to 'em than the Church will think to be their Due (as it happen'd in the late

An. Reg. 4. Reign) and ſo occaſion ſuch Promotions as may be of fatal Conſequence to the Church.

How eaſily this may be, will appear plainly by collecting the Votes of the Peers created in that Reign. For of thirty four Peers Spiritual and Temporal created, and firſt rais'd to the Order of Nobility then, ſcarce above five, either in that Reign or this, ever gave a Vote for the Service or Intereſt of the Church, or civil Conſtitution, in any critical Queſtion that concern'd 'em. What a dangerous Majority ſuch Promotions may create ſomewhere, we find already to our Sorrow; and therefore in this Reign, in which only we can hope to do it, ſhou'd provide againſt ſuch Miſchiefs for the future.

Whether our Miniſters have in Reſerve any ſalutary Remedies for the Evils which threaten both Church and State, from their paſt Conduct, we may with Juſtice queſtion. For while in the Parliament every Bill for the Intereſt of the Church is rejected thro' their Solicitation, and at Court her firmeſt Friends are turn'd out of Truſt and Favour, notwithſtanding their eminent Zeal and Abilities to ſerve her Majeſty, ſupported by great Services paſt, for no other Reaſon than their Conſtancy for the Church, we muſt be infatuated if we believe well of the Intentions, or truſt to any Profeſſions of Miniſters that have procur'd ſuch Things to be done.

But tho' our Miniſters, he and ſhe, were as honeſt as they ought to be, and as wiſe as they pretend to be, or as Perſons that ſet up for managing *Factions* had need to be, (the contrary of all which is from their Management ſhrewdly to be ſuſpected) yet all their future honeſt and wiſe Service could not make the Queen, Church, or Monarchy of *England*, Reparation for the Miſchief which the initial falſe Steps of their Miniſtry have done; not tho' they ſhould reign as long as *Methuſelah* liv'd, and govern as wiſely and uprightly, for the Time to come, as *Numa* or *Lycurgus*. Under pretence of *Moderation*, and healing our Breaches, and calming our Animoſities, they have made them ten times wider and more flagrant than ever. They have ſpirited up a *Faction* that was down, and made theſe pretend to the whole Power of the Government,

Government, who, but for their Countenance and Support, would gladly have purchas'd Impunity with Incapacity: They have diſobliged the braveſt and moſt affectionate *Houſe of Commons* that ever any Prince had, only to render a few in another Place inſolent, who have Heat enough to embroil Affairs, but not Weight enough to turn, or Skill enough to diſentangle them. In ſhort, they have forfeited the Eſteem and Affection of the whole Body of the *Churchmen*, to make themſelves Heads of a Prick-ear'd *Faction*, who refuſe to receive 'em as ſuch, and neither would if they could, nor could if they would, ſtand by them; and out of an idle Jealouſy that the Earl of *Rocheſter* and ſome other Lords of great Merit and Authority, might riſe to an equal Degree of Credit, and rival them in the Queen's Eſteem, they have brought themſelves to a Neceſſity of courting and truckling to *Wharton*, *Somers*, and *Halifax*; their old Enemies, who inſult 'em with the Scorn that is due to ſuch mean Politicks and ſuch poor Submiſſions. A.D. 1705

But admitting that this gracious Countenance of the *Tories* towards the *Whigs* and *Fanaticks* were but a Copy (as the wiſeſt of them ſuſpected it to be) put on for a while only, to calm thoſe unquiet Spirits, and lull them into a falſe Security, and that the Service and Security of the *Church of England* are only reſpited (as it is pretended) 'till a Juncture, in his Opinion, more favourable to them: Is he ſure that he ſhall be able then, by the Service he ſhall do, to ballance the Miſchief that his Trimming in the mean Time will have done? He has by his Countenance and Encouragement not only rais'd up a Faction that was abſolutely down, but greatly encreaſed and ſtrengthen'd it. But he muſt not therefore flatter himſelf, that he carries ſo much Weight in his own Perſon, as to be able to turn the Scale to which Side ſoever he takes: For tho' he has had the Power to ſpirit up a dejected broken *Faction*, and to engage them in a Quarrel, which, but for their Hopes in him, they dared not have enter'd into; or if they had, muſt have fallen in it; yet from ſome parallel Inſtances, and ſome Arguments which we ſhall lay before him, we hope he will be convinced

An. Reg. 4. that his Succeſs will not probably be ſo great, when he ſhall endeavour to quell them.

Katharine de Medicis, (a much greater Perſon than our *Lord Treaſurer*) Queen-Mother and Regent of *France*, during the Minority of *Henry the Third*, her Son, by Reaſon of his Age, and afterwards, thro' his Weakneſs, had a Mind to make the ſame Experiment, for much the ſame Reaſons that *Tories* now make: She was apprehenſive, that the Intereſt which the *Guiſes* had in the *Leaguers*, was a Diminution of her Authority, and might in Time remove her from the Regency; and this Jealouſy grew ſo ſtrong in her, that tho' ſhe was a zealous *Catholick* and a *Leaguer* ſhe reſolv'd to countenance the *Hugonots*, in order to ballance the Power of the *League*, and by them to ſupport the Regency againſt the *Guiſes*, whom ſhe ſuſpected to be her Rivals: This Conduct ſhe purſued but ſix Months, yet (as *Mezeray*, an Hiſtorian of great Candour, informs us) in that ſhort Time ſhe made more *Hugonots* by her Countenance, than all their Preachers had done in thirty Years. 'Tis probable the Influence of our *Tories* may not make *Whigs* ſo faſt, but it viſibly debauches great Numbers. The Conſequence of theſe ambitious Conteſts between the Queen-Mother of *France* and the *Guiſes* was, That the King was made to act on all Occaſions contrary to his Intereſts, Inclinations, and Promiſes, in Compliance to the Deſires of the *Factions*, and became, thro' their Means, very unhappy and contemptible to all his People; whereas (the ſame Hiſtorian tells us) that had he ſtuck to that wholeſome Reſolution of Tolerating inviolably the *Hugonots* in the Exerciſe of their Religion, and of excluding them intirely from all Offices of Truſt and Profit, he had ſeen a ſpeedy End of all his Troubles, and in a few Years brought all his Subjects peaceably to one Religion; the contrary Method to which fill'd his Kingdom with War and Bloodſhed, and all the Miſeries that attend them, and brought himſelf at laſt to an untimely End by the Hand of an Aſſaſſin, after having been wrought by his Mother to conſent to a general Maſſacre of all the *Proteſtants* in his Dominions; which horrid Deſign was with deteſtable Cruelty and Barbarity executed

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at *Paris* on St. *Bartholomew*'s Day, and follow'd ſoon after in moſt Parts of that Kingdom. And this very *Katharine de Medicis*, who had not long before taken upon her the Protection of the *Hugonots*, when her Intereſts changed their Face, and ſhe began to grow jealous of the Princes of the Blood, as ſhe had been before of the Houſe of *Lorain*, made no Scruple of ſacrificing thoſe to whom ſhe had undertaken the Patronage, or of ſealing with their Blood her Reconciliation to the *Guiſes*, in which her Hand was ſo deeply dipt, that the Scheme for the univerſal Deſtruction of thoſe poor People was form'd in her Apartment, and the young King wrought to authorize it by her Perſwaſions. *A.D.* 1705

Tho' this tragical Story (it is to be hoped) is not applicable to *England* in all its Circumſtances, yet the firſt Part of it comes ſo near us, that it makes it not improper to conſider the Concluſion: For the certain Moral of it is uſeful in all Countries, and at all Times, however peaceable and good-natur'd: That Friendſhips founded on Ambition are fallacious, and dangerous, and never laſting; for he that to ſerve a preſent Turn gives up his old Friends to ſerve a future One, will give up his new Ones to 'em to recover 'em again. The *Whigs* therefore will (if they be wiſe) conſider for what Ends they are at preſent careſs'd, and whether their own Share of the Nuts they were employ'd to rake out of the Fire, be worth burning their Fingers.

On the other Hand it may be no improper Speculation for the *Miniſters*, to weigh well the Nature of the Tools they work with, and to examine whether there be not more Danger of cutting their own Fingers, than of ſhiping their Deſigns right by them. *Sunderland*, whoſe Schemes they are ſuſpected to follow, found them once too hard for him; and his Maſter, for all his Indulgence to them, met with very ungrateful Returns: Neither his Kindneſs, nor their own ſolemn Promiſes of ſtanding by him with their Lives and Fortunes, could keep them from betraying him upon the firſt Opportunity that preſented it ſelf; ſo far were they from keeping their Faith with him, that they prov'd the bittereſt and moſt ungenteel Ene-

mies

An. Reg. 4. mies he had. If the *Treaſurer* expects more Gratitude from them, he deceives himſelf; for tho' they may uſe his Aſſiſtance to pull down the *Church*, yet their entire Confidence and Dependance will reſt elſewhere, and they will be as ready to embrace any Occaſion of ruining him, as they were of doing it to their unhappy indulgent Sovereign King *James*. Yet, leſt they ſhould pretend themſelves capable of ſuch Carriage only towards *Papiſts* and *Popery*, and call it the Tranſport of an ardent Zeal, let their Behaviour towards the Church of *England*, which immediately after an Attempt ſo provoking as a Conſpiracy with the *Papiſts* to ſubvert her, in Favour of them, repeal'd the *Penal Laws*, and gave them a *perpetual Toleration* by a Law; let their Behaviour (we ſay) and Gratitude for that Indulgence be ſcann'd, and thence let a Judgment of their uſual Returns be form'd. If therefore the *Faction*, buoy'd up by the *Miniſters* 'till it gathers Strength ſufficient to get uppermoſt, will in all Probability turn it upon them to their Ruin; and if an unſucceſsful Attempt ſo to buoy it up, will be almoſt as fatal to 'em from another Quarter, the *Miniſters* would do well to be very ſure that they are able to ſteer clear of theſe Rocks, which no Man hitherto has done; or to change their Courſe in Time, while there is Room to tack about: They are Courtiers, and know that to trip up the Heels of thoſe that raiſe 'em is a familiar Court Practice; let em beware how they make it national, leſt it come round to themſelves.

The *Treaſurer* may pleaſe himſelf with a Dream of Power and Popularity, and fanſy himſelf ſome mighty Monarch, when he ſees his Levies crowded, and half an hundred Gentlemen waiting his Orders and watching his Nods; but 'tis his Staff they follow, not him; if his Footman bore it, they would be all as obſequiouſly at his Heels. Theſe are Inſects that can't live out of the Sun-ſhine of the *Court*; let it lye on which Side it will, they muſt be in it. He that admires this Sort of Court and Grandeur, may as juſtly fall in Love with a Sunny Wall with a Swarm of ſhining Flies upon it. 'Tis wonderful that any judicious experienc'd Perſon ſhould put any Confidence in ſuch tranſitory Friends, whom the firſt rude Blaſt of Weather blows

to

ro an oppoſite Quarter, or the firſt Glimpſe of Favour elſewhere lures away from 'em: Yet this has been the common Failing of moſt of our great *Miniſters*, to neglect thoſe who have conſtantly, and out of Principle or Inclination been in their or the ſame Intereſt with them, to purchaſe thoſe that have been in a contrary; as if they carry'd about 'em ſome Charm that would make Men true to themſelves, whom they could draw to be unfaithful to others. No other Reaſons ſeem poſſibly to be given for this than theſe, That moſt Stateſmen are apt to preſume upon the Superiority of their own Underſtanding, and to think that they may, by Vertue of it, venture where others formerly in their Stations (perhaps as conceited of their own Wiſdom too) have miſcarry'd; or that commonly their Deſigns are ſuch as require Inſtruments, whoſe Conſciences are more at Liberty than a Man of Honour's, who is fetter'd by Principles, and can go but a meaſur'd juſt Length, and by Conſequence is not ſo fit a Tool for large Deſigns, as one that is neither ſcrupulous nor inquiſitive beyond what he ſhall get himſelf for his Pains. A.D. 1705

All Ages and Centuries have abounded with theſe obſequious Proſtitutes, the Slaves of proſperous Greatneſs, who ply at the Levees of *Great Men*, as Porters do in the Streets, only to put themſelves in the Way of being hired, and keep better Men away, who are afraid of contracting a Suſpicion of *Diſhoneſty* by appearing often in ſuch Company. All *Favourites* have been equally attended by 'em during their Favour, and alike deſerted by 'em when that was gone. 'Twas not the Man but his Fortune that they courted. Yet, tho' very few have riſen to be *Prime Miniſters*, who did not know this, fewer have been able ſo far to ſurmount their own Vanity, as to deſpiſe a crowded Levee, and not to indulge this Sort of Court by Returns of Favour and Preferment. But from the Choice of ſuch Agents their Deſigns ſoon become ſuſpected to the honeſt underſtanding Part of the World, and that Suſpicion generally renders thoſe Deſigns abortive for which they were choſen. When Men of doubtful Integrity, or obnoxious to Cenſure, or even their Partizans, Men of their Stamp and Training-up, are taken into

An. Reg. 4 into Grace and Confidence, wiſe Men grow juſtly apprehenſive that the old Game is to be play'd over again, or ſome other as foul. They that ſee the Hand may eaſily judge what the Play will be.

When we ſee the Bill againſt *Occaſional Conformity* ſo often rejected through the Means and Influence of the *Managers*, even after it had been alter'd to the Terms upon which the firſt Oppoſers of it promiſed Compliance; and when the great *Patrons* and *Aſſerters* of the Intereſt of the *Church* at *Court*, the Duke of *Buckingham*, the Earls of *Rocheſter*, *Nottingham*, *Jerſey*, and *Winchelſea*, Sir *Edward Seymour*, Lords *Granville*, *G.---d*, *Gower*, Earl of *Dorſet*, Sir *George Rook* turn'd out, without the leaſt Pretence or Colour of *Offence*, what can we judge of the Intereſts of the *Church* at Court? Perhaps we ſhall be told, that ſome of theſe went out voluntarily, and that the Queen ſo far approv'd their Service, that ſhe earneſtly deſir'd the Continuance of it in the ſame or better Poſts: We grant it, and humbly thank her Majeſty for her gracious Thoughts both of the *Church* and its Friends. But what then muſt we think of thoſe *Miniſters*, who render Joint Service with 'em inſupportable to thoſe who have the higheſt Veneration and Affection for her Majeſty's Perſon and Government? May we not juſtly ſuſpect, that they ſaw ſuch Things carrying on, as they could neither concur in nor prevent; and therefore conſulted their own Honour, and laid down, leſt by appearing to countenance 'em, they ſhould ſhare the Imputation? But what will they ſay to thoſe other Noble Perſons, who not being of *Cabinet Council*, had no other Means of keeping Things right, than by doing their Duty ſteadily in their Places? Were they guilty of any Offence? Or was any Thing objected to them that might deſerve to be puniſh'd with the Loſs of their Places? No! their Services too were approv'd, and their Fidelity commended, but themſelves diſmiſs'd. What can be the Meaning of all this? If Places were ſold by Allowance, we might imagine that ſome Perſons were apprehenſive of a Storm, and therefore *made Haſte to get in their Hay while the Sun ſhin'd:* But ſurely Places are not ſold, at leaſt not all of 'em; and therefore that can't be the Reaſon

Reaſon of all theſe extraordinary Changes. However it be, by the Choice of *Whigs* to ſucceed, it looks as if ſome Perſons had a Deſign to guard all the Avenues to the Queen with their own Creatures, and to exclude the poor declining *Church* and its Friends from all manner of Acceſs to her. A D. 7105

The preſent Proſpect of the *Church* is very melancholy; and whatever undiſcerning People may think, or ſome, that would blind us, ſay, that of the Court is not much more comfortable. For if while the *Court* was for us, the *Houſe of Lords* almoſt intirely with us, and the *Houſe of Commons* undebauch'd in their Principles, and the Laws vigorous on our Side, even in thoſe Days *Whigs*, *Republicans*, and *Fanaticks*, encreas'd and multiply'd upon us; how will they inſult us now, when all our Strength is reduc'd to a Remnant in the *Houſe of Commons* only, and thoſe oppos'd by the other *Houſe*, Brow-beaten by the *Court*, and aſpers'd, vilify'd, and abus'd by the *Whigs*, *Republicans*, and *Fanaticks*, all the Nation over? How ought we to reverence and cheriſh the conſtant honourable Few, who, above the Temptations of the *Miniſters*, or the unjuſt Clamour of the *Whigs*, by their Courage and Bravery alone ſuſtain our Cauſe?

There was a Time when our Clergy defended our Church againſt the joint Attacks of *Papiſts* and *Fanaticks*, with a Courage becoming the Cauſe they ſerv'd. But alas many of thoſe Reverend Perſons that animated and led 'em are dead; the *Church* has loſt ſeventeen of thoſe heroick *Prelates*, that gave Life and Vigour to thoſe noble Sentiments, and moſt of their Places are filled with Men of another Stamp, who not being warmed themſelves with the ſame Zeal for it, by preaching Indifference to the Intereſts of the *Church*, under the ſpecious deceitful Name of *Moderation*, have very much damp'd and in a Manner extinguiſh'd that noble Spirit which their Predeceſſors had infus'd into the inferior Clergy. However, our Caſe is not ſo deſperate, but that we have ſome Biſhops left, who do not owe their Promotion to *Sunderland* or *Somers*, but ſtill retain their primitive Integrity and Affection to the Church, of which they are true Sons and tender to others; Men whoſe Reputation is not built upon the

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An. Reg. 4. ſandy Bottom of a *treacherous Moderation*, nor their Heads vainly fill'd with chimerical Notions of an impracticable *Comprehenſion*, but who are juſtly rever'd for their Piety, and honour'd for their Steadineſs; Men, who under the general indefinite Term of *Proteſtant*, have not loſt the important Diſtinction between a *Church of* England *Man* and a *Fanatick*, and wou'd not put *Presbyterians*, *Independents*, *Anabaptiſts*, *Quakers*, *Socinians*, under the common negative Idea of *Proteſtants*, into equal Credit and Authority with the Church of *England*; Men who are neither to be aw'd by *Lambeth* nor wheedled by *Sarum* out of their Principles, but can conſtrue the *Thirty Nine Articles* without an *Expoſition*, and dare give a Vote for a new Law to ſecure the Church of *England*, when by Jeſuitical Shifts the Intent and End of the Old are fruſtrated; Men, who, tho' the Court be the Fountain of Preferment, dare withſtand it in Defence of the *Church*, and who wou'd not in Complaiſance to any *Miniſters* leave it, the only *Proteſtant* Community not ſecur'd by Law.

From the pious Endeavours of theſe Reverend and Worthy *Prelates*, in Conjunction with the Lower Houſe of Convocation, the *Church* humbly hopes and earneſtly intreats that the Lower Clergy, (who want only to be headed and countenanc'd) may be encourag'd to exert themſelves in the Defence of that *Church* from which they receive their Bread; and that they may be inſtructed to ſhew their reſpective Congregations the innumerable Evils that flow from that dangerous but too much receiv'd Poſition, *That there ought to be no Diſtinction amongſt Proteſtants*; let 'em inſtruct 'em in the Nature of *true Moderation*, and exhort 'em to the Practice of it; but let 'em make 'em truly ſenſible of the vaſt Difference between that *Moderation*, which is a Vertue, and a Part of the moral Duty of every Chriſtian, and the *Moderation* ſo faſhionable and ſo much recommended of late, which is nothing but Lukewarmneſs in Religion, and Indifference in every Thing that relates to the Service of God and the Intereſt of his Church: Let 'em make it appear that the *Toleration* may and ſhall be maintain'd without ſuffering the *Diſſenters* to ride upon our Necks; and that there

there is no *High Churchman* (as they abuſively call us) of us all, who would break in upon the Toleration, if it were in their Power, provided the Ambition of the *Diſſenters* would ſtop there: Let them remonſtrate to 'em the Scandal and Sin of *Occaſional Conformity*, and the Heinouſneſs of *mocking* or *diſſembling* with GOD, in ſo ſolemn an Act of Devotion as the approaching the Lord's Table. Let 'em reprove Wantonneſs and Wavering in Religion, and rambling after Variety of religious Exerciſes, which argues more Curioſity than Devotion. Laſtly, Let 'em in their Converſations with their Neighbours repreſent to 'em the preſent real Danger of the *Church* and *State*, and from whom it is fear'd, as from this *Memorial* or other fuller Evidence they ſhall be convinced; and by rightly ſtating the Truth of the Facts to 'em, let 'em vindicate thoſe worthy Patriots in both *Houſes* (eſpecially the *Houſe of Commons*) who are aſpers'd for their juſt Endeavours to ſettle and ſecure the *Church* and *Civil State*, and more eſpecially at this Time maliciouſly miſrepreſented to the People by the Enemies of both. To all theſe Things, as we doubt not of your Lordſhips Concurrence and Direction, ſo we hope, through the Bleſſing of GOD upon the ſincere Endeavours of your Clergy, to ſee the *Church* triumph over the Malice of its Enemies, the Nation ſettled in laſting Peace, and both indebted to the Zeal and Piety of your Lordſhips, to whom, tho' not the major Part in Number of your own Order, the whole Glory of eſtabliſhing it for ever, will, next to *God*, be mainly due. If any of our Clergy remain ſtill prejudic'd and intoxicated with the vain Hopes of a *Comprehenſion*, let 'em know, that the *Diſſenters* univerſally laugh at them for a Project ſo impracticable, and deſpiſe 'em for their Weakneſs, in propounding an Expedient ſo impolitick on their Part: if it were practicable, no Man alive could ever yet tell on what Terms the *Diſſenters* would accept of a *Comprehenſion*; nor can the wiſeſt of the *Church-Comprehenders* ſay on what he expects they ſhou'd. Do they propoſe that the *Diſſenters* ſhould come over to the *Church*, or the *Church* go over to the *Diſſenters*? If either of theſe miraculous Changes could be wrought, it would not be *Comprehenſion* but *Converſion*.

A.D. 1705

An. Reg. 4. *ſion.* Let thoſe that expect the former do their utmoſt to bring it about; let 'em in their Sermons and Writings endeavour to convince the ſeveral Sorts of *Diſſenters* of their reſpective Errors. The *High Church-Men* (as they call 'em) are ready to join with 'em in ſo good a Work: At the worſt 'tis but ſo much pious Labour loſt, if they gain no Ground upon the *Diſſenters*, and may probably have this good Effect, that it will fix again thoſe whom a falſe miſtaken Notion of *Moderation* has unſettled. As for thoſe, who deſire the *Church* ſhould go over to the *Diſſenters*, let them ſet the Example, which can't fail of bearing this good Fruit, that either they will be follow'd, which will ſatisfy their End, or their Places will be fill'd with better Church men, which will anſwer ours; and both Ways put an End to this ſcandalous Fluctuation, this Halting between ſeveral Opinions, and the *Church* arrives at ſome Settlement.

As for thoſe who are for compounding with the *Diſſenters*, and for *Meeting them*, (as their Phraſe is) *Half-way*, they are either exceeding weak Men or worſe deluded Perſons, or — There are three Ways by which the *Diſſenters* have receded and gone off from us, and conſequently as many by which they may and muſt return to us, if ever they mean to do it, *viz. Doctrine*, *Diſcipline*, and *Worſhip*. Which of theſe Ways would theſe Men of *Comprehenſion* have us meet 'em with our Advances? In leſs than all, *Diſſenters* themſelves have often declared, they will not be ſatisfy'd to ſtir one Step towards us; and in all we can't make any without mutilating or adulterating the pure *Chriſtian Faith*, condemning our moſt excellent *Church*, and in a Manner apoſtatizing from and utterly ſubverting it. We have been often told, that the *Proteſtant Diſſenters* agree with us in all the main and fundamental Points of the Chriſtian Faith, and differ from us only in Trifles and Points not eſſential. If this be true, Why did they ſeparate from us, and why do they not immediately return into the Boſom of the Church, who, if this be all the Ground of their Separation, is ready with open Arms to receive them? For our Church is not ſo rigid, or ſo capricious, as to require an abſolute Uniformity of Sentiments among her Sons in Matters

Matters of Doubt or Speculation, which are not eſſential to the true Faith, nor neceſſary to the Maintainance of Order and good Diſcipline: She does not require implicit Faith, nor command her Sons to believe as the *Church* believes, whether they comprehend her Meaning or not, or can be convinc'd in their Underſtandings, that thoſe Things are true which ſhe delivers as ſuch. She could wiſh indeed that all her Sons had as ſound and clear Underſtandings to embrace all uſeful Truths, as ſtrong Conſtitutions to digeſt all wholeſome Food; but like a tender indulgent Mother, ſhe does not reject thoſe weak ones, who through Infirmity can't receive all that is good and conducive, if they admit all that is eſſential to the *Chriſtian Faith*, and neceſſary to *Chriſtian Communion*. Thoſe therefore that diſſent from the *Church* of *England* on Points not of this Number, in their own Opinions at leaſt, ſtand ſelf-condemn'd, and can't excuſe themſelves from the Guilt of obſtinate unreaſonable *Schiſm*. A.D. 1705

Thoſe *Diſſenters* that would alter our *Hierarchy*, and change our whole Eccleſiaſtical Polity, deal indeed fairly with us, and let us know what they would be at: That is, provided we come over entirely to 'em, they will be ſo gracious as to *comprehend* us; but this Grace we can't expect from thoſe of 'em only, who are for a *Comprehenſion* in their Senſe, that is, for pardoning us *Schiſmaticks* of the Church of *England*. The *Presbyterians* pretend to have leſs Averſion for us, and to approach our *Church* nearer than any other Sort of *Engliſh* Diſſenters: But we have had ſuch a Taſte of their Lenity and Indulgence in the Iniquity and Violences of the Proceedings of the Kirk of *Scotland* againſt the Epiſcopal Church, which leſs than twenty Years ago was the eſtabliſh'd Church of that Nation, that we muſt be infatuated to Extremity, ſhould we ſuffer them to get the Power, and ſtill hope to be tolerated in our own Way. They who have made it *High Treaſon* there, by Preaching or Argument, in Diſcourſe or Writing, to defend *Epiſcopacy*, are not like to be very indulgent to it here, whenever they ſhall have it in their Power to be ſevere. Beſides, as all the Hope the *Engliſh Presbyterians* entertain of prevailing

An. Reg. 4. vailing here at ſome Time or other, is founded on their Expectations of Aſſiſtance from their *Brethren* in *Scotland*, can we flatter our ſelves that an arm'd Power of *Scots*, which ſhould come ſtrong enough to force their Diſcipline upon us, would not have the Garbling of our *Land*, as well as the Modelling of our *Church?* The *Northern* Counties ſtill remember the old *Scotch* Cant, *We come for aw your Gudes*, which they made conſtantly good in the literal Senſe, upon all their *Moveables*, where-ever they were not frighted or beaten off in Time; and the whole Nation knows the Time when the *Saints* ſhall inherit the Earth, was thought Law ſufficient to give a Sett of Men, who ſainted themſelves, a Title to the Lands and Poſſeſſions of the *Wicked* and *Malignants*, which was every Man whoſe Eſtate they coveted.

This muſt neceſſarily be the Caſe of any Nation, where it ſhall become a general Article of Faith, that *Dominion is founded in Grace*: For the Body of all Nations being no nice Diſcerners, the People will be cheated by the preſtigious Tricks of impudent Hypocrites and falſe Enthuſiaſts, who will always take upon them to be Judges of the Meaſure of their own *Grace*, and of all other Mens, and thereby aſſume an arbitrary, tyrannical Dominion over all honeſt, wiſe Men, whoſe *Conſciences* will not ſuffer them to make thoſe ſcandalous hypocritical Pretenſions. This was the *orthodox Divinity*, and theſe the *Conſequences* which follow'd the *Scotch Reformers* into *England*; and theſe muſt follow 'em again, if ever they are ſuffer'd to return hither.

But perhaps ſome *Comprehenſion Low-Churchman* will tell us, that they do not intend to comply ſo far with the *Diſſenters*, as to conſent to the *Abolition* of *Epiſcopacy*, but only to condeſcend ſo far to the Weakneſs of our *Diſſenting Brethren*, as to moderate it, and to gratify them, by taking away ſome extravagant Branches of the *Power* of a *Biſhop*. They that think by ſuch Compliances to reconcile any Sort of *Diſſenters* to the *Church*, will find themſelves very wide of the Mark, when they ſhall come to the Experiment: For there is ſcarce any Sort of *Diſſenters*, who do not exerciſe more *Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction* among themſelves, and fulminate

hate Men with their *ſpiritual Thunder* more frequently and freely than the Church of *England* does. It is not therefore that any Sort of Clergy does not think their *Church* endued with as great Authority and coercive Power over the Laity, as the Church of *England* has at any time ſince the *Reformation* exercis'd; but their *Cenſures* being in this Nation meer *Bruta Fulmina*, that is, being neither allow'd nor ſupported by the ſecular Magiſtrate, the Law has taken away their Sting, which it has not done to thoſe of the *National Church*; the *Diſſenting Clergy* wou'd therefore be glad that the Law wou'd reſtore the Sting to their *Cenſures*, that they might become more awful to their Congregations; or that it were taken away from thoſe of the *Church*; that its Miniſters might be wrong'd in their Dues, and itſelf affronted in its Diſcipline with more Licenſe and Impunity. It is not the Title of *Lord*, nor the Authority which a *Biſhop*, as ſuch has, that offends theſe Men; but it is the ſmall Number of *Biſhopricks* that gives ſo few of 'em Room to hope to arrive at the Dignity and Power of which ſo many of 'em are ambitious. *A.D.* 1705

The *Presbyterians* therefore, by lodging the *Juriſdiction* of *Archbiſhops* and *Biſhops in their Synods* and *Claſſes*, tho' they have not provided ſo amply for the Ambition of ſome, yet they have more liberally and equally for that of all their Clergy; for in their *Democratical Scheme* of a *Church*, they have given to their whole Clergy an infinitely greater Power than ours pretend to, even equal to that of the Church of *Rome*; and by their Diſtribution into Claſſes and Synods, they give them every one a Share, under the Denomination of *Claſſical* or *Synod-Men*, of Dominion over the *Laity*, and entirely exempt 'em from *Lay-Juriſdiction*.

The *Independents*, by another Sort of Diſtribution, carry the Authority of every individual Prieſt yet higher; every particular Paſtor is *Archbiſhop* of his *Congregation*; a diminutive *Pope* in his little Dominions; abſolute, arbitrary, and uncontrollable in *Spirituals*; ſubject and accountable in Matters of *Religion* (as he pretends) to none but God; whoſe particular but private Call to the *Miniſtry*, by Way of perpetual Inſpiration, he pleads as his *Commiſſion* and *Warrant*

An. Reg. 4. *rant* for whatever he does, which none but *God* that gave it him can exact any Accounts of, in Bar to all human Authority. Thus the *Independent*'s Prieſt lodges in himſelf the infallible *Judicature in Sacris*, from whence there is no Appeal: Which the *Presbyterian* with more Modeſty reſolves ultimately into, and places in the laſt Reſort in the *National Synod*; ſo that the *Presbyterians* have but one *Pope* in each Nation, which is the *Synod*, and the ſeveral *Miniſters* of which it is compos'd are but ſo many Limbs of *Antichriſt*; whereas the *Independents* have a *little Pope* in every Congregation, and every individual Preacher among them is a whole *petty Antichriſt* himſelf.

Upon what Terms then do theſe *Moderate Men*, theſe *Comprehenders*, propound a Coalition between our *Church* and *theſe?* Will the *Presbyterians* part with their *Synodical Popery*, or the *Independents* their *Congregational?* Or do the *Firſt* deſire to make their *Synodical Syſtem* the *National Church*; or the *Latter* to turn their *Congregations* into *Pariſhes* by Act of Parliament? That is, in fewer Words, Do they offer to come over to *Us*, or require that we ſhou'd to *Them?* For by which ſoever of the Ways abovementiond ſuch a *Coalition* ſhould be effected, the proper Name for it (as we have already obſerv'd) wou'd be *Converſion*, not *Comprehenſion*. If they, or any of 'em, are willing to come over to us, we here again repeat our Promiſe to receive 'em with open Arms, and to forget all paſt Unkindneſſes; which we hope is Teſtimony ſufficient of our *Moderation*; but if they ſtill inſiſt that we ſhould come over to them, we deſire them or their new Friends, the *Moderate Churchmen*, to find ſome new Arguments, that may ſatisfy our Conſciences without Reproach, to which we can't ſeriouſly intend any ſuch Thing upon the *old baffled Arguments* of the *Diſſenters*, which have been ſo often and ſo ſufficiently anſwer'd already: Nor can we, without incurring the Cenſure of miſpending our Time, conſider them any farther; and therefore we likewiſe pray this Favour of them, that whatever they ſhall hereafter offer on this Subject, may be new and to the Purpoſe, without Impertinence or Scurrility: For we are not at Leiſure to conſider *Bagatelles*, nor of a Humour to anſwer Ribaldry,

baldry, ſuch as of late have been generally offer'd on their Behalf, which is another Proof of our Candour and Moderation, ſuch as they are not able to give for themſelves. *A.D.*1705

Thoſe that know how arbitrary and unlimited an Authority theſe *Diſſenting Guides* have at all Times uſurp'd where they prevail'd, will have little Hope of an Accommodation from any Conceſſions on their Part in Point of Diſcipline or Spiritual Juriſdiction. The moſt reaſonable and moderate of 'em, the *Presbyterians*, have always ſet themſelves and their own Cenſures above all Laws, and pretended that the Sentencing and Correction of Sinners, without Limitation of Kind either of Sin or Puniſhment, belong'd to 'em as the Miniſters of Chriſt, by which unbounded Privilege they drew to themſelves the Judicature, in all Caſes in the laſt Reſort, and conſequently the abſolute Sovereignty over all Ranks and Conditions of Men. This is ſtill practis'd in *Scotland*, where, upon whatever Account the *Presbytery* is pleaſed to excommunicate any one, the Cuſtom of *Horning* ſtill remains, *i. e.* of ſeizing all his Eſtate and Effects at the Sound of a Horn, which is the *Kirk*'s Warrant for Execution; and againſt this Sentence (however unjuſt) the Government dare not give any Relief; ſo terrible is the *Kirk* to it. This they pretended to, and exerciſ'd (tho' not by the *Horn* in *England*) in the Time of their Uſurpation, 'till the very *Rump* it ſelf, their own Creature, would no longer endure ſuch extravagant Domineering, and thought fit by an Ordinance to circumſcribe it, as *Nye* the famous *Aſſembliſt* complains.

The Exerciſe of Diſcipline in our Congregations was order'd by the Parliament; but limited likewiſe to an Enumeration of the Sins for which we might excommunicate, exempting other Sinners that were as much under our Charge. This was look'd on by the *Aſſembly* as a great Abridgment of their *Miniſterial Liberty*, and ſo great, as they profeſs'd it could not with a good *Conſcience be ſubmitted to*, as not being able to perform their Truſt, which they receiv'd from *Jeſus Chriſt*, and muſt give an Account of to him, reſolving to ſtand faſt in the Liberty wherewith *Chriſt* hath made them free.

An. Reg. 4. This is a Note above *Ela*, a Strain beyond *Popery*. For the *Pope*, as High a Churchman as he is, reſtrains his Spiritual Thunder to his Sins enumerated and defin'd in the Canon Law of that Church: But the *Saints*, good Men, are for fulminating at Diſcretion, and delivering over to *Satan* whomſoever they pleaſe, without any ſtated Rule or Reſtriction of Law. The *Synodiſts* and *Aſſembliſts* wou'd be at once *Law-givers*, *Judges*, and *Jury*, and make and execute the Law at the ſame Inſtant. This may ſeem extravagant, and look like a Miſrepreſentation to thoſe that are ignorant of the Foundation, Nature, and Extent of their Diſcipline: But 'tis Conviction *ex ore proprio*; 'tis what is to be found in all their Writings, what they have all argued for when Time was, as much as *Nye* before cited, and what they have exerciſed and would exerciſe ſtill, did not the Fear of the Laws and the better Example of the Church reſtrain them at preſent. Were thoſe Obſtacles remov'd, there is no Doubt but they would reſume their ancient Practice, and domineer as much here as in *Scotland*. Nor cou'd they, upon their Principles, juſtifiably do otherwiſe: For if, as the *Independents* pretend, they are the immediate Organs thro' which Chriſt acts and ſpeaks by preſent Inſpiration, who dare refuſe their Authority that pretends to be a Chriſtian? *Infallibility* attends *inſpiration*, and appealing from them is appealing from him, as in their Writings they frequently tell us. This is the very Foundation and Eſſence of *Popery* refin'd upon. Both ground their Uſurpations upon Mankind on the ſpecial Authority of Heaven. But the *Pope* is one Point more modeſt and more ingenuous than they; for he claims his univerſal Vicarſhip under the Scriptures, which we read and underſtand as well as he, and therefore diſpute and reject his Title. But they pretend a Warrant of a ſuperior Nature, an immediate Call, and require us to take that upon their own bare Words, which no Man is bound to believe under the Evidence of Miracles.

Conſider, we beſeech you, Brethren of the *Church* of *England*, you eſpecially that pretend to more *Moderation* than the reſt, whither the Deſigns of theſe *Separatiſts* tend, and whether you can be content to follow

'em

em thro' the ſenſeleſs Mazes of crack-brain'd or knavish *Enthuſiaſm*. Yet ſo you muſt do, or be at laſt upon worſe Terms with 'em than now you are, if once, in Condeſcenſion to their Obſtinacy and Whimſies, you ſtir a Step out of the direct Paths of the *Church*; your leaſt Deviation after 'em will be call'd a *Conviction*, and you will be treated as *Reprobates*, that had a Sight of *Grace*, but are fallen from it again, whenever you ſhall refuſe to dance any farther after their Pipe. A.D. 1705

But you wou'd win them over to you: The Deſign is pious: But what Hopes have you of it? Have not all Attempts hitherto to bring any Sect of 'em over in a Body, prov'd all ſuch Projects to be vain? Do you know whether they wou'd advance one Step towards you, or on what Terms? Has any Body offer'd any Thing on their Part for which he can ſhew their Commiſſion? If no ſuch Advances have been made, whither is it you would lead us, or to what End? If the parting with a few Ceremonies in the Form of our Worſhip (however decent and ſignificant we do now and ſhall continue to think 'em) will reconcile and unite 'em ſincerely to our Church, we are ready to ſacrifice 'em to their Scruples, if we can't upon an amicable Diſcuſſion of 'em ſatisfy thoſe Scruples. But let 'em then ſtate the Demands, and give us Demonſtration, that it is neither an Illuſion, (as the *Savoy Conference* about ſuch an Union, ſoon after the *Reſtoration*, was) nor the Preſumption of private Perſons, without the Authority of the Body in general which they retain.

We are not (as we are by ill Men repreſented) ſuch ſtiff Defenders of any Form, or Thing not eſſential, as to ſuffer a *Schiſm* in the Church for 'em, if we could remedy it; and tho' we are ſenſible that there is more Humour and Deſign than real conſcientious Exception, in the Objections to our moſt excellent *Liturgy*; yet we had rather, if we can't be otherwiſe, bear ſome Deformity in the outward Face of our *Worſhip*, than that the Church of *Chriſt* ſhould really be diſmember'd. For this we have not only the Warrant of our own Judgment, but of the *whole Church*, in that incomparable Preface to the Book of *Common Prayer*, drawn up by the moſt Learned of our Prelates and Divines, and approv'd by the *whole Clergy* of both Provinces, aſ-

An. Reg. 4. ſembled in *Convocation*. The Senſe of the *Church* is thus expreſs'd in that Preface: *It hath been the Wiſdom of the Church of* England, *ever ſince the firſt compiling of her* Publick Liturgy, *to keep the Mean between the two Extreams, of too much Stiffneſs in refuſing, and too much Eaſineſs in admitting any Variation from it. For, as on the one Side common Experience ſheweth, that where a Change hath been made of Things adviſedly eſtabliſh'd, (no evident Neceſſity ſo requiring) ſundry Inconveniencies have thereupon enſued, and thoſe many times more and greater than the Evils that were intended to be remedy'd by ſuch Change: So, on the other Side, the particular Forms of Divine Worſhip, and the Rites and Ceremonies appointed to be uſed therein, being Things in their own Nature indifferent and alterable, and ſo acknowledg'd, it is but reaſonable, that upon weighty and important Conſiderations, according to the various Exigencies of the Times and Occaſions, ſuch Changes and Alterations ſhould be made therein, as to thoſe that are in Place of Authority ſhould from Time to Time ſeem neceſſary or expedient. Let 'em therefore ſhew to the Right Reverend Fathers of the* Church, *and thoſe that are in Authority, what Alterations they deſire, and the evident Neceſſity or Expediency of ſuch Alterations, and no doubt but they will meet with a chearful Compliance from 'em.* But if they are neither able to ſhew the Neceſſity or Expediency requir'd, nor willing to expreſs clearly and fully what they wou'd have, let 'em be at leaſt ſo juſt, as to ceaſe their cauſeleſs Clamour; for we have gone as far as in Prudence or Conſcience we ought, without farther evident Neceſſity.

But before we diſmiſs quite the Conſideration of the Deſires or Deſigns of the *Diſſenters*, we challenge the pretended *moderate* Men, their Advocates, to explain to us what Sort of *Moderation* they require of us, and to ſhew us their own. We don't perſecute the *Diſſenters*, nor deſire that they ever ſhould be perſecuted. We have very willingly bound up our own Hands from doing that to which our Hearts are as averſe as the moſt moderate Men of 'em all. We have perpetuated the *Toleration* to the *Diſſenters*, and are ready to join it at any Time to what farther Security we ſhall aſk for our ſelves. We are ambitious of and

have

have demanded nothing but what we have a Right to, a Perpetuation of our Settlement, which we have Reaſon to think has been a long time deſign'd againſt. What can be more *moderate* than ſuch an equitable Deſire?' But if under the fallacious Name of *Moderation* they would have us treacherouſly abandon all Care and Solicitude for the Security of the *Church*, they do by their *falſe Moderation* awaken us, and excite our Vigilance. For they give us juſt Reaſon to ſuſpect, that they have confederated with our Enemies, and are in the Plot againſt us, as in Effect we ſee they are, by the Oppoſition which in Conjunction with them they make to us on all Occaſions. But whether *Ignorance* or *Treachery* has led 'em into theſe Meaſures, their *Obſtinacy* or *Repentance* will diſcover. A.D. 1705.

It will be hard for 'em to perſuade us that we are in no Danger, while they preſs us every Seſſion of Parliament with their Apprehenſions of the *Papiſts*, who, tho' our Enemies, are inconſiderable for Number and Power, compar'd with the *Fanaticks*, who are equally inveterate Enemies of the *Church*, and more of *Monarchical Government*: Nor want we Proof of this, we need only to look into their Writings, or caſt an Eye back upon what they did here to both Church and State; or forward, to what they do at this Inſtant to the Church in *Scotland*. If therefore a handful of diſarm'd diſabled Men be ſo terrible, upon the Score of their Diſaffection, only to require more and more ſevere Laws to curb 'em. What Reaſons have we not to fear thoſe, who being at leaſt as well arm'd as our ſelves, are mix'd among us, and lodg'd as it were in our Boſoms, and appear powerful enough to rival, nay, even to turn us out of the *Civil Adminiſtration*, and to procure Laws to be made in their own *Favour*, and to hinder any from paſſing in ours? We have had too diſmal Experience of their Tenderneſs for us, when they got us down, to truſt to their Mercy: And the *arming* of *Scotland*, our Enemies by ancient Averſion, and at this Time by pretended freſh Provocation, with whom our *Fanaticks* have more than once heretofore joined, nay, have indeed call'd 'em in to our Deſtruction, ſeems to threaten ſuch another Juncture, and gives us but too lively an Apprehenſion of our preſent Condition,

An. Reg. 5. dition, and does, as it were, bid every honeſt *Engliſh-man* be upon his Guard, eſpecially the Churchmen, who muſt expect no Quarter.

For theſe Evils, ſo much to be fear'd, we have little Hope of Remedy, but from the aſſured Goodneſs and Affection of the *Queen for* her *Church*, or the *Wiſdom* and *hearty Reſolution* of the next Parliament. But if the *Miniſters* ſhou'd miſ-inform and miſ-lead the Queen, as *Miniſters* have ſometimes the Opportunity of doing by very wiſe and good Princes: And if they ſhou'd violently meddle with Elections, and preſume ſo far as to cloſet and make new *Regulations*, what might the Reſult of theſe Things be? If theſe Practices ſhould have the deſir'd Influence, and produce a corrupt Parliament: Might not the Queen want the Power when ſhe had the Will to rectify theſe Abuſes? But ſuppoſe with the utmoſt Struggle ſuch a Majority ſhould be choſen as wou'd not be debauch'd, nor ſell themſelves or their Poſterity for Slaves to any *Miniſter*; how ſhall they be aſſur'd that they ſhall not be ſold by others three Years hence? Since the Sting of Impeachments, and other Perſecutions of Miniſters for publick Miſdemeanours has been taken away, the People are the Sheep, the Aſſes (or what they pleaſe to make 'em) of *Great Men*; they may fleece, or ride, or flay, or what elſe they pleaſe to do with us, *impune*. Inferior Courts dare not meddle with 'em, and they can bring themſelves before themſelves, and then all the Reaſon in the World that they ſhould acquit themſelves; and who dare queſtion their Judicature, a Thing ſo ſacred that it muſt not be touch'd?

But the Rights and Privileges of all the *Commons* of *England* are Trifles, that every Cobler, every Fellow that takes Alms of the Pariſh, may call in Queſtion *coram non Judice*, when he, or the Perſon that ſupports the Suit of the Cobler, pleaſes. Suppoſe then that any Lord ſhould order a Dozen or a Score of his Tenants to go and vote in any Corporation where they have no Right; if the Mayor, or Conſtable, or whoever takes the Poll, admits their Votes, there is one and perhaps two wrong Members return'd to Parliament; and where ſhall the Electors, who have had the

the Uſe and End of their Right of Election taken from them by Intruders, and a timerous Officer, have Redreſs, and procure themſelves to be rightly repreſented? Shall they have it in *Weſtminſter-Hall* or in the Houſe of Lords? No, they profeſs they have nothing to do to *determine concerning the Right of Elections*; but here is a falſe *Return* made, and who ſhall judge and give *Redreſs* is the Queſtion. Why, 'tis confeſt of all Hands, that the Houſe of Commons ſhall, as the only proper Judges. How ſhall they determine concerning the *Election*, without judging *Sovereignty* concerning this Right of the Electors? If they can't do that, they are liable to have their Judgments revers'd, and to have Members forc'd upon 'em. For the Dueneſs of an Election follows the Right of the Electors; and by the ſame Method that two may be forc'd upon 'em, two hundred may, or indeed five hundred and thirteen. *An. Reg.* 4.

But let us ſuppoſe that the Mayor or Conſtable does his Duty, like an honeſt couragious Man, and refuſes to take their Poll; and the Lord, in his Pride and Wrath, orders 'em every one to bring a ſeveral Action againſt that Mayor or Conſtable, and bears them out in it at his own Expence: The Judges bring this to a Tryal, and do Juſtice thereupon, and declare the Plaintiff had no Right to *Poll*; yet what Reparation to the poor Man, who has borne the Charge of twenty Suits? Does our Law give ſufficient Damages in ſuch *vexatious Suits*? No; but the *Lord* cauſes them to bring *Writs of Error*, and gets the Judgment of *Weſtminſter-Hall* revers'd, and great Damages given to the *Appellants*. Then here is an honeſt Man ruin'd for doing his Duty. Will not this make all Men Freeholders or Freemen, of what County or Corporation they ſhall pleaſe to take a Liberty with their Conſciences in? 'Tis no Anſwer to ſay that the Lords are not capable of ſuch manifeſt *Injuſtice*; 'twas rightly ſaid, that *they that may do Right, may do Wrong*; and when Men violently thruſt themſelves into the Judgment of a Cauſe, 'tis ſhrewdly to be ſuſpected that the meer Love of impartial Juſtice was not their only Motive.

We

*A.D.*1705 We do not ſay that this is exactly the Caſe of the Conſtables of *Aylesbury*; for the late Conſtables of *Aylesbury* have as yet had but ſix ſeveral Actions brought againſt them, and of theſe but one has been brought to Judgment in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and from thence remov'd by Writ of Error into the *Houſe of Lords*, and the Judgment thereupon revers'd, and great Damages (far beyond what the Appellant was ever thought worth) given to the *Appellant*; nor has any Noble Lord own'd that the *Plaintiffs* are his Tenants or Servants, or directly and expreſsly avow'd that they ſue by his Order, and at his Charges. For tho' a Noble * Lord did tell ſome of us at a free Conference, that *he knew a great deal of the Matter*, perhaps he might not mean of the *Contrivance* and *Charges* of theſe *Suits:* For 'tis poſſible theſe Men, being extreme poor, were therefore reſolv'd to vindicate their pretended Right at an Expence, which they knew themſelves far unable to bear: and that knowing by their great Acquaintance in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and a ſuperior Court from ſome Suits of his own, what a ſtrenuous Aſſerter of other Mens Rights that Noble Peer was, they might preſume upon his Support without his Privity, in a Caſe ſo full of Precedents.

Lord Wharton.

The Rank, Education, and other Circumſtances of the *Plaintiffs*, incline us to think they might diſpenſe with the *Ceremony of Writing*, a Thing Perſons of their Quality are ſeldom good at; and that their preſent Familiarity with that Noble Lord, their Intereſt in him, and his Knowledge of them and their Caſe, may proceed from a natural Inſtinct, a generous Sympathy between Great Souls, without any Information. Nay, 'tis poſſible, we ſay poſſible, that his Lordſhip's Agent, Mr. *Clifton*, might without any Warrant or Order from his Lordſhip, pay for their Lodgings in *Newgate de proprio*, only in Maintainance of their Cauſe, or for ſome extraordinary Graces and Charms he (after his Lordſhip's great Example) met with in their Perſons and Converſation: But if the Lawyers too, a Race of Men generally inſenſible to all Charms but thoſe of Money; we ſay, if theſe Men, impregnable to Grace, ſhould have been inſpir'd with the ſame generous Sentiments, and ſhaking off the mercenary Love

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of filthy Lucre, have reſolv'd, without Fees, right or wrong; and in Spite of Law, Reaſon, or Parliament, to maintain the Pretenſion of theſe bewitching Men, and the Laws and Cuſtoms of the Borough, notwithſtanding to make 'em *Free Burghers* of *Aylesbury*, the Caſe would be full of Wonder and Aſtoniſhment. But, O *Graceleſs*, *Obdurate Houſe of Commons*, that didſt not melt like Wax before the Fire, at the Approach of ſuch Wonder-working Men to this City, as could ſo ſoften a Noble Lord, not famed for Softneſs, and four famous Lawyers as hard as Flints. O happy *Aylesbury*, whoſe very Refuge is ſo ſurprizing, what muſt thy chief *Burghers* be, when ſuch alluring Perſons are paſs'd away from thy Pariſhes! *A.D.* 1705

But if all this ſhould not ſpring from meer Inſpiration and Rapture, but (as it does ſometimes in human Affairs) from foul Practice, Confederacy, and Colluſion; and if theſe Men neither ſue for their own Sakes, nor with their own Money, but are prompted and ſupported by ſome Great Perſon, who is reſolv'd to command that *Borough*, or perhaps to break a Way through the *Houſe of Commons*; then the real Caſe of the Conſtables of *Aylesbury* may very far exceed the foregoing ſuppos'd Caſe in Hardſhip, and theſe ſix Actions may be but the Fore-runners of ſix Score more. At this Rate the moſt ſubſtantial Mayor or Officer, concern'd in taking the Poll at any Place, may be ruin'd by the falſe Actions of Beggars, againſt whom he can have no Remedy but that which the Proverb aſſigns him. This is downright breaking the Fences of *Freehold*, and levelling the Man of Property and Privilege with him that has neither: for what Officer will dare to refuſe a Vote, tho' he ſhould know that the Perſon who offers it has no Right, and is a Beggar, when he knows that he may be ſued; and though he ſhould nonſuit the Plaintiff, can recover no Coſts of him who is not worth a Groat. Beggars on the other Hand will be ready at all Times to preſent themſelves at Elections as Purſe-proud buſy Men ſhall direct, and to lend their Names to vexatious Suits, that by being the Inſtruments of their Ambition and Revenge, they may entitle themſelves to their Encouragement and Support: But the Privilege of the People as Freehold-

ers,

An. Reg. 4. ers, Citizens, free Burghers, and Inhabitants of Counties, Cities, Towns Corporate, and Boroughs, vaniſhes under a promiſcuous Uſurpation, and the *Houſe of Commons* will be fill'd with the *Repreſentatives* of *Vaſſals*, *Beggars*, and *Vagabonds*, inſtead of thoſe of the People, which puts an End to *Free Parliaments*, which take Name and Eſſence from the Freedom and Independency of the Electors, who have upon that Score only a Right to ſend Repreſentatives to Parliament.

He that takes away the Privileges that diſtinguiſh between a Vaſſal, and a Slave, and a Freeman, takes away Freedom it ſelf, which conſiſts in the ſovereign or unreſtrain'd Exerciſe of certain Privileges, of which that of being bound only by Laws of our own making is the greateſt, and the very Foundation of all the reſt. This we exerciſe by our Repreſentatives, and by them only, it being impracticable for the collective Body of the People to aſſemble and exerciſe in their own Perſons the Powers which they delegate, becauſe of the Greatneſs of the Nation. But if the Nature of the Repreſentation be alter'd and impair'd, then our Liberty, which ſubſiſts in it, is impair'd likewiſe. If the Liberty of our Repreſentatives be invaded, the Liberties of us by whom they are ſent as Plenipotentiaries to tranſact for us as fully as if we were in our own Perſons preſent, are therein invaded. For what they do is our Act, and what is done to them is done to us: What Powers they have were given by us, and what is taken from them is taken from us, who can exerciſe our Powers in general no other Way. If then any Privileges of the *Houſe of Commons* have been, invaded, the Privileges of all the People have been invaded, and conſequently their Liberties. For in the Exerciſe of Privilege, which ſignifies an Exemption from foreign Juriſdiction in thoſe Matters for which Privilege is pleadable, conſiſts our Liberty. So that Privilege is nothing elſe but that Reſerve of Liberty which we have not ſubmitted to the Dominion of any Thing but our own Reaſon. This is to be underſtood of the general and common Privileges of the whole People, and not of any ſeparate or perſonal Privileges of particular Societies or Men, which being founded on Conceſſions or Grants,

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are limited by the Conditions expreſt in thoſe Grants from whence they are deriv'd. A.D. 1705

Of theſe Privileges, as being the Remains of natural Liberty, and the only Privileges of Civil, the Body to which they appertain are and can only be the Keepers or Judges, which in this Caſe are Terms ſynonimous. For whenſoever they ſhall truſt the Keeping or Judgments of 'em to any others whomſoever, they ceaſe to be, and with 'em the Liberty of that People or Body is gone, and they become *Alieni Juris*, ſubject to the Dominion of others, even in the Maker of their Privilege. For he that hath a Power to judge Sovereignty in any Matter, that is, to cauſe his Judgment to be receiv'd without Appeal, is the abſolute Diſpoſer of that Matter: He can allow or diſallow it; it continues or ceaſes at his Pleaſure. If therefore ſuch Sovereign ſhall permit to any People the Uſe of ſuch abſolute Privileges, whatever they may ſeem to be in the Exerciſe of 'em, they loſe their Name, and dwindle into meer Courteſies, temporary Conceſſions, which have but a precarious Being, and are revocable at the Will and Pleaſure of ſuch ſupreme Judge.

If this had been rightly conſider'd, it might have ſhorten'd the Diſpute between the *Lords* and *Commons* about the *Aylesbury* Mens Writs of Error very much, and might put an End to the ſenſeleſs Clamour of ſome bawling Fellows that ſtill make a villainous Noiſe about it. For to judge ſolely and ſovereignly of all Matters touching Elections, appears indiſputably to be the Privilege of the *Houſe of Commons*, as well by the Confeſſion of the Lords themſelves in this very Diſpute, as from the very Nature of ſuch Privileges already laid down from the Statute Law, and from the uninterrupted Courſe of the Practice of Parliament. Now if that be a Privilege of the *Houſe of Commons*, they, and they only, ought to judge when that Privilege is broken. For he that by his Judgment can limit or retrench it, may by the very ſame Authority make it no Privilege at all. For if the Houſe of *Commons* does commit for Breach of Privilege, and the Houſe of *Lords* by Writ of Error takes this Commitment into Judgment before them, and judges that the

An. Reg 4 the Perſon ſo committed ſhall have an *Habeas Corpus*, if the *Commons* ſubmit to this Judgment of the *Lords*, what does their Privilege or Power of Commitment for the Breach of it ſignify more than the Houſe of *Lords* pleaſes, except it be to give the *Lords* a Sort of Auth rity over 'em, to which, but for the Privilege, the *Lords* could make no Pretence? So that from the Privilege of the *Commons* this Abſurdity would follow, that meerly by their reſerv'd Liberty they would become ſubject to the Lords. Their Privileges (if the *Lords* muſt be Judges of 'em) inſtead of being a Reſerve of their Natural, and Pledges of their Civil Liberty, wou'd be a Snare to 'em, and hamper 'em perpetually with the Juriſdiction of the Lords, who, according to the Humour they are now in, wou'd probably give it ſufficient Exerciſe.

If the Privileges of the *Commons* of *England* had ſprung originally from the Grace and Bounty of the Lords; if they had no other Foundation than their Conceſſion, the *Lords* might, with ſome Colour of Reaſon, pretend to limit the Exerciſe of 'em: For it looks at leaſt like a reaſonable Plea, that they who grant any Thing, ſhould, in all Diſputes about it, be Judges of the Extent and Meaning of their own Grant. But the Reverſe of this is certain, (and it ſhall be made out at large if the *Lords* challenge it) That theſe Privileges had a Being long before the Race of *Lords* exiſted, and that *Lords* are the Creatures of thoſe that own'd theſe Privileges. We were told by ſome of the Lords at the *Free Conference* on this Subject, That *arguing from Conſequences was impertinent; if it was the Law, it ſhould be the Law, let the Conſequence of it be what it would*; of which we can make no other Conſtruction, than that they did declare, (as it were in the Name of all the *Lords*) that whatever Power they could get over us they would keep, be it never ſo unreaſonable or grievous: But then why did they not ſhew us the Law that gives 'em the Power over our *Privileges*, which they pretended to in this Inſtance? A learned Manager for the *Commons* enumerated the ſeveral Species of Law in Uſe in *England*, and challeng'd 'em to ſhew which of 'em favour'd their Pretenſions, and demonſtrated, that the Power they pretended

tended to wou'd deſtroy 'em all. But ſince we are not to talk of *Conſequences*, we will reſpite that Head 'till anon, and only deſire to know how the Law comes to be on their Side; at the *Conference* they did not vouchſafe us either Law, Precedents, or Reaſon, and we could find no Sign that the Law was on their Side, but their own Words for it. *A.D.* 1705

There is no Privilege of Parliament ſo expreſsly provided for by Act of Parliament, as the ſole Determination of all Matters relating to Elections in the *Houſe of Commons*. This particular Care was not taken, becauſe that Privilege was thought more diſputable than any of the reſt, for it was never attempted upon 'till now; nor becauſe the Privileges of the *Commons* were not thought as ſecure without an Act of Parliament as with it: For it ſtands upon the ſame Foot with the Authority of Parliaments it ſelf, and is Part of the Original Contract, if there be any; but it was expreſt in an Act (as the Privilege of the Perſons of Members for the ſame Reaſon) that Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Conſtables, and who are uſually no very nice Judges of the Privileges of Parliament, yet have a great deal to do with Elections for Parliament out of the Time of Seſſion, might exactly know their Duty, and preſume no further: The Act therefore does not create any new Privilege to the Commons, or give any greater Force than the old one had, but recognizes and publiſhes it only to the whole Nation, that they whom it concerns may take Notice.

If the Conſtables of *Aylesbury* had refus'd to take the Poll of any Perſons who had a Right to vote, they ought to have complain'd to the Houſe of Commons, who cou'd have given their Votes their due Force, by allowing 'em there, and cou'd have expell'd the Sitting Members, if for Want of their Votes a falſe Return had been made. This had been a ſpecifick Remedy, and had ſettled their Right for the future. But this neither *Weſtminſter-Hall* nor the *Houſe of Lords* could pretend to give 'em. What then did they go thither for? Why, for Damages! Damages, for what? Did they loſe the Sale of their Votes, or did the Purchaſer come upon them to oblige 'em to refund? We wou'd be glad that their *Great Friend*,

An. Reg. 4 who profeſſe ſo frankly to know ſo much of the Matter, would be pleas'd to open a little of that Myſtery to us; for we are apt to think that it was the Purchaſer who ſued for his Bargain, and that very little wou'd have been given for ſuch Votes, if it had not been to create a Diſpute that might open a Gap in the Privileges of the *Commons*, and let in the Juriſdiction of the Lords upon them. But why did they not bring their Complaint into the *Houſe of Commons?* Can any other Reaſons be given than theſe; either that they doubted their Cauſe, and therefore would not truſt it where, upon a full Hearing, it might be diſmiſs'd with the Compliment of being *groundleſs*, *frivolous*, and *vexatious*; or that the Method was not like to be grievous enough to the Conſtables, or (which we are upon good Grounds ſatisfy'd was the main Reaſon) that it did not expoſe the Privileges of the *Commons* to the Judicature of the *Lords?* What deep Stateſmen would theſe *Ayleſbury* Men have made, if, they had been taught to Read and Write!

The Plot however was well laid; for if the *Houſe of Commons* had not ſtopt their Career by adverting upon 'em, the *Lords* had gone roundly on to judge of the Merits of *Elections*, and ſo to have brought the *Houſe of Commons*, which is coordinate to them, to have been ſubject. And as they did advert, it gave the *Faction* an Opportunity of clamouring againſt the *Houſe of Commons* as arbitrary and oppreſſive, and the *Lords* to ſet up for Patriots, Aſſertors of the Liberties of the People. The *Commons* committed the *Aylesbury* Men and their Agents, and the *Lords* pretended to diſcharge 'em from that Commitment by a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, upon a *Writ of Error*; But the *Commons* deny'd the Juriſdiction of the *Lords* in this Caſe, and refus'd to part with their Priſoners. This clamorous Faction, who in our Memories were for reſolving all Civil Power into the Authority of the *Houſe of Commons*, as the Repreſentatives of the People, becauſe the *Faction* fancy'd they had then a more particular Intereſt in that Houſe, now the Majority is better principled and diſpoſed towards *Eſtabliſhment*, call arbitrary, illegal and oppreſſive Proceedings. If it were really ſo, the *Whigs*, of all Men, ſhould be ſilent on that

that Head, becauſe they have been the moſt notorious of all Men living, for ſtretching the Prerogative of the *Houſe* even beyond its due Bounds: So that if from their paſt and preſent Practice compar'd we are to form any Concluſion concerning the Power of the *Commons* in Parliament, it can be this only, *That a* Whig *Houſe, whether of Commons or Lords, has all the Power of the Nation committed to 'em, and is abſolute and uncontroulable; but a Houſe of Monarchical Church Principles has none at all, nor can exerciſe any Power or Privilege, but as the other Houſe (if it happens to be* Whig *enough) pleaſes to permit* A.D. 1705

This, as abſurd as it ſeems, is the Rule of all their Practice, and the Aim and End of their Libellers Pamphlets, tho' they dare not be ſo ingenuous as to tell the World ſo in plain familiar Language. And were we at Leiſure to trace their Footſteps, we might prove it by a thouſand Inſtances: But tho' neither this great *Whig* Maxim, nor their Practice be juſtifiable, yet ſhould we tread in their Steps, no *Whig* that has not a Face of Braſs cou'd reproach us for it. But as we deteſt the Examples of their *Faction*, ſo we ſcorn to juſtify our ſelves only by an *Argumentum ad Hominem*, and think a Recrimination a juſt Defence; though we can't but obſerve what baſe Recreants theſe modern *Whigs* are, who to ſet up their new Patrons, and ſerve a preſent Turn, recant all their old Principles, and condemn all that their Predeceſſors or themſelves have done for theſe three or fourſcore Years, not excepting what was juſtifiable and according to their ſtrict Duty. But whether the *Whigs* had ever defended the Privileges and Power of a *Houſe of Commons*, it was certainly the Duty of as many of 'em as have had the Honour to ſit in that Houſe, to do it, otherwiſe they were guilty of a Breach of the Truſt committed to 'em.

Yet how they ſhould be able to defend the Rights of the Commons of *England*, who ſend 'em up to Parliament for that Purpoſe, unleſs they have a Power to puniſh any Invaſions upon 'em, and open Affronts to their Authority, is a Riddle that it would puzzle *Oedipus* to reſolve. *Data facultate datur jus faciendi*, is the Foundation of all the Law in the World. For what does Property ſignify, if we have no Power

An. Reg. 4. to defend that Property? Becauſe in the State of Nature, Men were frequently unable to withſtand ſingly the Violence of Invaders, Civil Government was invented, and Magiſtrates created, to terminate Differences among one another, and by joint Force to repel and puniſh that Violence which ſeparately they were not able to reſiſt. But it is not to be ſuppos'd, that when they ſubmitted to Rules, (which are call'd Laws) by which, for the Eaſe of the Communities, and the facilitating of Juſtice, the Magiſtrates were empower'd to protect the Individual from the Inſults of one another, that they left the Groſs of the Community naked and open to the Inſults of Particulars. No! But either they committed it to the Care and Protection of the Magiſtrate, by which the Magiſtrate became abſolute Monarch, unleſs they did reſerve a Power of controlling him in the Execution of his Office, and then the Sovereignty remain'd ſtill in the People.

Our Conſtitution is of a Nature partaking of both theſe Kinds, and therefore rightly call'd a limited mix'd Monarchy, wherein ſtated Rules of Government are contriv'd by the People, and receive their Sanction from the King, but the Execution of 'em is left to him, who acting all Things by his Miniſters, is therefore not accountable himſelf to any Power in the Nation, nor puniſhable in his own Perſon (which is ſacred) for any Miſgovernment; but his Miniſters, who are the immediate Agents, altho' acting by his Commands, are reſponſible to the People, and puniſhable, if they exceed the Commiſſion given them in the Law. But if the *Commons* are not able to vindicate themſelves, and their own Authority, from the rude Inſults and Attempts of the meaneſt of their own Body, how ſhall they pretend to protect themſelves from the Oppreſſion of the Miniſters, who uſually are of another Body, and Part of another Eſtate, (or have Intereſt enough at Court to get themſelves remov'd to it, whenever they find the Wind in their Teeth) over which the *Commons* claim no Juriſdiction?

On the other Hand, the Lords themſelves confeſs, and it would be as dangerous as ridiculous to deny it, that the Commons are one of the Three Eſtates of the Realm, a third Part of the Sovereign Legiſlative Power,

and as ſuch have Rights and Privileges abſolute and independent of the other two, as the other two have of them, which ſeparate Rights neither do nor ought to interfere with each other. But it is abſurd to confeſs all this, and yet to pretend that the Violation of the *Rights and Privileges of any one of the Eſtates* ſhall be ſubmitted to the Judgment of *another*; for that Submiſſion creates a Dependance and Subjection for thoſe Rights. It is yet more abſurd to imagine, that the *Commons* ſhould reſerve to themſelves certain Rights and Privileges, on the full and free Exerciſe of which depends all their Liberty, and yet ſhou'd leave that Exerciſe precarious and at the Mercy of the other *Eſtates*. Yet ſo it is, if either the Queen's Courts or the Lords may judge deciſively of the Violation of 'em. *A.D.* 1705

To avoid this Abſurdity, (as the *Commons* have in their Arguments at the *Free Conference* rightly obſerv'd) the *Lords* have had Recourſe to a Diſtinction without Difference between the Merits of the Election and the Right of the Electors, as if one did not neceſſarily flow from the other. To avoid any unneceſſary Diſpute about the Judicature of the Lords, which theſe late Attempts have given Occaſion to look more nearly into than had otherwiſe been done, we will allow, that there are many Caſes which may draw any or every *Commoner* under the Judgment of their *Lordſhips*; and we deſire, however unkind they have been to us, that their Judicature may be preſerv'd to 'em entire, and in its juſt Extent: But we deny that the Right of any *Commoner*, *qua Elector*, is upon any Pretence whatſoever ſubject to the Judgment of the *Lords*, or the *Crown*; becauſe the Judgment of ſuch *Rights* does virtually include a Judgment of the Merits of Elections, and creates ſuch a Dependance as formally overthrows the Liberties of all the *Commons* of *England*.

As upon the reſerving the Judgment of theſe Rights depends the Preſervation of 'em, ſo the puniſhing of all Invaſions of 'em, as a Branch of that Judicature belongs to the *Commons* only; nor can the Houſe depart from it without betraying the Liberties of thoſe whom they repreſent: Nor can we ſee where lies the Danger of Oppreſſion from this Power of the *Commons*, nor why they may not as well be truſted

An. Reg. 4. with the perſonal Liberty of their Principals, as the *Lords*, or any Court whatſoever; but on the contrary there are many Reaſons that ſhew 'em to be fitted for that Truſt, beyond the Lords, or any Court whatſoever. Firſt, becauſe they are but Commoners, and themſelves by the ſame Authority and for the ſame Reaſons expos'd to any Hardſhips, which the Lords in many Points are not; and conſequently having no Apprehenſion of being reach'd by their own Precedent, not likely to be ſo tender. Secondly, They are choſen by the People, and derive their Authority from their Choice, which no doubt but moſt of 'em reſent as a great Obligation. And, laſtly, (not to multiply Arguments in a plain Caſe) their Authority is but of ſhort Duration, but of three Years at moſt, and their Elections precarious, which obliges 'em to behave themſelves with abundance of Circumſpection and Deference to their Electors, if they expect to ſerve any more in that Capacity; none of which Inducements to Tenderneſs are to be found among the Lords, who have perſonal Privileges far ſurpaſſing thoſe of the Commons, as well in Extent as Duration; who repreſent only themſelves, and are a perpetual immutable Body, not liable to be put out of Authority for any Abuſe of their Power; and, laſtly, who are many of 'em tainted with the common Diſeaſe of *Humane Grandeur*, and apt to think themſelves of a Nature, as well as Order, exalted above the Commoners, and therefore to treat them ſupercilioufly, and to exact more Reſpect than they are willing to return. Which Way theſe Things operate we may ſee, by the Contempt wherewith divers of 'em now treat us, who of the moſt ſtiff Aſſertors of our Power, while they were choſen by, and lite amongſt us, are become the haughtieſt Oppugners of it, even in the moſt indiſputable Branches; and to let us ſee how ill Soul's, not truly Noble, bear Advancement, we meet with more Candor and Regard from the ancient Nobility than from many of thoſe who have been but lately taken from among us.

But all theſe Conſiderations how operative ſoever, notwithſtanding, if any Commoners will be ſo Foolhardy, we may ſay traitorouſly to themſelves, mutinous, and endeavour to ſubvert their own Power in that

that of their Repreſentatives, it is no Wonder to ſee them committed by them for it, the Duty of their Truſt oblig'd them to it, to deter others from the like Attempts, and they had been unworthy of it, if their Tameneſs had betray'd it to more ſuch Aſſaults. The Forbearance in the firſt Attack of *Aſhby*, was a Fault that drew after it the reſt, and is ſcarce ſufficiently repair'd by their Courage and Vigilance: Nor ſince it any more to be wonder'd at, to ſee ſome Lords eſpouſe their Quarrel, and under Pretence of publick Spirit, and Care of the Liberties of the People, to ſtalk by theſe Fellows to arbitrary Power, to which nothing is ſo great a Bar as the Power of the *Houſe of Commons*, which therefore muſt be depreſs'd by thoſe that aim it. A.D. 1705

We are not unawares for what Ends and by whom this Suit was carry'd on, which theſe Beggars lend their Names to; but ſuch Fellows, who have no Property of their own to ſecure, are the fitteſt to be employ'd to break down the Fences of other Mens; had they had never ſo legal Votes, their Cauſe might have ſtarv'd, and themſelves might have rotted in Goal, 'ere there had been ſuch ſtruggling for their Liberty, if the Privilege of *Commons*, the Right of Elections, and the Commitments of the Houſe had not been ſtruck at by it. Cou'd they have prevail'd, and render'd Commitments by the *Commons* for Breach of Privilege ſubject to their Judgments, ſuch is the Corruption and Degeneracy of this Age, that they might have had Volunteers enough of a certain Faction to have affronted and inſulted the Authority of that Houſe with Hopes of Impunity. For this the *Habeas Corpus* Act was ſo inſiſted upon by thoſe who knew, that no *Court in England* would allow it in a Caſe of Contempt; and that which all look upon as an inſeparable Adjunct of their Authority, by Commitment to puniſh an Affront, was deny'd to that Court, which knows no Superior, which was never yet diſputed with the loweſt. A Commitment by the *Houſe of Commons* being in Execution of their Sentence for Puniſhment, not Tryal, there was no Pretence for an *Habeas Corpus*, much leſs for a *Writ of Error*, which is an Appeal from the Judgment of an inferiour Court to a ſuperiour, which no Court, not the *Houſe of Lords* it ſelf has yet

An. Reg. 4. openly pretended to be: This is the firſt overt Attempt to make it ſo, while they dare not call it ſo, and we hop it will be the laſt; at leaſt we look upon it to be our Duty to watch and reſiſt all ſuch Attempts, which if they ſucceed muſt prove fatal to the Liberties of the People, and by ſwallowing up the Rights and Privileges of the *Commons*, render them a precarious Body, dependant on the *Lords*, and alterable at Pleaſure, and ſo have prov'd the firſt great Step towards ſuch an *Ariſtocracy* as ſome People ſeem to drive at, to which but two Steps more had been neceſſary to accompliſh it, the pulling down the *Crown* and the *Commons*, which God give our next Repreſentatives Courage and Wiſdom preſerve.

The laſt *Houſe of Commons* was ſo ſenſible of the extream Danger the Church (and conſequently the Government it ſelf) was in, that they prepar'd a Bill to ſecure the Church of *England*, the Moderation, Reaſonableneſs, and Neceſſity of which Bill have been already largely ſpoken to; but the *Lords*, who were either not ſo apprehenſive of the Danger, or not ſo ſolicitous for the Church, as the *Commons*, had rejected it twice, and the ſecond Time in a Way ſo unparliamentary, and that had in it ſo little of the Reſpect due from one Eſtate to the Acts of another, which is ſo neceſſary to preſerve a good Correſpondence betwetn the two Houſes, that the Commons had Reaſon to look upon the Manner of rejecting their Bill as a Declaration that there was an End of all Intention to obſerve Meaſures barely decent with 'em. It was with Difficulty that their Bill obtain'd one Reading, and was after that flung out immediately, with divers ſcornful Speeches, reflecting both upon the Bill and thoſe that ſent it up. To this Contempt within Doors was added a greater Inſolence without; for a certain Lord came that Evening to a Muſick-Meeting, erected at the Play-houſe by the Subſcriptions of his *Faction*, with a Roll of Paper or Parchment tied up like a Bill in his Hand, which in the Face of all the Audience he threw ſcornfully upon the publick Stage, and told 'em *there was the Occaſional Conformity Bill for 'em*; which was immediately made the Subject of the inſipid Drollery for all the Fools that applauded that Action

The

The Solicitations underhand of ſome Miniſters againſt *A.D.* 1705
that Bill, concurring with and encouraging theſe Inſolencies and Affronts, made the *Commons* deſpair, that they who had inſulted 'em in ſo open a Manner, would ever be brought to hear Reaſon any more upon that Head: For if they took no Notice at all of theſe Inſults, they did but encourage farther Inſolencies by their Tameneſs; and if they reſented them as they ought, the only Effect it cou'd have, wou'd be to exaſperate and inflame the Animoſities that were already begun between 'em. On the other Hand, they could expect no Security to the Church from the farther Deliberations of thoſe Men, who had already made it the Scorn and Jeſt of a publick Play-houſe: On the other Hand, they ſaw ſome Miniſters, who had diſſembled Indifference hitherto, begin more openly to incline, whether out of Fear or for other By-ends, to their Adverſaries, which was likely to increaſe their Inſolence, and render the Way of Conference and Debate utterly impracticable, or at the beſt ineffectual and uſeleſs, as it has ſince prov'd: They conſider'd, that at the firſt ſending up the Bill, the Lords of the greateſt Conſideration, Experience, and Reaſon, were for the Bill; and that moſt of thoſe that oppos'd it excepted only againſt a Clauſe or two, which mended, they declar'd themſelves willing to admit it; and that with thoſe Clauſes in it, the *Faction* with their utmoſt Struggle had been able to throw it out but by one or two; that ſince that thoſe Paſſages had been mended as deſir'd, and that the Bill had then miſcarry'd only through the Means of a Member or two, who were however aſhamed to appear againſt it openly in the Houſe; and that for all this it was loſt by a very ſmall Majority, moſt of 'em influenc'd by thoſe Miniſters: That from hence it was plain, that the real Scruples of the *Lords* were ſatisfy'd, tho' the Deſigns of thoſe Miniſters might not: That the Church ought not to be expos'd to Danger in Favour of the ſecret Deſigns of any Miniſters; yet that it cou'd not be ſecured againſt any Attempts of the Presbytery from *Scotland*, which now is arming there by Authority, and againſt ſuch as would creep into Employment at Home, perhaps to favour their Attempts, but by the Bill againſt *Occaſional*

An. Reg. 4. *onal Conformity*, or ſome ſuch Equivalent, as had not hitherto been offer'd or thought on. Since therefore the Objections made to the Bill were obviated by the Amendments made to it, ſome of the *Commons* reſolve to tack it to the Land-Tax Bill, in hope that the Miniſters would rather recede from their ſecret Deſigns than hazard the loſing or retarding that Supply, for the paſſing of which no particular Men in the Nation could pretend an equal Concern in Intereſt with themſelves; which if they had done, a Bill, which themſelves confeſs'd to be a good one, had paſt, the Church of *England* had been ſecur'd, and only a few obſtinate Perſons, whoſe own Objections were remov'd, had been diſappointed.

This Attempt has rais'd a great deal of unreaſonable unjuſt Clamour upon the Gentlemen that were for it in the *Houſe*, who have with open Mouth been aſperſed and vilify'd by Raſcals that have neither Senſe, Honour, Morality, nor Religion. Theſe villainous Slanders are printed and publiſh'd almoſt daily, under the Noſes of ſome in Authority, and ought to be adverted upon by them: But ſince by *Conniving* they are pleas'd rather to countenance than to correct or put a Stop to 'em, and are pleas'd to leave the Vindication of us to our next Meeting, it may be found neceſſary to do it in a Manner more comprehenſive than they will like.

The Arguments that are brought againſt the tacking of this Bill are of two Sorts; ſome are againſt the Bill it ſelf, which we preſume are already ſufficiently anſwer'd; others are againſt the Rights of *Tacking* in general, and a third Sort againſt it at this Juncture: Thoſe that deny the Right of *Tacking*, go upon the Novelty or Inconvenience of the Practice.

It is, they ſay, very rare, and of very freſh Date, and wou'd, if practis'd, take away from the Lords the Right of deliberating on any Bill, and thereby render their Share in the Legiſlature inſignificant. Thoſe that object againſt the Right of *Tacking* upon the Score of its Novelty, are either very ill read in the ancient Practice of Parliaments, or very foul Arguers; Lyars, that ſuppreſs Truth, and utter Falſhoods, which they know to be ſuch, to deceive the People into Faction.

Faction. 'Tis probable that the Practice of *Tacking*, is in Effect as old as the People's giving of Money, however new the Name may be: for 'tis reaſonable to think that when the People were conven'd to give Money, which was anciently the uſual, as it is now the only Cauſe of calling Parliaments, they deſir'd whatever Grievances they complain'd of might be redreſs'd, and upon that Condition gave their Money; ſo that inſtead of Tacking very rarely, they did in Effect tack all their Laws. And that this was their conſtant Practice, appears from all our Hiſtories and Records; and to as plain a Tack as any now made we owe our *Magna Charta*, which it ſelf tells us, That in Conſideration of divers good Laws there recited, they do *grant* to the *King*, &c. This is not the Caſe of that great *Law* alone, but almoſt all our great *Laws*, in Favour of the People, have been ſo bought. It is indeed abſurd to imagine, that a *free People* can be call'd together to give Money, which they might refuſe to do if they ſee Cauſe, and yet be deny'd any reaſonable Requeſt which they had to make on their own Behalf for their Money. To pretend to bully the People out of their Money, without giving them the deſir'd Satisfaction, is indeed a new Practice, which none but a certain *Faction* among us, who labour to confound all ancient Rights, durſt have ventur'd upon. If in ancient Times the Generoſity of Kings, and the ſimple Honeſty of the People, did incline them to take the Prince's Word for the Redreſs of their Grievances, and in Caſe of preſſing Neceſſity to give their Money firſt; yet this was as expreſs a *Tack*, as if the Sum given, and Conditions upon which it was given, had been expreſt on the ſame Parchment. For as the Word of a King ought to be ſacred, the Non-performance of the Conditions for which it was the Security, was as much a Robbery, as if the Money which was given for 'em had been taken from 'em by Violence. However, our Anceſtors found Reaſon very early to be more cautious upon what Terms they parted with their Money, and to take Care that how many Bills ſoever they paſt, the Money-Bills ſhould always be the laſt, and remain as a Security for the reſt. The Alteration of this Practice we may truly affirm to be of very late

A.D. 1705

Date,

An. Reg. 4. Date; and upon what Reaſons ſoever introduc'd, we find that the Intereſt of the People was not well conſulted in it. We might here produce a long Roll, with a longer Account of *Laws*, that are owing to *Tacks*, or an Equivalent to *Tacking*; but having taken Care that an exact *Hiſtory of Tacks* ſhall in due Time be given to the *Publick*, we need not give 'em Room here.

They that will take the Pains to ſearch our *Hiſtories* and *Records* impartially, will find that our *Anceſtors* have from Time immemorial, even beyond our tracing, been poſſeſs'd of the *Right of Tacking*, or a ſufficient Equivalent. But whether they had exercis'd it or not, ſince they have not by any formal Act renounc'd it and paſs'd it away, nor in a legal Manner made it over, it deſcends in as full Force to us, their Heirs and Succeſſors, as ever they enjoy'd it. We ſhall not here enter into any Diſpute, whether they had any Power to convey away from us, their Poſterity, the Right of diſpoſing of our own Money: 'Tis confeſt that they have not done it, and we ought not now to do that Injury to our Poſterity. Thoſe that give Money, may either make it a free Gift or a conditional one, as they ſee Occaſion: But if they may be limited and circumſcrib'd in the Conditions, and yet be oblig'd to give, they are no longer Givers, but dwindled into Aſſeſſors, that have nothing to do but to meaſure out and proportion; they who appoint the Conditions or Limitations of 'em, are the true and real Diſpoſers, and the *Commons* do not grant, but give Security to pay. This if the *Houſe of Commons* could be brought to ſubmit to, they would no longer be the Repreſentatives, but the Aſſeſſors-General of the People; which is what ſome Perſons, back'd by the *Whig* Faction, have been labouring for ſome Years. Whenever this Point is gain'd upon the *Commons*, either by the *Crown* or the *Lords*, the People are brought that very Moment under a Tyranny, whether Monarchical of the *Miniſters*, or Ariſtocratical of the *Houſe of Lords*. For the giving of Money on their own Terms, is the only Remainder of Sovereignty over themſelves of which the undiſturb'd Exerciſe is left 'em, if we may call that undiſturb'd which has been ſo often attempted as we have known this to be of late.

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The great Objection, that it would take from the *Lords* their *Right of Deliberating*, is of no Weight: For in the Caſe of Money-Bills, they have no Right to deliberate upon any Thing concerning 'em, but whether they will accept the Money upon the Terms it is offer'd, or not; in which they are at their Liberty. Whether the *Lords* would have accepted the *Land-Tax* with the *Occaſional Conformity Bill* tack'd to it, is more than any one, even themſelves, can tell; but we are ſure that the *Commons* ought not to take Notice of any Reſolutions enter'd in the Books of their Houſe in Prejudice of their own Rights. If the *Commons* had thought (as ſome time or other perhaps they may) that the Preſervation of the Church of *England* was as neceſſary as any Thing for which they gave Money, and the Bill againſt *Occaſional Conformity* the only Expedient whereby it might be preſerv'd, why ſhould they not give their Money on that Condition as well as any other? Though the preſent War, and the Condition of our Confederates abroad do deſerve our Conſideration, Compaſſion, and Aſſiſtance; yet why may not the Church of *England* claim a Share in our Concern likewiſe? And why may not both be provided for at once? But if the *Lords* ſhould reſolve to drop either the Church of *England* or the *Commons*, be it upon them if either falls; let us not be acceſſary to it, but provide for both: What would they have done, if we call'd it an *Act for granting an Aid to her Majeſty, for the better Eſtabliſhment of the Church of* England, *and for the more effectual carrying on the War againſt* France *and* Spain? Had there been any Repugnance, any Incongruity between theſe two Ends of giving Money? Might not both have been purſued without any Claſhing if the Lords had ſo pleaſed? A.D. 1705

But how was the *Right of Deliberation* taken from the *Lords* in this Caſe, if the Bill had been tack'd? Had not this Bill been paſs'd by the *Lords* with certain *Amendments*? And was it not now alter'd to the very Terms on which the *Lords* had conſented to it? If the *Lords* were ſincere at firſt, can it be imagin'd that they would ſo far hazard the *Publick*, as to go back, when ſo much muſt have been loſt by it? Would not

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An. Reg. 4. ſome *Miniſters* rather have ſuſpended a-while the Purſuit of their By-Game, laid aſide their ſhuffling Tricks, and come roundly into the Bill? If they had, their Weight had turn'd the Scale, and put an End to a dangerous Conteſt; and if they had not, they had deſerv'd Hanging. The Matter of Deliberation concerning the Subſtance of the *Occaſional Conformity Bill* had long been over, when the *Attempt* to *tack* it was made; and the only Queſtion that remain'd undecided was, Whether the *Commons* ſhould loſe a Bill that had been ſo often by themſelves judg'd neceſſary, and part with an *undoubted Right* for the Awe of a *Reſolution* found on the Books of the *Houſe of Lords*, or not? How it was determined few among us are ignorant, and we hope by this time moſt intelligent Perſons are convinc'd whom they are to thank, if the Conſequence ſhould at one time or other coſt them their Liberties.

Thoſe that grant the Right of *Tacking*, and were afraid only of exerciſing it at this Juncture, for fear of the ill Effects it might have upon our *Commons*, may, to what has been already ſaid, take this farther Anſwer, That it concerns not us to inquire what thoſe Conſequences might have been, ſince (as we have already prov'd) they could not have happen'd thro' our Fault. But it ſeems as if the *Lords* had no ſuch dreadful Apprehenſions of them, when they ſtopt two Money-Bills above three Weeks in their Houſe, only to quarrel with and bully the *Commons* about the Matter with which they had nothing to do.

But ſome that grant the Right of *Tacking* to be very ancient, ſay it was only exerciſed againſt the *Crown*, not againſt the *Lords*. We freely acknowledge, that the *Lords* did not anciently give the *Commons* ſuch Provocations to tack upon 'em as of late they have done: The Lords were in thoſe Days Men of very great Eſtates and greater Honour, who by not letting their Eſtates at Rack-Rents, (as they do now) but being paid partly in Service, had moſt of the Commons of the Campaign, the Country Gentlemen and Yeomen, the beſt of our People, for their Vaſſals. This made 'em regard one another after another Manner than now they do; they thought they had but one Intereſt; and therefore the *Lords* were obliging and tender of the

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Commons, and the *Commons* reſpectful and obſervant of the *Lords*, and all Things paſt between them with the utmoſt Kindneſs and Decency. They did not in thoſe Days affect ſo much Diſtinction as now, but ſate friendly together in the ſame Houſe, and concerted Matters amicably: But all theſe Bands of Amity have been long ſince diſſolv'd; the Lords have neither the great Eſtates nor the great Qualities that endear'd 'em to the People then, and the ancient noble Practices are almoſt extinguiſh'd with the ancient noble Blood, and we have very few that can boaſt of an hundred Years Nobility in their Families; but to thoſe that can, we are very thankful for the Intereſt we have in 'em, we honour 'em as we ought, and are very ſenſible that our Differences are wholly owing to three or four Upſtarts, of a very freſh Date and late Edition. *Sublata cauſa tollitur Effectus*, ſay the Logicians; but theſe new Gentlemen require more Submiſſion than ever was ſhewn to their Predeceſſors, (we are ſorry that to moſt of 'em we can't ſay their Anceſtors) even tho' the Reaſons of our Reſpect be intirely ceas'd; but in vain they require it, for we cannot reverence a Pimp, a Plunderer, a Puffoon, a Barrator, though he ſhould wear the Title of *Lordſhip*. A.D. 1705

This may ſerve to ſhew why the Underſtanding between the *Lords* and *Commons* is not now ſo good as in the Days of our Anceſtors. But they that tell us that there were *Tacks* which were not *Tacks* upon the *Lords*, would do well to tell us what Sort of *Tacks* thoſe were: For ſince the Lords are bound to receive or reject all *Money-Bills* entire, with all their Clauſes, as they are ſent up to 'em by the *Commons*, there can be no Tack upon the Crown which is not equally a Tack upon the Lords. But if they mean only, that the Lords did in thoſe Days readily agree to Tacks, we anſwer ſo they would now, if the Practices of ſome that have lately crept into their Houſe, did not render that and all other Powers of the Commons dreadful to 'em, and them therefore deſirous to extinguiſh 'em, which is the Ground of our preſent Quarrels.

If, after all that has been ſaid, any Perſons will obſtinately perſiſt to maintain, that the Church of *England* has no Reaſon to be apprehenſive for her Security, they

An. Reg. 4. they would do well to obviate our Objections, and to remove our Fears, either by ſhewing ſuch undeniable Grounds for their own Confidence, as may beget the like in us; or by propoſing ſome ſufficient Equivalent to what we have thought ſo neceſſary for our Security: while they remain ſullen or impotent, unwilling or unable to do either of theſe, we can't rely ſo far upon any Thing that they ſay, as to abandon our Care and Concern for our Church and Conſtitution, or to ceaſe the Purſuit of ſuch reaſonable Meaſures as ſtill ſeem to us abſolutely neceſſary to their Preſervation. Nor can we take Railing at or diſplacing Gentlemen of the greateſt Honour and Quality, whoſe only Fault is a too watchful Zeal for the Security of our Church and Nation, (if it could be prov'd that their Fears were not abſolutely neceſſary) to be a Method of giving us Satisfaction, or leſſening our Apprehenſions; on the contrary, we take the laying aſide ſuch ſteady Champions of the Church, ſuch able Miniſters, and ſuch faithful Servants to the Queen, as the Duke of *Buckingham*, the Earls of *Rocheſter*, *Nottingham*, *Jerſey*, *Winchelſea*, *Dorſet*, the Lords *Guilford*, *Granville*, Sir *Edward Seymour*, Sir *George Rook*, *&c.* to be manifeſt Indications that the Miniſters are reſolv'd by Force to make the Church truckle to the Faction, whoſe Favourers are generally put into their Places.

What other Conſtruction can we make of diſarming the Church here, and arming the Presbytery in *Scotland* at the ſame Time? Is this a Time for the Church or Nation to be ſtript of the Aſſiſtance and Protection of ſuch Friends, when thirty thouſand *Scots*, (which the loweſt Calculations make 'em) Bigots to their Sect and Way, and Enemies to our Church, Diſcipline, and Worſhip, are arm'd, regimented, and exerciſ'd in our Neighbourhood, without ſo much as a Hedge between us to ſtop their Way, if they ſhould take a Fancy to come and preſcribe Laws to us; or our *Diſſenters* ſhould (as they formerly did) invite 'em to come and reform our Worſhip, and ſettle the *Kingdom of Chriſt* (as their Cant is among us.) Can the *Houſe of Commons* be blam'd, if upon ſo diſmal a Proſpect, they endeavour to ſecure us, by lodging the Civil Power in ſuch Hands, as without invading the

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Prerogative may beſt protect us againſt an Inundation of *Scotch* Presbytery? The bare Poſſibility of what hath once happen'd through their Means, is enough to juſtify the utmoſt Caution of wiſe Men. But if (as we ought) we add to it the Conſideration of their preſent Poſture and Inclinations, and the Diſpoſition of a Party among us, (now taken into *Favour* by ſome *Miniſters*) who by their own Vaunts ſhould be conſiderable for their Strength; our moſt lively Apprehenſions of their Conjunction can never be thought unreaſonable. A.D. 1705

Community of Danger always produces a Concurrence in Judgment, as to thoſe Points from which the Danger is fear'd. And therefore whatever unhappy Differences have been of late created between the *Lords* and *Commons*, they have concurr'd in this, that the late *Act of Security* (as 'tis call'd) paſt in *Scotland*, is of the moſt extream Danger to *England*; and we doubt not, but that when they meet next, they will agree to enquire who among us adviſ'd it. Many wiſe Men ſuſpect that it was done firſt to beget a Terror of the *Scots*, and thence to evince the Neceſſity of a ſtanding Army here. If that ſhould have been the Drift of the Adviſers, it may ſerve as a Clue to lead us to the Knowledge of who thoſe Adviſers were, by conſidering who were likely to make the beſt Market of the Iſſue of that Advice. But 'tis a diſmal Proſpect to ſee a Civil War (as it were) cut out for us, before we can gueſs at the End of the Foreign one. We are very well ſatisfy'd of the Courage and Bravery of the Soldiers of both Nations, without bringing 'em to the Proof in our Streets. We pray God therefore in his Mercy to avert ſuch Judgments.

But, while we may, it behoves us to conſider what remains yet for us to do to divert the Storm which ſeems to hang over our Heads. Beſides our Supplications as pious Chriſtians, there is ſomething incumbent on us as we pretend to be a prudent People. For we muſt not expect to be pray'd only out of our Difficulties: It may therefore import us to conſider what the preſent Diſpoſition of our Neighbour-Nation, that is now arming, is towards us, and who among our ſelves ſtand moſt affected to 'em, and would farthſt indulge

An. Reg. 4. their Deſigns. The *Scots* have already baniſh'd our Church, and diſinherited our Crown; and therefore if ever they come hither, it will not be to fetch our Church or Government into *Scotland*. Thoſe therefore that love theſe beſt will leaſt deſire their Company here. But if we have any among us that are fond or Favourers of *Scotch Kirk Diſcipline*, it will be a more dangerous Experiment than has been made above theſe forty Years, to truſt 'em with the Civil Power.

That to prevent the Civil Power from falling into ſuſpected Hands, was the ſole Deſign of thoſe who promoted the *Bill againſt Occaſional Conformity*, (and not a Struggle for Places, as their corrupt Adverſaries pretend) was fairly demonſtrated by their hearty Endeavour to incapacitate even themſelves for Court-Places, (which are the only Places of Profit and Influence) while they were honour'd with the Truſt of their Country. Neither did they deſire to take away from others their Liberty of Conſcience, while they endeavour'd to ſecure their own, as has been as falſly as maliciouſly inſinuated and villainouſly objected by thoſe who themſelves practiſe, or countenance others to practiſe, ſuch equivocal hypocritical Shifts to elude the Force of plain Laws, as have proceeded from the *Jeſuits* Mint, and were then invented, as they are ſtill levelled and aim'd againſt the Church of *England*, to which as well thoſe who ſerve themſelves of ſuch vile Expedients, as they who contriv'd 'em, are the inveterate Enemies. Is it not an inconceivable Stupidity to accuſe or ſuſpect thoſe of monopolizing Places, who would voluntarily diſable themſelves from holding any by a ſelf-denying Bill; or of deſigning againſt the *free Toleration*, while they are with all their Might labouring to ſet it on Foot with their own Security? But theſe Things having been largely ſpoken to already, we ſhall not proſecute the Diſcourſe of 'em any farther here.

We can't conclude without intreating our Countrymen to take theſe Things into their Conſideration, and that all Sorts of Men (eſpecially the true Sons of the Church) would weigh well the Greatneſs and the Evidence of their Danger. This will make 'em ſet a juſt Value upon thoſe ever to be honour'd Gentlemen, who,

who, in Oppoſition to a reſtleſs clamorous *Faction*, an intriguing, ſelf-ended, ſingle *Miniſter*, and a Troop of mercenary Renegades and Penſioners, have made Head for the Eſtabliſhment of the Church, the true Intereſt of the Queen, the Maintainance of our Conſtitution, the Defence of the Privileges of Parliament, the Rights of the People, and the future Peace and Quiet of the whole Nation. That we may obtain all theſe Bleſſings, we hope they will recommend to their next Repreſentatives the Care of the *Occaſional Conformity* and *Self-denying Bills*, and the Protection of their Privileges, which are the People's own, and their ſole Pledges of Liberty. The Care of theſe, as touching us nearly and ſenſibly, ought to go at leaſt Hand-in-Hand with our Concern for our *Foreign Allies*; which done, we may be again ſo happy as to ſee the Queen well and faithfully ſerv'd by Perſons duly qualify'd, the People rightly repreſented by Gentlemen unbrib'd, diſintereſted, and unbyaſs'd; Religion flouriſh, Trade revive, our Arms proſper, and our Confederates reliev'd; and thro' theſe fortunate Iſlands *Salus Populi ſuprema Lex erit*. Which God grant, and long preſerve the QUEEN. A.D. 1705.

This Memorial ſoon after was preſented by the *Grand Jury* of the City of *London* and County of the ſame; for which the Court of Aldermen order'd that Thanks ſhould be given them for their Duty and Loyalty to the Queen's Majeſty, their tender Care and good Affection to the Church of *England*, and their hearty Concern for the Peace and Tranquility of this Nation, ſo ſenſibly expreſt in their Preſentment deliver'd to that Court againſt a notorious Libel, intitled, *The Memorial of the Church of* England, *humbly offer'd to the Conſideration of all true Lovers of our Church and Conſtitution* reflecting upon her Majeſty and good Government both in Church and State: And farther order'd, that the ſaid Libel ſhould be forthwith burnt in the Sight of the Court then ſitting, and on the *Tueſday* following, at Two a Clock in the Afternoon, before the *Royal Exchange*; and that the Sheriffs of this City ſhould ſee the Order executed accordingly.

An Reg. 4. This Order was executed, by burning the *Memorial* by the Hands of the Common Hangman, in open Court, *September* 1; and the *Tueſday* following the Hangman burnt it before the *Royal Exchange*, the Sheriffs attending with their Officers and their Javelins in their Hands, to ſee the Order executed, with an innumerable Multitude of People attending the Solemnity.

Memorial burnt.

This rais'd the Spleen of the oppoſite Party to a high Degree: but to palliate the ſame as much as might be, a News Letter Writer, and his Adherents, immediately with the utmoſt Aſſurance gave out, that Ten of the Jury were *Diſſenters*; this was induſtriouſly vended up and down, to foment the Minds of People, who otherwiſe were diſpos'd to live peaceably under her Majeſty's Government and the then Adminiſtration.

The Queen, after her Return from *Newmarket*, and that the Thankſgiving-Day was over, in which ſhe went in great State to St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, made a Progreſs into *Hampſhire*, and viſited her Seat at *Wincheſter*, being extreamly reverenc'd and careſs'd wherever ſhe came. But Winter approaching, the new Parliament met on the 27th; and her Majeſty in her Speech took Notice of the full Appearance there was, which in Reality was occaſion'd by a Conteſt in the Choice of a *Speaker*, which was carry'd for Mr. *Smith*, in Oppoſition to Mr. *Bromley*; but ſhe made it a Ground to conclude that they were all convinc'd of the Neceſſity of proſecuting the juſt War engag'd in; and that it was of the greateſt Importance to be timely in their Preparations. She told them the Neceſſity of recovering the *Spaniſh* Monarchy out of the Hands of the Houſe of *Bourbon*; that there was a good Foundation lai for reſtoring it to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; that Experience taught them that no Peace with *France* would laſt longer than the firſt Opportunity of dividing the Allies and attacking ſome of 'em with Advantage: And ſhe doubted not but Meaſures would be concerted to aſſail the Enemy offenſively on all Sides. And having ſpoken to the *Commons* about diſpatching the Supplies, ſhe took Notice of the Firmneſs and Conduct of the Duke of *Savoy*, beyond Example;

ample; that ſhe did all that was poſſible in order to his being ſupported, and that the *Pruſſian* Troops had been very uſeful to that End. That by an Act of Parliament paſs'd the laſt Winter, ſhe was enabled to appoint Commiſſioners for this Kingdom to treat with Commiſſioners for *Scotland* concerning a nearer and more compleat Union between the two Kingdoms, as ſoon as an Act ſhould be made there for that Purpoſe; That ſuch an Act was lately paſs'd there, and ſhe intended in a ſhort Time to cauſe Commiſſions to be made out, in order to put the Treaty on Foot. That there was another Union ſhe recommended to them in the moſt earneſt Manner, an Union of Minds and Affections among themſelves; it was that which would above all Things diſappoint and defeat the Hopes and Deſigns of their Enemies. She could not but with Grief obſerve there were ſome amongſt us who endeavour'd to foment Animoſities; ſhe mention'd it with a little more Warmth, becauſe there had not been wanting ſome ſo very malicious, as even in Print to ſuggeſt the Church of *England* as by Law eſtabliſh'd to be in Danger at that Time; then having expatiated on her Care to preſerve it, ſhe plainly told them, The beſt Proofs we could give at preſent of our Zeal for the Preſervation of the Church, would be to join heartily in proſecuting the War againſt an Enemy who was certainly engag'd to extirpate our Religion, as well as to reduce this Kingdom to Slavery. She would always affectionately ſupport and countenance the Church of *England* as by Law eſtabliſh'd; would inviolably maintain the *Toleration*, and do all ſhe could to prevail with her Subjects to lay aſide their Diviſions, and would ſtudy to make them all ſafe and eaſy. That ſhe would endeavour to promote Religion and Virtue amongſt them, and to encourage Trade, and every Thing elſe that might make 'em a flouriſhing and happy People; and thoſe that ſhould concur zealouſly with her in carrying on their good Deſigns, ſhould be ſure to find her Kindneſs and Favour. A.D 1705

This Speech and the great Forwardneſs and Diſpoſition there was at this Time in the Nation to reduce the Power of *France*, and recover *Spain* out of her Hands, could not prevent Rumours of Negotiations on

An. Reg. 4. Foot for a Peace; and therefore Secretary *Harley* writ the following Letter to the Earl of *Sunderland*, then Envoy at *Vienna*, about it; who was to communicate it to the Imperial Miniſters.

My Lord,

MOnſieur Pouſſin, *Miniſter of* France *to the Court of* Denmark, *having caus'd a Report to be ſpread there, that a Treaty of Peace was negociating with the King his Maſter, and would probably be brought to a happy Concluſion; and the ſame Report having likewiſe been ſpread in other Countries, her Majeſty has commanded me to inform your Excellency that 'tis falſe and groundleſs; and that as there is nothing more injurious and hurtful to the Service of her Majeſty and of the Grand Alliance, than ſuch falſe Rumours of Peace, 'tis her Majeſty's Pleaſure that you uſe the moſt effectual Means to ſuppreſs them, and ſatisfy all People, that 'tis only an Artifice of* France, *to endeavour to compaſs their ill Deſigns, by ſtirring up Jealouſy between the High Allies. Her Majeſty has order'd me to ſignify this to all her Miniſters in foreign Countries.*

K. Charles his Letter to the Queen about the taking of Barcelona.

By this Time all the Towns in *Catalonia* had declar'd for King *Charles*, whoſe Letter coming at length to the Queen's Hands about the taking of *Barcelona*, ſhe communicated the ſame to her Parliament: The King takes much Notice of the Bravery of the Troops, and particularly of the General, That he had ſhewn, throughout this Expedition, a Conſtancy, Valour, and Conduct, worthy the Choice which her Majeſty had made of him; and that he could not give him greater Satisfaction than he had done of the great Zeal and Application which he had equally ſhew'd for his Intereſt and Service. And for the Action it ſelf, he ſays, The taking of *Barcelona* with ſo ſmall a Number of Troops was remarkable enough; but few Examples would be found of what had happen'd in that Siege; 7 or 8000 Men of her Troops and 2000 Miquelets, had ſurrounded and inveſted a Place which 30000 *French* were not able to do: The Truth of it was, my Lord *Peterborough* ſhewed much better Skill in Beſieging it, than the *French* afterwards under Monſieur *de*

Teſſé

Teſſe did; and Engineer *Forbes*, who made a Draught of both the Works, own'd to me his Lordſhip's much exceeded the other. The Earl's Letter at the ſame Time coming into the Queen's Hands with that of the King, he ſaid, His Thoughts and Actions ſhould never have any other View but her Majeſty's Glory and the Good of his Country; that he would ſay more to her Majeſty of her Officers and Troops, of the great Aſſiſtance from the *Engliſh* Fleet, of the Courage, Cheerfulneſs and exact Obedience of her Soldiers, if he did not think their Actions did ſufficiently recommend 'em to her Majeſty's good Opinion and to the World; but he muſt not omit to let her Majeſty know how happy he had been in a perfect Agreement with the Officers of the States-General by Sea and Land: Nothing had been deſir'd from the *Dutch* Generals, which had not been comply'd with, even beyond what could be hoped or reaſonably deſired. He did not ſolicit her Majeſty for the neceſſary Support of all Kinds for this happy Beginning; her Majeſty, her Allies, and her Parliament, could never abandon a King beginning his Reign with an Action of ſuch Reſolution and Courage; nor a whole Province, and her own Troops, entirely depending upon her Wiſdom and Goodneſs: They all reſt aſſur'd of the Care and Protection of the beſt of Princes, and had nothing ſo earneſtly to deſire of Heaven, as the Preſervation of her ſacred Perſon, and the long Continuance of a Life of ſuch Conſequence to the whole World. A.D. 1705

Now the Lords and Commons having, as uſual, addreſs'd her Majeſty upon her Speech to them, the latter preſented ſoon after another to her, of Thanks, for her great Regard of the Good and Welfare of both her Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*; for her great Care and Endeavour to ſettle the Succeſſion of the Kingdom of *Scotland* in the Houſe of *Hanover*, for preſerving the Peace and promoting the Union of the two Kingdoms; and to aſſure her that they would, to the utmoſt of their Power, aſſiſt her Majeſty to bring that great Work to an happy Concluſion: And likewiſe that ſhe would be graciouſly pleas'd to direct, that the whole Proceedings of the laſt Seſſions of Parliament in *Scotland*, relating to the Union of the two Kingdoms,

An. Reg. 4 and the Settlement of the Succeſſion of *Scotland* in the Houſe of *Hanover* might be laid before that Houſe.

The Lord *Haverſham*, call'd by ſome the *Annual Speech-maker*, made a long one in the *Houſe of Lords*, and among other Things pleaded for the bringing over the preſumptive Heir to the Crown, as conducing moſt of any Thing for our Security; but their Lordſhips would not go into thoſe Meaſures: However, they order'd the *Regency-Bill*, for the better Security of the *Hanover* Succeſſion, to be brought in, and both Lords and Commons join'd in one Addreſs to the Queen, to uſe all poſſible Endeavours to preſerve a good Correſpondence between all the Allies, and to excite them, according to her own Example, to exert their utmoſt Vigour in the Proſecution of the War: To which ſhe anſwer'd, That their Opinion was of the greateſt Weight with her, and ſhe did not queſtion but it would meet with a juſt Regard from all our Allies.

About the ſame Time the Lords perceiving that the Grumbletonians, by Pamphlets and otherwiſe, were every where inſinuating the Danger of the Church, they enter'd into a Debate about it, the Queen preſent, and voted it out of Danger; and the Commons joining with the Lords in an Addreſs to the Queen on that Head, and that ſhe would iſſue out her Proclamation to that Purpoſe, for diſcovering and apprehending the Authors and Publiſhers of the aforeſaid *Memorial*, this was done accordingly: and on the 20th of *December* her Majeſty was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to

An Act for granting an Aid to her Majeſty by a Land Tax, to be raiſed in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Six.

An Act to repeal ſeveral Clauſes in the Statute made the Third and Fourth Years of her preſent Majeſty's Reign, for ſecuring the Kingdom of England *from ſeveral Acts lately paſs'd in the Parliament of* Scotland.

An Act for the Naturalization of the moſt excellent Princeſs Sophia, *Electreſs and Ducheſs Dowager of* Hanover, *and the Iſſue of her Body.*

And to three private Acts.

After

After which her Majeſty made a Speech to both Houſes, ſhewing, That the Unanimity of their Proceedings in that Parliament had already had ſo good an Effect all over *Europe*, that ſhe could not but take Notice of it to them with great Satisfaction. The good Diſpoſition they had ſhewn in doing their Part ſo fully towards an Union with *Scotland*, was alſo very acceptable to her; and ſhe hoped it would prove for the Advantage and Quiet of both Kingdoms. She took that Occaſion of returning her hearty Thanks to the Commons for the great Diſpatch of that ſeaſonable Supply which they had given her, and look'd upon it as a ſure Pledge, that the ſame Zeal and Affection for her Service and the Good of the Kingdom, would carry them through all the neceſſary Parts of the publick Buſineſs in that Seſſion. A.D. 1706

The Queen's Meſſage to the Commons about the Authors of the Memorial.

But to return again to the *Memorial*, on the 21ſt of *January* 1706, Mr. Secretary *Harley* acquainted the Commons, That her Majeſty, in Purſuance of the Addreſs of both Houſes, put out a Proclamation, in which was an Encouragement for Diſcovery of the Author or Authors of the *Memorial of the Church of England*, *&c.* the Printer of which Book being then in Cuſtody, and other Perſons being examin'd, in whoſe Depoſitions there appear'd the Names of ſome Members of that Houſe, her Majeſty's Tenderneſs for any Thing which had the Appearance of their Privileges, had enclin'd her to command him to acquaint the Houſe therewith, before ſhe directed any farther Proceedings in the ſaid Examination. Thereupon the Commons order'd the Serjeant to go with the Mace into *Weſtminſter-Hall*, the *Court of Requeſts*, and Places adjacent, and ſummon the Members there to attend the Service of the Houſe. The Serjeant being return'd, the Houſe *reſolv'd*, That an humble Addreſs ſhould be preſented to her Majeſty, returning the Thanks of that Houſe for her gracious Meſſage that Day, and her tender Regard to the Privileges of that Houſe; and to deſire that ſhe would be pleas'd to give Order for a farther Examination into the Authors of the Libel mention'd in the ſaid Meſſage. Which Addreſs being preſented accordingly, her Majeſty was pleas'd to anſwer,

An. Reg. 5. ſwer, *That ſhe was glad to find that Houſe expreſs ſo much Reſentment againſt the Libel mention'd in her Meſſage, and took very kindly the Confidence they repoſed in her, which ſhe would make the beſt Uſe of, for the Advantage of the Publick.*

Edwards's Diſcovery It muſt be obſerv'd, That on the 15th, *David Edwards*, Printer of the *Memorial*, who had a long time abſconded, and was left without any Support by that Party that had employ'd him, was, by his own Conſent, taken into Cuſtody of a Meſſenger, upon a Promiſe in Writing from Mr. Secretary *Harley*, that he ſhould have his Pardon, provided he diſcover'd the Author or Authors of that Pamphlet. Three Days after being examin'd before the ſame Secretary, he pretended he could fix it upon three Gentlemen, Members of the *Houſe of Commons*, *viz.* Mr. *Pooley*, ſince dead, Mr. *Ward*, and Sir *Humphry Mackworth*; and related, That a Woman in a Maſk, with another barefac'd, brought the Manuſcript to him, and made a Bargain with him to have 250 printed Copies for it, which he deliver'd to four Porters ſent to him by the Parties concern'd. But though the Woman that came to *Edwards* without a Maſk, and ſome of the Porters, were found out and taken up, yet it was impoſſible to carry on the Diſcovery any farther; which gave Occaſion to a Member of the *Houſe of Commons* (Mr. *Pooley*) to ſay, *That it was not uſual to accuſe Members of the Houſe of being concern'd in any Thing to the Prejudice of the Government, without naming their Names.*

Edwards was continued in Cuſtody a great while, in Expectation (I preſume) that the Diſcovery might at laſt be fully made out; but he was at length diſcharg'd, and the real Authors of the *Memorial* are to this Day unknown; tho' 'tis like Dr. *Drake*'s Style and little Skill in Hiſtory ſo falſely quoted by him.

On the 16th of *February* the Queen gave the Royal Aſſent to

Acts paſſed by the Q. *An Act for continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Syder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Six.*

An Act for continuing the Additional Subſidy of Tonnage and Poundage, and certain Duties upon Coals, Culm, and Cynders, and Additional Duties of Exciſe; and for ſettling

ſettling and eſtabliſhing a Fund thereby and by other Ways A.D.1706
and Means, for Payment of Annuities, to be ſold for
raiſing a farther Supply to her Majeſty, for the Service of the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Six, and other Uſes therein mention'd.

An Act for making the Town of New-Roſſe *in the County of* Wexford *in the Kingdom of* Ireland, *a Port for the exporting Woollen from* Ireland *into this Kingdom.*

An Act for making the River Stower *navigable, from the Town of* Maningtree *in the County of* Eſſex, *to the Town of* Sudbury *in the County of* Suffolk.

And to 13 *private Bills.*

Both Houſes of Parliament were very intent upon a Bill to prevent the farther Growth of Popery; but ſome Perſons having obſerv'd, that conſidering our Alliances and the Conjuncture of Affairs, ſuch an Act would not be ſeaſonable, the Matter ended in an Addreſs of the Lords, to which they receiv'd this Anſwer of the Queen:

I Am fully convinc'd that the inſolent Behaviour of the Papiſts, hath made what you adviſe neceſſary to be done for the Safety of my Perſon and Government, and the Welfare of my People. I thank you for your Care in this Matter, and will give, as ſoon as poſſible, the neceſſary Orders for every Thing you deſire of me in this Addreſs.

A Complaint being now made in the *Houſe of Commons* of a Letter from Sir *Rowland Gwynne* to the Earl of *Stamford*, wherein many Arguments were uſed for bringing the Succeſſor over into *England*, they communicated their Reſolutions thereupon to the Lords, and both Houſes join'd in an Addreſs, That the ſaid Pamphlet being a ſcandalous, falſe, and ſeditious Libel, tending to create a Miſunderſtanding between her Majeſty and the Princeſs *Sophia*, and highly reflecting upon them both, and upon the Proceedings of both Houſes of Parliament, ſhe would be pleas'd to give ſtrict Order for the Diſcovery of the Author, Printer, and Publiſher, that they might be brought to condign Puniſhment. The Queen expreſs'd herſelf pleas'd with their Concern that there ſhould be a good Underſtanding

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An. Reg. 5. ing kept between her and the Princeſs *Sophia*, and their Care to defeat the Attifices of deſigning and malicious Men, and promis'd to give Orders that their Addreſs ſhould be comply'd with in the moſt effectual Manner. How this Pace of the *Whiggs* was taken at *Hanover* I know not; 'tis certain the Princeſs *Sophia* had a Mind to come over, and as certain, by the Regency-Bill, that the Lords and Commons were heartily in her Intereſt; and perhaps nothing but an Exceſs of Complaiſance to the Poſſeſſor of the Crown prevented it, of which many of 'em afterwards heartily repented.

Queen paſſes Acts. On the 13th of *March* her Majeſty paſs'd the following Bills:

An Act for laying farther Duties on Low Wines, and for preventing the Damage to her Majeſty's Revenue, by Importation of foreign cut Whalebone, and for making ſome Proviſions as to the Stamp-Duties, and the Duties on Births, Burials, and Marriages, and the Salt-Duties, and touching Million-Lottery Tickets, and for enabling her Majeſty to diſpoſe the Effects of William Kidd, *a notorious Pirate, to the Uſe of* Greenwich-Hoſpital, *and for appropriating the publick Monies granted in this Seſſion of Parliament.*

An Act for the better Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and of the Succeſſion to the Crown of England *in the Proteſtant Line.*

An Act for repairing the Highways between Barnhill *and* Hatton-Heath *in the County of* Cheſter.

An Act for the better enabling the Maſters, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants, of Trinity-Houſe, *to rebuild the Light-Houſe on the* Edyſtone *Rock.*

An Act for the better ordering and governing the Watermen and Lightermen upon the River of Thames.

An Act for enlarging the Pier and Harbour of Parton *in the County of* Cumberland.

An Act for the paying and clearing the ſeveral Regiments commanded by Lieutenant-General Stewart, *Colonel* Hill, *and Brigadier* Holt, *and for ſupplying the Defects of the Muſter-Rolls of theſe and ſeveral other Regiments.*

An Act for the better collecting Charity-Money on Briefs by Letters-Patents, and preventing Abuſes in relation to ſuch Charities.

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An Act for the Increaſe and better Preſervation of Sal- A.D. 1706
mon and other Fiſh in the Rivers within the Counties of Southampton *and* Wilts.

An Act for the better recruiting her Majeſty's Army and Marines.

An Act to impower the Lord High Treaſurer, or Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, to iſſue out of the Monies ariſing by the Coinage-Duty, any Sum not exceeding Five Hundred Pounds over and above the Sum of Three Thouſand Pounds yearly, for the Uſes of the Mint.

An Act for continuing an Act made in the Seſſion held in the third and fourth Year of her Majeſty's Reign, entituled, An Act for puniſhing Mutiny, Deſertion, and falſe Muſters, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters.

An Act for raiſing the Militia for the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Six, notwithſtanding the Month's Pay formerly advanc'd be not repaid, and for an Account to be made of Trophy-Monies.

An Act to enlarge the Time for regiſtering unſatisfy'd Debentures upon the forfeited Eſtates in Ireland, *and for renewing of other Debentures, which have been burnt, loſt, or deſtroy'd.*

An Act for the Encouragement and Encreaſe of Seamen, and for the better and ſpeedier manning her Majeſty's Fleet.

An Act to prevent Frauds frequently committed by Bankrupts.

An Act for the Amendment of the Law, and better Advancement of Juſtice.

An Act for Naturalizing Vincent de Laymerie, *and others.*

And to 52 private Bills.

The Seſſion ſhe now concluded with a Speech full of Acknowledgments of what they had done, and ſo they were prorogu'd to the 21ſt of *May*.

After having done every Thing in her Power to preſerve Peace and Unity at Home, ſhe was vigilant to do the ſame among her Neighbours and Allies Abroad. The Biſhoprick of *Lubeck* in *Germany* became vacant laſt Year; the Candidates for it were the Duke Adminiſtrator of *Holſtein*, Brother to the late Duke of that Name, and Nephew of the late Biſhop, and Prince

An. Reg. 5. Prince *Charles*, Brother to the King of *Denmark*, who were both choſen Co-adjutors to that Prelate by different Parties, and laid Claim to it. The Duke of *Holſtein* firſt took Poſſeſſion of it, but was ſoon after ejected by ſome *Daniſh* Troops. The King of *Sweden* ſeem'd reſolv'd to maintain the Right of the Duke of *Holſtein*; the King of *Denmark* that of his Brother: And the Emperor, whoſe Prerogative it is to confirm the Election of all Proteſtant Biſhopricks, being ſhy of diſobliging either Party in this tickliſh Juncture, choſe rather to leave the Controverſy to the Arbitration of the Queen of *England* and the States-General. Their High Mightineſſes referring the ſame to her *Britannick* Majeſty, it was the Queen's Opinion, That the Adminiſtrator of *Holſtein* ſhould be reſtor'd to the civil Poſſeſſion of the Biſhoprick, until the Diſpute was fully determin'd, either by the Aulick Chamber or a friendly Accommodation, which ſhould be left to the King of *Denmark*'s Choice. The Parties concern'd comply'd with this proviſional Deciſion; and about the Middle of *April* this Year, the King of *Denmark* order'd his Troops to evacuate the Biſhoprick of *Lubeck*, and to deliver up the Keys of the Town and Caſtle of *Eutin* to Mr. *Wich* the *Engliſh* Reſident at *Hamburgh*.

Commiſſioners for the Union meet. But to proceed with our domeſtick Affairs, the Queen having been impower'd laſt Year, by the Parliaments of *England* and *Scotland* to appoint Commiſſioners to treat of a nearer Union between both Kingdoms; her Majeſty now was pleas'd to appoint Commiſſioners for both. They met the firſt Time at the Council-Chamber: The Congreſs was open'd by a Speech of the Lord Keeper *Comper*, which being anſwer'd by the Earl of *Seafield* Chancellor of *Scotland*, the Lord-Keeper deliver'd to the Board theſe Preliminaries.

I. That all Propoſals made by either Side, be made in Writing, and every Point agreed on ſhall be reduc'd into Writing.

II. That no Point, tho' agreed on, and reduc'd into Writing, ſhall be obligatory on either Side, 'till all Matters be adjuſted in ſuch Manner as will be proper to

to be laid before the Queen and the two Parliaments for their Approbation. A.D. 1706.

III. That there be a Committee appointed, conſiſting of a certain Number of each Commiſſion to reviſe the Minutes of what paſſes, which are not to be inſerted by the Secretaries in their reſpective Books, but by Order of the ſaid Committee, having firſt made Report thereof to the reſpective Commiſſioners, and receiv'd their Approbation of the ſame.

IV. That all the Proceedings of the Commiſſioners of both Kingdoms, during the Treaty, be kept ſecret.

Theſe Preliminaries being agreed to, we cannot have the Particulars of this Treaty, which being in ſome Meaſure advanc'd by the 1ſt of *May*, the Queen then went to the Meeting, and ſpake thus to them:

My Lords,

'I Am ſo much concern'd for the Union of the Two Kingdoms, that I could not ſatisfy my ſelf without coming before I went out of Town, to ſee what Progreſs you had made in the Treaty, and to recommend very earneſtly to you the bringing it to a happy Concluſion, with as much Diſpatch as the Nature of it will admit, not doubting of the general Satisfaction which my Subjects of both Kingdoms will receive, in finding you overcome all Difficulties to attain ſo great and publick a Good.' *Queen's Speech to the Commiſſioners.*

When her Majeſty had done ſpeaking, the Lord-Keeper deſir'd to know of her if ſhe would be pleas'd to hear the Propoſals made on either Side, and the Reſolutions hitherto taken thereupon read by the reſpective Secretaries; which her Majeſty was pleas'd to allow of, and then withdrew.

About a Month after this ſhe was pleas'd to give the Commiſſioners another Viſit, and told them ſhe came thither once more, to ſee what farther Progreſs they had made in the Treaty, and to preſs a ſpeedy Concluſion of it, in regard her Servants of *Scotland* could not without great Inconveniency be much longe abſent from that Kingdom.

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An. Reg. 6. This quicken'd the Commiſſioners Pace, ſo that the Articles were ſign'd the 22d of *July*, and preſented to her Majeſty; upon which Occaſion ſhe ſpake thus to them.

My Lords,

'I Give you many Thanks for the great Pains you have taken in this Treaty, and am very well 'pleas'd to find your Endeavours and Application 'have brought it to ſo good a Concluſion. The Par- 'ticulars of it ſeem ſo reaſonable, that I hope they 'will meet with Approbation in the Parliaments of 'both Kingdoms. I wiſh therefore that my Servants 'of *Scotland* may loſe no Time in going down to pro- 'poſe it to my Subjects of that Kingdom; And I ſhall 'always look upon it as a particular Happineſs if this 'Union (which will be ſo great a Security and Ad- 'vantage to both Kingdoms) can be accompliſh'd in 'my Reign.

It will be Time enough to inſert the Articles themſelves when they are fully compleated.

Campaign in Spain. As to the Affairs of the Field this Year, it may juſtly be call'd the *Year of Wonders.* After the Reduction of the whole Province of *Catalonia* under the Obedience of King *Charles* III laſt Year, and ſome other Places in *Spain*, *Denia* and *Valentia* ſoon ſubmitted alſo to him; to relieve which Place, ready to be beſieg'd by a powerful Army of *Spaniards*, my Lord *Peterborough* march'd with the ſmall Force he could make; he indeed perform'd Wonders, bubbled *Mahoni* at *Moviedro*, and ſo dextrouſly wrote a Miſunderſtanding between the *Spaniſh* Commanders, as facilitated his March to *Valentia*, which he could not otherwiſe poſſibly have done. He had not been there long before his Aſſiſtance was extreamly wanted for the Relief of *Barcelona* itſelf, beſieg'd in the Spring, with K. *Charles* in it, by a powerful Army of *French* and *Spaniards*, commanded by King *Philip* in Perſon, with the Mareſchal *de Teſſe* under him. It was reduc'd to the utmoſt Extremity, when the Fleet with Troops from *Ireland*, with wonderful Expedition, and in Conjunction with the Troops the Earl had with him,

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moſt happily arriv'd to ſave. The Conſequence was the Enemy's retiring with Precipitation, with King *Philip* along with them into *France*. The Methods concerted to keep them out, was the March of the *Portugueſe* Army, at the Perſwaſion of the Earl of *Galway*, her Majeſty's General on that Side, to *Madrid*; the Going of King *Charles* after the Earl of *Peterborough* to *Valentia*, and to advance that Way towards the ſaid Capital; but the King we know not how altering his Reſolution, and taking the Rout of *Aragon*, and the *Portugueſe* Army lying idle many Weeks about *Madrid*, and no Care taken to hinder *Philip* with an Army to re-enter *Spain* by the Way of *Navarre*, he forc'd them to retire to *Valentia*, and ſo had their Communication entirely cut off from their own Country. A.D. 1706

We ſhall leave the Generals now to take Care of their Winter-Quarters as well as they could, to make a Paper War againſt one another, the Command of our Troops to be put into the Hands of the Earl of *Galway*, the Earl of *Peterborough* to go and negociate Money for King *Charles* at *Genoa*, the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* to defeat the *French* Army before *Turin*, to raiſe the Siege of that Place, and at length to drive the *French* entirely out of *Italy*, and proceed to the *Netherlands*, where her Majeſty's Arms triumphed over the Enemy at *Ramellies*, under the Command of the Duke of *Marlborough*, in the moſt glorious Manner that can be expreſs'd: The Enemy being join'd by the Horſe of the Marſhal *de Marſin*'s Army, and depending upon the Superiority of their Numbers, came out of their Lines, and made a Motion, putting their Right towards *Judoign*. Upon which the Duke of *Marlborough* and Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, relying upon the Goodneſs of their Troops, reſolv'd to advance towards them; and accordingly on *Sunday* the 12th of *May*, about Three in the Morning, the Army march'd in eight Columns towards *Ramelies*, a Village where the *Gheet* takes its Source, that they might avoid the Inconveniency of paſſing that River. Being advanc'd near the ſaid Village, they found the Enemy getting into the Camp of Mount St. *Andre*, and placing their Right to the *Mehaigne*. This River

An. Reg. 5. flows about half a Leagne from *Ramelies*; the Ground between them being open and level: The *Gheete* runs from *Rammelies* to *Autregliſe* through a marſhy Ground; and beyond *Autregliſe* the River grows wide, and the Ground is unpaſſable.

The Enemy had poſted a Brigade of Foot next t[o] the *Mehaign*, and fill'd the Space betwixt that an[d] *Rammelies* with upwards of 100 Squadrons, amo[ng] which were the Troops of the *French* King's Hou[ſ]hold: At *Rammelies* they had above twenty Batallio[ns] of Foot, with a Battery of about twelve Pieces [of] treble Cannon: From thence to *Autregliſe* they [had] formed a Line of Foot along the *Gheete*, with a [Line] of Horſe at ſome Diſtance behind them.

Battle of Ramelies. The Duke of *Marlborough* judging, by the Situation of the Ground, that the Streſs of the Action would be on the Left, order'd, That beſides the Number of Horſe belonging to that Wing, the *Daniſh* Squadrons being twenty in Number, ſhould alſo be poſted there. It was about Two in the Afternoon before the Confederate Army could be form'd in Order of Battle, and then they began the Attack on our left with four Battalions, which puſh'd the Brigade of Foot abovemention'd from their Poſt on the *Mehaign*. Monſieur *de Auverquerque* about the ſame Time charg'd with the Horſe of that Wing: The Succeſs was doubtful for about half an Hour, which the Duke of *Marlborough* perceiving, order'd the reſt of the Horſe of the Right Wing (except the *Engliſh*, who were ſeventeen Squadrons) to ſupport thoſe on the Left.

Here, while the Duke was rallying ſome, and giving his Orders to others to charge, he was in very great Danger, being ſingled out by ſeveral of the reſoluteſt of the Enemy; and falling from his Horſe at the ſame time, had either been killed or taken Priſoner, if ſome of our Foot that was near at Hand, had not come very ſeaſonably to his Grace's Aſſiſtance, and oblig'd the Enemy to retire. After this, the Duke had ſtill a greater Eſcape, a Cannon-Ball having taken off Col. *Brinfield*'s Head, as he was re-mounting his Grace.

The Village of *Rammelies* was attack'd by a Detachment of twelve Battalions, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Schulz*, which enter'd at once with great

great Vigour and Reſolution. His Grace haſten'd our Line of Foot thither to ſupport them, which, though it was at a great Diſtance, yet came up ſoon enough to beat the Enemy quite out of the Village, and at the ſame time charg'd the reſt of their Foot that were [illegible]ed behind the *Gheete*; and he order'd the *Engliſh* Horſe to ſupport them. *A.D.* 1706

By this Time the Enemy's Right Wing of Horſe being entirely defeated, the Horſe of our Left fell upon the Foot on their Right, of whom they ſlew great Numbers, cutting to Pieces about twenty of their Battalions, whoſe Colours they took, and likewiſe their Artillery. The reſt of the Enemy's Foot were entirely [illegible]ken: The Horſe of their Left Wing ſeem'd to make a Stand, to gain Time for their Foot to retire; but were charg'd ſo quick and with ſo much Bravery by the *Engliſh* Horſe, that they entirely abandon'd the Foot; and our Dragoons puſhing into the Village of *Autreglſe*, made a terrible Slaughter of them: The *French* King's own Regiment of Foot, call'd the Regiment *du Roy*, begg'd for Quarter, and deliver'd up their Arms and Colours to the Lord *John Hay*'s Dragoons. They purſu'd the Enemy all Night, by the Way of *Judoigne*, as far as *Meldre*, being five Leagues from the Place where the Action happen'd, and two from *Louvain*.

The *French*, in this Action, if we reckon the Slain, Wounded, and Deſerters, whoſe Numbers were incredible, loſt near half their Army; and the Allies by their ſurprizing Victory got Poſſeſſion of *Louvain*, *Bruſſels*, and a very great Part of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*. *Ghent*, *Bruges*, *Oudenard*, and *Antwerp*, ſoon ſubmitted. *Oſtend* was carry'd by a Siege, ſo was *Dendermond*, *Ath*, and *Menin*, a Town properly belonging to *France* itſelf, which now was ſuing for a Peace to her Majeſty by a Letter from the Elector of *Bavaria* to the Duke of *Marlborough*, which the Miniſtry in *England* did not think fit to enter upon, and was afterwards made an Handle to expoſe and diſcard them. *French* ſue for a Peace.

Her Majeſty and the *States* loſt no Time in making Regulations in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, in Reſpect to Commerce and otherwiſe. And the Time of the Sitting of the Parliament of *England* drawing near, where-

An. Reg. 5. Scotch *Parliament meet, and go upon the* Union.

in the Duke of *Queensberry* preſided High Commiſſioner, her Letter and the Commiſſioner and Chancellor's Speeches were all about preſſing and promoting the *Union*; but the Twenty Thouſand Pounds tranſmitted thither, under the Notion of a Loan, undoubtedly had more Power and Influence to bring it about, than all the Rhetorick in the World. And the Journey which ſome eminent *Presbyterian* Miniſters made into *Scotland*, to diſpoſe their Brethren thereto, before the Sitting of the Parliament, had a great Influence in forwarding an Affair of ſuch grand Importance, which could not but meet with ſome Oppoſition: A Motion that ſome of the Members made to adviſe with their Conſtituents about it, could not be carry'd; it was obſerv'd there was a general Averſion to it in the People of *Edinburg*, which oblig'd the Council to put out a Proclamation againſt Mobbs, and to appoint Guards, which were approv'd of by the Parliament; otherwiſe the Lord High Commiſſioner himſelf, as well as others, would have been in great Danger from the Inſults of the Populace. The ſeveral Addreſſes that came from divers Parts of the Kingdom, were a plain Indication of the People's Averſion to it: And the Magiſtracy's oppoſing an Addreſs at *Glaſcow* occaſion'd a Mob there, which however was ſoon quell'd. The Articles were publickly burnt at *Dumfries*. But theſe Things ſignify'd no great Matter; a more effectual Method was concerted, which, if it had taken Effect, might have been attended with more diſmal Conſequences than Men could well be aware of.

There was one *Cunningham*, a great Promoter of the *Revolution*, who being a Major in King *William's* Wars, and broke after the Peace of *Ryſwick*, went to *Darien*; and after his Return, having no Preferment in the new Levies, grew much diſcontented, and concerted Meaſures with the *Weſtern Shires*, to raiſe Men and march to *Edinburg*, to break up the Parliament and *Union* together. The Duke of *Hamilton*, Duke of *Athol*, and others, were made acquainted with the Deſign, and approv'd it; Upon which *Cunningham* went into the Country, to put his form'd Enterprize in Execution; and having diſpatch'd his Emiſſaries, and appointed a Day wherein they ſhould all march,

and

and meet at *Hamilton*, from thence to march to *Edinburg*, about ſeven or eight thouſand Men, well arm'd, they were juſt upon the Wing, and probably would have done the Work, had not Duke *Hamilton*, a Day or wo before the prefix'd Time of Meeting, ſent Expreſs privately, without acquainting thoſe in the Secret ith it, thro' the whole Country, ſtrictly requiring em to put off their Deſign at that Time. A. D. 1706.

The Duke's Conduct upon this Occaſion was ſeverecenſur'd; ſo was alſo what he did farther againſt ſtructing the *Union*. There was a Deſign form'd to ke a Perſonal Application to the Parliament, by th Barons, Freeholders, and Heritors of the Kingdom, who were to appear in a Body at *Edinburgh*; and about five hundred Gentlemen being come thither at the Time appointed, juſt as the Buſineſs was ripe and to be executed, the next Day the Duke acquainted thoſe in Concert with him, that unleſs they added a Clauſe to their intended Addreſs, intimating their Willingneſs to ſettle the Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*, he would by no Means be concern'd in their Meaſures. This ſo diſcourag'd as well as ſurpriz'd the Party, that the Country Gentlemen by Degrees return'd to their Homes. The laſt Effort that was made and into which Duke *Hamilton* came, was a Proteſtation to be enter'd and adher'd to by all that were againſt the Union, in a Body; who immediately thereupon ſhould make a Separation from the other Members, by leaving the Houſe and returning no more; but when it came to the Puſh, the Duke pretended to be ill of the Tooth-Ach, and declin'd to go to the Houſe; but being roundly expoſtulated with about it, and told that that Double-dealing and Wavering would convince the World what was ſaid concerning his Grandfather in the Reign of King *Charles* I, and that he play'd the ſecond Part of the ſame Tune, he conſented to go into the Houſe, but refuſing abſolutely to be the Preſenter of the Proteſtation, ſo much Time was ſpent in wrangling about it, that the Parliament had met, and advanc'd ſo far in the Buſineſs, that the Opportunity was loſt. It was affirm'd, that the High Commiſſioner himſelf, or one from him, the Evening before the Proteſtation was to be enter'd, went to the

Duke

An. Reg. 5. Duke privately, and told him, he had Intelligence of what was in Agitation and aſſur'd him if it was not dropt he would ſuffer for it, ſince *England* would lay all the Blame upon him: The general Opinion was that he had made his Terms with the Court before and his diſappointing his Party upon three ſeveral Occaſions ſucceſſively, gave no ſmall Countenance to it. The *Union* went on now pretty ſwimmingly, and the *Scots* having paſſed a Bill for the Security of their Kingdom they went thro' all the Articles before the End of January in the new Year.

Queen's Speech in Parliament

But before the *Scotch* had proceeded thus far, the *Engliſh* Parliament met; and the Queen on the 3d of *December*, having taken Notice to them of the glorious Succeſſes of the laſt Campaign, ſhe ſaid, The good God had brought the happy Proſpect of an honourable and durable Peace ſo much nearer to us, that if we were not wanting to our ſelves, we might upon good Grounds hope to ſee ſuch a Balance of Power eſtabliſh'd in *Europe*, that it ſhould no longer be at the Pleaſure of one Prince to diſturb the Repoſe and endanger the Liberties of this Part of the World. A juſt Conſideration of the preſent Poſture of Affairs, of the Circumſtances of our Enemies, and the good Diſpoſition of our Allies, muſt needs excite an uncommon Zeal, and animate us to exert our utmoſt Endeavours at this critical Juncture. Then having ſpoke to the *Commons* about the Supplies, ſhe added, That in purſuance of the Powers veſted in her by Act of Parliament, both in *England* and *Scotland*, ſhe had appointed Commiſſioners to treat of an Union between the two Kingdoms; and though that was a Work of ſuch a Nature, as could not but be attended with great Difficulties, yet ſuch had been the Application of the Commiſſioners, that they had concluded a Treaty, which was at that Time before the Parliament of *Scotland*; and ſhe hoped the mutual Advantages of an entire Union of the two Kingdoms would be found ſo apparent, that it would not be long before ſhe ſhould have an Opportunity of acquainting them with the Succeſs which it had met with there.

The

The congratulatory Addreſſes of the Lords, Commons, and Convocation, with her Majeſty's Anſwer, A.D. 1706. I paſs over as Things of common Form in this Place, not that I think they were not real and ſincere, but ſhall not omit her Anſwer to the Lords Addreſs about the Duke of *Marlborough*, ſaying, 'I am entirely ſatisfy'd with the Services of the Duke of *Marlborough*, and therefore cannot but be pleas'd you have ſo juſt a Senſe of them. I muſt not omit to take Notice, That the reſpectful Manner of your proceeding, in deſiring my Allowance for bringing in the Bill, and my Direction for the Limitation of the Honours, does give me great Satisfaction. My Intention is, That after the Determination of the Eſtate which the Duke of *Marlborough* now has in his Titles and Honours, the ſame ſhould be limited to his eldeſt Daughter, and the Heirs Male of her Body, and then to all his other Daughters ſucceſſively, according to their Priory of Birth, and the Heirs Male of their reſpective Bodies, and afterwards in ſuch Manner as may moſt effectually anſwer my Deſign and yours, in perpetuating the Memory of his Merit, by continuing, as far as may be done, his Titles and Name to all his Poſterity. I think it would be proper, that the Honour and Manor of *Woodſtock*, and the Houſe of *Bleinheim*, ſhould always go along with the Titles, and therefore I recommend that Matter to your Conſideration.

Queen's Pleaſure upon the Addreſs about the Duke of Marlborough.

On the 21ſt her Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers; and was pleas'd to give the Royal Aſſent to *Paſſes Bills.*

An Act for Granting an Aid to her Majeſty by a Land-Tax, to be rais'd in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seven.

An Act for Continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seven.

An Act for ſettling the Honours and Dignities of John *Duke of* Marlborough *upon his Poſterity, and annexing the Honour and Manor of* Woodſtock, *and the Title of* Bleinheim, *to go along with the ſaid Honours.*

An Act for Naturalizing Maria Margaret, *Lady* Forth *and* Grey.

An. Reg. 5. A little after the Beginning of the new Year, the Queen in Anſwer to the Commons Addreſs in behalf of the D. of *Marlborough*, ſaid, That for the better Support of his Dignity, ſhe granted to the ſaid Duke, and the Heirs Male of his Body during his Life, a Penſion of 5000*l. per Annum*, out of the Revenue of the Poſt Office.

A Bill being brought into the Houſe upon it, ſoon paſs'd into an Act; and then the Queen inform'd them that the Union had been ratify'd by an Act of Parliament in *Scotland*, with ſome Alterations and Additions. That ſhe had directed the Treaty agreed to by the Commiſſioners of both Kingdoms, and also the Act of Ratification, to be laid before them, and ſhe hoped it would meet with their Concurrence and Approbation.

More Acts paſſed.

Soon after a Bill being brought in for the Security of the Church of *England*, it paſs'd into an Act on the 13th of *February*. Alſo

An Act for repealing a Clauſe in an Act, entitled, An Act for the better apprehending proſecuting and puniſhing Felons, that commit Burglaries, Houſe-Breaking, or Robberies, in Shops, Ware-Houſes, Coach-Houſes, or Stables, or that ſteal Horſes.

An Act for the regulating and aſcertaining the Duties to be paid by the unfreemen importers of Coals into the Port and Borough of Great Yarmouth *in the County of* Norfolk. *And*

An Act to enable the Lord High Treaſurer, or Commiſſioners of the Treaſury for the Time being, to compound with Benjamin Nicoll, *Citizen and late Merchant of* London, *and his Sureties, for the Debt owing by him to her Majeſty.*

Then the Buſineſs of the Union came upon the Stage; it was debated in both Houſes, and the Queen was preſent in the Houſe of Lords, and at laſt it paſs'd by a great Majority, and on the 6th of *March* had the Royal Aſſent, at which Time her Majeſty paſs'd

An Act for rendering more effectual an Act paſt in the firſt Year of her Majeſty's Reign, entitled, an Act for the better preventing Eſcapes out of the Queen's Bench and Fleet Priſons,

An

An Act for repairing the Highways between Hockcliffe *and* Wooborne *in the County of* Bedford. A.D. 1707

An Act for Continuing the Acts formerly made for the repairing of the Highways in the County of Bedford.

An Act for enlarging the Paſſage leading to New Palace-yard, near the Gate-houſe, Weſtminſter.

Now the Queen having made a Speech upon the Occaſion of this great Union, which had been attempted in vain for the Courſe of above a hundred Years, ſhe recommended to them to act with Kindneſs and Reſpect to one another; and look'd upon it as the peculiar Happineſs of her Reign, that ſo full a Proviſion was made for the Peace and Quiet of her People, the Security of their Religion, and the Eſtabliſhment of the Proteſtant Succeſſion throughout *Great Britain*: Then the Lords and Commons could not but much congratulate her Majeſty on ſo ſolemn an Occaſion.

This Union being a Work of the utmoſt Importance to *Britain*, and what the Queen moſt valu'd herſelf upon; it's proper the Articles ſhould be put in at Length, with the Amendments made by the *Scotch*, which are *Italick*, that they may better appear to the Reader's View.

I. THAT the two Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England* ſhall, upon the firſt Day of *May* next enſuing the Date hereof, and for ever after be united into one Kingdom, by the Name of *Great Britain*; and that the Enſigns Armorial of the ſaid united Kingdom be ſuch as her Majeſty ſhall appoint, and the Croſſes of St. *Andrew* and St. *George* be conjoin'd in ſuch Manner as her Majeſty ſhall think fit, and us'd in all Flags, Banners, Standards, and Enſigns, both by Sea and Land. *Articles of Union between* England *and* Scotland.

II. That the Succeſſion to the Monarchy of the united Kingdom of *Great Britain*, and of the Dominions thereunto belonging, after her moſt ſacred Majeſty, and in Default of Iſſue of her Majeſty, be, remain, and continue to the moſt excellent Princeſs *Sophia*, Electoreſs and Dutcheſs Dowager of *Hanover*, and the Heirs of her Body, being Proteſtants, upon whom

An. Reg. 6. whom the Crown of *England* is ſettled, by an Act of Parliament made in *England*, in the twelfth Year of the Reign of his late Majeſty King *William* III, entitled, *An Act for the farther Limitation of the Crown, and better ſecuring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject:* And that all Papiſts, and Perſons marrying Papiſts, ſhall be excluded from, and for ever be incapable to inherit, poſſeſs, or enjoy the Imperial Crown of *Great Britain*, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, or any Part thereof: And in every ſuch Caſe, the Crown and Government ſhall from Time to Time deſcend to, and be enjoy'd by ſuch Perſon, being Proteſtant, as ſhould have inherited and enjoy'd the ſame, in caſe ſuch Papiſts, or Perſon marrying a Papiſt, was naturally dead, according to the Proviſion for the Deſcent of the Crown of *England*, made by another Act of Parliament in *England*, in the firſt Year of the Reign of their late Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, entitled, *An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and ſettling the Succeſſion of the Crown.*

III. That the united Kingdom of *Great Britain* be repreſented by one and the ſame Parliament, to be ſtyl'd the Parliament of *Great Britain*.

IV. That all the Subjects of the united Kingdom of *Great Britain* ſhall, from and after the Union, have full Freedom and Intercourſe of Trade and Navigation, to and from any Port or Place within the ſaid united Kingdom, and the Dominions and Plantations thereunto belonging; and that there be a Communication of all other Rights, Privileges, and Advantages, which do or may belong to the Subjects of either Kingdom, except where it is otherwiſe expreſsly agreed in theſe Articles.

V. That all Ships or Veſſels belonging to her Majeſty's Subjects of *Scotland* at the Time of *Ratifying the Treaty of Union of the two Kingdoms in the Parliament of* Scotland, tho' foreign built, be deem'd and paſs as Ships of the Built of *Great Britain*, if one Owner, or where there are more Owners, one or more of the Owners, within twelve Months after the firſt of *May* next, making Oath, that at the Time of *Ratifying the Treaty of Union in the Parliament of* Scotland, the

ſame

ſame did, *in the Whole or in Part* belong to him or them, or to ſome other Subject or Subjects of *Scotland*, to be particularly nam'd, with the Place of their reſpective Abodes *and that the ſame doth, throughout the Time of the ſaid Depoſition*, wholly belong to him or them, and that no Foreigner, directly or indirectly, hath any Share, Part, or Intereſt therein. Which Oath ſhall be made before the chief Officer or Officers of the Cuſtoms, in the Port next to the Abode of the ſaid Owner or Owners: And the ſaid Officer or Officers ſhall be impower'd to adminiſtrate the ſaid Oath: And the Oath being ſo adminiſtrated, ſhall be atteſted by the Officer or Officers who adminiſtrated the ſame: And being regiſter'd by the ſaid Officer or Officers, ſhall be deliver'd to the Maſter of the Ship for Security of her Navigation; and a Duplicate thereof ſhall be tranſmitted by the ſaid Officer or Officers to the chief Officer or Officers of the Cuſtoms in the Port of *Edinburgh*, to be there enter'd in a Regiſter, and from thence to be ſent to the Port of *London*, to be there enter'd in the general Regiſter of all trading Ships belonging to *Great Britain*. A.D.1707.

VI. That all Parts of the united Kingdom, for ever, from and after the *Union*, ſhall have the ſame Allowances, Encouragements, and Draw-backs, and be under the ſame Prohibitions, Reſtrictions and Regulations of Trade, and liable to the ſame Cuſtoms and Duties, and Import and Export. And that the Allowances, Encouragements, and Draw-backs, Prohibitions, Reſtrictions, and Regulations of Trade, and the Cuſtoms and Duties on Import and Export ſettled in *England*, when the *Union* commences, ſhall, from and after the *Union*, take Place throughout the whole united Kingdom: *Excepting and Reſerving the Duties upon Export and Import of ſuch particular Commodities, from which any Perſons, the Subjects of either Kingdom, are ſpecially liberated and exempted by their private Rights, which, after the Union, are to remain ſafe and entire to them in all Reſpects, as before the ſame. And that from and after the* Union, *no* Scots *Cattle, carry'd into* England, *ſhall be liable to any other Duties, either on the publick or private Accounts than thoſe Duties, to which the Cattle of* England *are, or ſhall be liable within*

An. Reg. 6. *within the ſaid Kingdom. And ſeeing by the Laws of* England, *there are Rewards granted upon the Exportation of certain Kinds of Grain, wherein Oats, grinded or ungrinded, are not expreſs'd. That from and after the* Union, *when Oats ſhall be ſold at Fifteen Shillings Sterling per Quarter, or under, there ſhall be paid Two Shillings and Six Pence Sterling for every Quarter of the Oatmeal exported, in the Terms of the Law, whereby and ſo long as Rewards are granted for Exportation of other Grains; and that the Beer of* Scotland *have the ſame Rewards as Barley: And in reſpect the Importation of Victual into* Scotland *from any Place beyond Sea, would prove a Diſcouragement to Tillage, therefore that the Prohibition, as now in Force by the Law of* Scotland, *againſt Importation of Victual from* Ireland, *or any other Place beyond Sea into* Scotland, *do, after the Union, remain in the ſame Force as now it is, untill more proper and effectual Ways be provided by the Parliament of* Great Britain *for diſcouraging the Importation of the ſaid Victual from beyond Sea.*

VII. That all Parts of the united Kingdom be for ever, from and after the *Union*, liable to the ſame Exciſes upon all exciſable Liquors, *excepting only that the Thirty Four Gallons,* Engliſh *Barrel of Beer or Ale, amounting to twelve Gallons* Scots *preſent Meaſure, ſold in* Scotland *by the Brewer at Nine Shillings Six Pence Sterling, excluding all Duties, and retail'd, including Duties, and the Retailers Profit at Two Pence the* Scots *Pint, or eighth Part of the* Scots *Gallon, be not, after the* Union, *liable on Account of the preſent Exciſe upon exciſable Liquors in* England, *to any higher Impoſition than Two Shillings Sterling upon the foreſaid Thirty four Gallons,* Engliſh *Barrel being twelve Gallons the preſent* Scots *Meaſure.* And that the Exciſe ſettled in *England* on all other Liquors, when the *Union* commences, take Place throughout the whole united Kingdom.

VIII. That from and after the *Union*, all foreign Salt which ſhall be imported into *Scotland*, ſhall be charg'd at the Importation there, with the ſame Duties as the like Salt is now charg'd with being imported into *England*, and to be levy'd and ſecur'd in the ſame Manner. *But in regard the Duties of great Quan-*

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tities of foreign Salt imported may be very heavy upon the Merchants-Importers, that therefore all foreign Salt imported into Scotland, *ſhall be cellar'd and lock'd up under the Cuſtody of the Merchant-Importer, and the Officers employ'd for levying the Duties upon Salt; and that the Merchant may have what Quantities thereof his Occaſions may require, not under a Weigh, or forty Buſhels, at a Time, upon his giving Security for the Duty of what Quantities he receives payable in ſix Months.* A.D. 1707

But *Scotland* ſhall, for the Space of ſeven Years from the ſaid *Union*, be exempted from paying in *Scotland* for Salt made there the Duty or Exciſe now payable for Salt made in *England*; but from the Expiration of the ſaid ſeven Years, ſhall be ſubject and liable to the ſame Duties as Salt made in *England*, to be levy'd and ſecur'd in the ſame Manner, and with proportionable Drawbacks and Allowances as in *England*, with this Exception, '*That* Scotland *ſhall, after the ſaid ſeven Years, remain exempted from the Duty of Two Shillings and Four Pence the Buſhel on Home-Salt, impos'd by an Act made in* England *in the 9th and 10th of King* William *the* IIId *of* England; *and if the Parliament of* Great Britain *ſhall, at or before the expiring of the ſaid ſeven Years, ſubſtitute any other Fund in the Place of the ſaid Two Shillings and Four Pence of Exciſe upon the Buſhel of Home-Salt,* Scotland *ſhall, after the ſaid Seven Years, bear a Proportion of the ſaid Fund, and have an Equivalent in the Terms of this Treaty.* And that during the ſaid ſeven Years, there ſhall be paid in *England* for all Salt made in *Scotland*, and imported from thence into *England*, the ſame Duties upon the Importation as ſhall be payable for Salt made in *England*, to be levy'd and ſecur'd in the ſame Manner as the Duties on foreign Salt are to be levy'd and ſecur'd in *England*. And that after the ſaid ſeven Years, '*how long the ſaid Duty of Two Shillings Four Pence a Buſhel ſhall be payable for all Salt made in* Scotland *and imported into* England, *to be levy'd and ſecur'd in the ſame Manner; and that during the Continuance of the Duty of Two Shillings four Pence a Buſhel upon Salt made in* England, No Salt whatſoever be brought from *Scotland* to *England* by Land in any Manner, under the Penalty of forfeiting the Salt, and the Cattle and Carriages made

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An. Reg. 6. Uſe of in bringing the ſame, and paying twenty Shillings for every Buſhel of ſuch Salt, and proportionably for a greater or leſſer Quantity, for which the Carrier as well as the Owner ſhall be liable, jointly and ſeverally, and the Perſons bringing or carrying the ſame, to be impriſon'd by any one Juſtice of the Peace, by the Space of ſix Months without Bail, and until the Penalty be paid. And for eſtabliſhing an Equality in Trade, that all Fleſh exported from *Scotland* to *England*, and put on Board in *Scotland*, to be exported to Ports beyond the Sea, 'and *Proviſions for Ships in* Scotland, *and for foreign Voyages may be ſalted with* Scots *Salt, paying the ſame Duty for what Salt is ſo employ'd, as the like Quantity of ſuch Salt pays in* England, *and under the ſame Penalties, Forfeitures, and Proviſions, for preventing of Frauds, as are mention'd in the Laws of* England. And that from and after the *Union*, the Laws and Acts of Parliament in *Scotland*, for Pineing, Curing, and Packing of Herrings, white Fiſh, and Salmon, for Exportation with foreign Salt only, *without any Mixture of* Britiſh *or* Iriſh *Salt*, and for preventing of Frauds in Curing and Packing of Fiſh, be continued in Force in *Scotland*, ſubject to ſuch Alterations as ſhall be made by the Parliament of *Great Britain*; and that all Fiſh exported from *Scotland* to Parts beyond the Seas, which ſhall be cured with foreign Salt only, *and without Mixture of* Iriſh *or* Britiſh *Salt, ſhall have the ſame Eaſes, Premiums, and Drawbacks, as are or ſhall be allow'd to ſuch Perſons as export the like Fiſh from* England. And that for Encouragement of the Herring-Fiſhing, *there ſhall be allow'd and paid to the Subjects, Inhabitants of* Great Britain, *during the preſent Allowances for other Fiſhes, Ten Shillings Five Pence Sterling for every Barrel of White Herring that ſhall be exported from* Scotland; *and that they ſhall be allow'd Five Shillings Sterling for every Barrel of Beef or Pork ſalted with foreign Salt, without Mixture of* Britiſh *or* Iriſh *Salt, and exported for Sale from* Scotland *to Parts beyond Sea, alterable by the Parliament of* Great Britain. And if any Matters of Frauds relating to the ſaid Duties on Salt ſhall hereafter appear, which are not ſufficiently provided againſt by this Article, the ſame ſhall be ſubject

ect to ſuch farther Proviſions as ſhall be thought fit by the Parliament of *Great Britain*. A.D. 1707

IX. That whenever the Sum of One Million Nine Hundred Ninety Seven Thouſand, Seven Hundred and Sixty Three Pounds, Eight Shillings, Four Pence Half-penny, ſhall be enacted by the Parliament of *Great Britain* to be rais'd in that Part of the united Kingdom, now call'd *England*, on Land and other Things uſually charg'd in Acts of Parliament there, for granting an Aid to the Crown by a Land-Tax; that Part of the united Kingdom, now call'd *Scotland*, ſhall be charg'd by the ſame Act, with a farther Sum of Forty Eight Thouſand Pounds, free of all Charges, as the Quota of *Scotland* to ſuch Tax, and ſo proportionably for any greater or leſſer Sum rais'd in *England*, by any Tax on Land, and other Things uſually charg'd together with the Land; and that ſuch Quota for *Scotland*, in the Caſes aforeſaid, be rais'd and collected in the ſame Manner as the Ceſs now is in *Scotland*, but ſubject to ſuch Regulations in the Manner of Collecting, as ſhall be made by the Parliament of *Great Britain*.

X. That during the Continuance of the reſpective Duties on ſtamp'd Paper, Vellom, and Parchment, by the ſeveral Acts now in Force in *England*, *Scotland* ſhall not be charg'd with the ſame reſpective Duties.

XI. That during the Continuance of the Duties payable in *England* on Windows and Lights, which determines on the firſt Day of *Auguſt*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ten, *Scotland* ſhall not be charg'd with the ſame Duties.

XII. That during the Continuance of the Duties payable in *England* on Coals, Culm, and Cynders, which determines the Thirtieth Day of *September*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ten, *Scotland* ſhall not be charg'd therewith for Coals, Culm, and Cynders conſumed there, but ſhall be charg'd with the ſame Duties as in *England* for all Coals, Culm, and Cynders not conſumed in *Scotland*.

XIII. That during the Continuance of the Duty payable in *England* on Malt, which determines the Twenty Fourth Day of *June*, One Thouſand Seven Hun-

An. Reg. 6. Hundred and Seven, *Scotland* ſhall not be charg'd with that Duty.

XIV. 'That the Kingdom of *Scotland* be not charg'd with any other Duties laid on by the Parliament of *England* before the Union, except thoſe conſented to in this Treaty; in regard it is agreed, That all neceſſary Proviſion ſhall be made by the Parliament of *Scotland* for the publick Charge and Service of that Kingdom, for the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seven: Providing nevertheleſs, That if the Parliament of *England* ſhall think fit to lay any farther Impoſitions, by Way of Cuſtom, or ſuch Exciſes, with which, by Virtue of this Treaty, *Scotland* is to be charg'd equally with *England*; in ſuch Caſe *Scotland* ſhall be liable to the ſame Cuſtoms and Exciſes, and have an Equivalent to be ſettled by the Parliament of *Great Britain*, with this farther Proviſion, *That any Malt to be made and conſumed in that Part of the united Kingdom now call'd* Scotland, *ſhall not be charged with any Impoſition on Malt during this War.* And ſeeing it cannot be ſuppoſed that the Parliament of *Great Britain* will ever lay any Sorts of Burdens upon the united Kingdom, but what they ſhall find of Neceſſity, at that Time, for the Preſervation and Good of the whole, and with due Regard to the Circumſtances and Abilities of every Part of the united Kingdom; therefore *it is agreed*, That there be no farther Exemption inſiſted on for any Part of the united Kingdom, but that the Conſideration of any Exemptions beyond what is already agreed on in this Treaty, ſhall be left to the Determination of the Parliament of *Great Britain.*

XV. That whereas by the Terms of this Treaty the Subjects of *Scotland*, for preſerving an Equality of Trade throughout the united Kingdom, will be liable to ſeveral Cuſtoms and Exciſes now payable in *England*, which will be applicable towards Payment of the Debts of *England* contracted before the *Union*, *it is agreed*, That *Scotland* have an Equivalent for what the Subjects thereof ſhall be to charg'd, towards Payment of the ſaid Debts of *England*, in all Particulars whatſoever in Manner following, *viz.* That before the *Union* of the ſaid Kingdoms, the Sum of Three Hundred

dred Ninety Eight Thouſand and Eighty Five Pounds Ten Shillings be granted to her Majeſty by the Parliament of *England*, for the Uſes after mention'd, being the Equivalent to be anſwer'd to *Scotland* for ſuch Parts of the ſaid Cuſtoms and Exciſes upon all exciſeable Liquors, with which that Kingdom is to be charg'd upon the *Union*, as will be applicable to the Payment of the ſaid Debts of *England*, according to the Proportions which the preſent Cuſtoms in *Scotland*, being thirty thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, do bear to the Cuſtoms in *England*, computed at One Million Three Hundred Forty One Thouſand Five Hundred and Fifty Nine Pounds *per Annum*; and which the preſent Exciſes on exciſeable Liquors in *Scotland*, being thirty three thouſand and five hundred Pounds *per An.* do bear to the Exciſes on exciſeable Liquors in *England*, computed at nine hundred, forty ſeven thouſand, ſix hundred and two Pounds *per Annum*; which Sum of three hundred, ninety eight thouſand, eighty five Pounds, ten Shillings, ſhall be due and payable from the Time of the *Union*: And in regard that after the *Union*, *Scotland* becoming liable to the ſame Cuſtoms and Duties payable on Import and Export, and to the ſame Exciſes on all exciſeable Liquors as in *England*, as well upon that Account, as upon the Account of the Encreaſe of Trade and People, (which will be the happy Conſequence of the *Union*, the ſaid Revenues will much improve beyond the beforemention'd annual Values thereof, of which no preſent Eſtimate can be made; yet, nevertheleſs, for the Reaſons aforeſaid, there ought to be a proportionable Equivalent anſwer'd to *Scotland*: It is agreed, That after the *Union* there ſhall be an Account kept of the ſaid Duties ariſing in *Scotland*, to the end it may appear what ought to be anſwer'd to *Scotland*, as an Equivalent for ſuch Proportion of the ſaid Encreaſe, as ſhall be applicable to the Payment of the Debts of *England*. And for the farther and more effectual anſwering the ſeveral Ends hereafter mention'd, *It is agreed*, That from and after the *Union*, the whole Encreaſe of the Revenues of Cuſtoms, and Duties on Import and Export, and Exciſes upon exciſeable Liquors in *Scotland*, over and above the annual Produce of the ſaid reſpective Duties, as

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An. Reg. 6. as above ſtated, ſhall go, and be apply'd, for the Term of ſeven Years, to the Uſes herein aftermention'd; and that upon the ſaid Account there ſhall be anſwer'd to *Scotland*, annually, from the End of ſeven Years after the *Union*, an Equivalent in Proportion to ſuch Part of the ſaid Encreaſe, as ſhall be applicable to the Debts of *England*: *And generally, that an Equivalent ſhall be anſwer'd to* Scotland *for ſuch Parts of the* Engliſh *Debts as* Scotland *may hereafter become liable to pay by reaſon of the* Union, *other than ſuch for which Appropriations have been made by Parliament in* England, *of the Cuſtoms or other Duties on Export and Import, Exciſes on all exciſeable Liquors, in reſpect of which Debts Equivalents are herein before provided.* And as for the Uſes to which the ſaid Sum of three hundred ninety eight thouſand eighty five Pounds ten Shillings, to be granted as aforeſaid, and all other Monies which are to be anſwer'd or allow'd to *Scotland* as ſaid is, are to be apply'd, It is agreed, *That in the firſt Place, out of the aforeſaid Sum*, what Conſideration ſhall be found neceſſary to be had for any Loſſes which private Perſons may ſuſtain, by reducing the Coin of *Scotland* to the Standard and Value of the Coin of *England*, may be made good. In the next Place, that the capital Stock or Fund of the *African* Company and *Indian* Company of *Scotland*, advanc'd, together with the Intereſt for the ſaid capital Stock, after the Rate of 5 *per Cent. per Annum*, for the reſpective Times of the Payment thereof, ſhall be paid: Upon Payment of which capital Stock and Intereſt, *It's agreed*, The ſaid Company be diſſolv'd and ceaſe; and alſo that from the Time of paſſing the Act of Parliament in *England* for raiſeing the ſaid Sum of three hundred ninety eight thouſand eighty five Pounds ten Shillings, the ſaid Company ſhall neither trade nor grant Licenſe to trade, providing, *That if the ſaid Stock and Intereſt ſhall not be pay'd in Twelve Months after the Commencement of the Union, that then the ſaid Company may from thence forward Trade, or give Licence to Trade, until the ſaid whole capital Stock and Intereſt ſhall be paid.* And as to the Overplus of the ſaid Sum of Three Hundred Ninety Eight Thouſand Eighty Five Pounds Ten Shillings, after Payment of what Conſideration ſhall

be

be had for Loſſes, in repairing the Coin, and paying the ſaid capital Stock and Intereſt; and alſo the whole Increaſe of the ſaid Revenues of Cuſtoms, Duties, and Exciſes, above the preſent Value, which ſhall ariſe in *Scotland* during the ſaid Term of ſeven Years, together with the Equivalent which ſhall become due upon the Improvement thereof in *Scotland* after the ſaid Term *of Seven Years:* And alſo, as to all other Sums, which, according to the Agreements aforeſaid, may become payable to *Scotland*, by Way of Equivalent, for what that Kingdom ſhall hereafter become liable, towards the Payment of the Debts of *England*, *It is agreed*, That the ſame may be apply'd in the Manner following, *viz. That all the publick Debts of the Kingdom of* Scotland, *as ſhall be adjuſted by this preſent Parliament, ſhall be paid: And that Two Thouſand Pounds* per Annum *for the Space of ſeven Years, ſhall be apply'd towards encouraging and promoting the Manufacture of coarſe Wool within thoſe Shires which produce the Wool; and that the firſt Two Thouſand Pound Sterling be paid at* Martinmas *next, and ſo to be paid yearly at* Martinmas *during the Space aforeſaid.* And afterwards the ſame ſhall be wholly apply'd towards the encouraging and promoting the Fiſheries and ſuch other Manufactories and Improvements in *Scotland*, as may moſt conduce to the general Good of the united Kingdom. *And it is agreed*, That her Majeſty be empower'd to appoint Commiſſioners, who ſhall be accountable to the Parliament of *Great Britain*, for diſpoſing the ſaid Sum of three hundred ninety eight thouſand and eighty five Pounds ten Shillings, and all other Monies which ſhall ariſe to *Scotland* upon the Agreements aforeſaid, to the Purpoſes before mention'd: Which Commiſſioners ſhall be impower'd to call for, receive and diſpoſe of the ſaid Monies in Manner aforeſaid; and to inſpect the Books of the ſeveral Collectors of the ſaid Revenues, and of all other Duties from whence an Equivalent may ariſe; and that the Collectors and Managers of the ſaid Revenues and Duties, be oblig'd to give to the ſaid Commiſſioners ſubſcrib'd authentick Abbreviates of the Produce of ſuch Revenues and Duties ariſing in their reſpective Diſtricts: And that the ſaid Commiſ-

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An. Reg. 6. ſioners ſhall have their Office within the Limits of *Scotland*, and ſhall in ſuch Office keep Books, containing Accounts of the Amount of the Equivalents, and how the ſame ſhall have been diſpoſed of from Time to Time; which may be inſpected by any of the Subjects who ſhall deſire the ſame.

XVI. That from and after the Union, the Coin ſhall be of the ſame Standard and Value throughout the United Kingdom, as now in *England*; and a Mint ſhall be continued in *Scotland*, under the ſame Rules as the Mint in *England*, *and the preſent Officers of the Mint continued*, ſubject to ſuch Regulations and Alterations as her Majeſty, her Heirs, or Succeſſors, or the Parliament of *Great Britain*, ſhall think fit.

XVII. That from and after the Union, the ſame Weights and Meaſures ſhall be uſed throughout the United Kingdom, as are now eſtabliſh'd in *England*; and Standards of Weights and Meaſures ſhall be kept by thoſe Burghs in *Scotland*, to whom the keeping the Standards of Weights and Meaſures now in Uſe there does of ſpecial Right belong. All which Standards ſhall be ſent down to ſuch reſpective Burghs from the Standards kept in the *Exchequer* at *Weſtminſter*, ſubject nevertheleſs to ſuch Regulations as the Parliament of *Great Britain* ſhall think fit.

XVIII. That the Laws concerning Regulation of Trade, Cuſtoms, and ſuch Exciſes, to which *Scotland* is by Virtue of this Treaty to be liable, be the ſame in *Scotland*, from and after the Union, as in *England*; and that all other Laws in Uſe within the Kingdom of *Scotland*, do, after the Union, and notwithſtanding thereof, remain in the ſame Force as before, (except ſuch as are contrary to or inconſiſtent with this Treaty) but alterable by the Parliament of *Great Britain*, with this Difference betwixt the Laws concerning Publick Right, Policy, and Civil Government, and thoſe which concern Private Right: That the Laws which concern Publick Right, Policy, and Civil Government, may be made the ſame throughout the whole United Kingdom; but that no Alteration be made in Laws which concern Private Right, except for evident Utility of the Subjects within *Scotland*.

XIX. That the Court of Seſſion, or College of Juſtice, do after the *Union*, and notwithſtanding thereof, remain

remain in all Time coming within *Scotland*, as it is now conſtituted by the Laws of that Kingdom, and with the ſame Authority and Privileges as before the *Union*, ſubject nevertheleſs to ſuch Regulations for the better Adminiſtration of Juſtice, as ſhall be made by the Parliament of *Great Britain*: *And that hereafter none ſhall be nam'd by her Majeſty and her Royal Succeſſors, to be ordinary Lords of Seſſion, but ſuch who have ſerv'd in the Colledge of Juſtice as Advocates, or principal Clerks of Seſſion, for the Space of five Years; or as Writers to the Signet, for the Space of ten Years; with this Proviſion, that no Writer to the Signet be capable to be admitted a Lord of the Seſſion, unleſs he undergo a private and publick Tryal on the Civil Law before the Faculty of Advocates, and be found by them qualify'd for the ſaid Office, two Years before he be nam'd to be a Lord of the Seſſion: Yet ſo, as the Qualification made, or to be made, for capacitating Perſons to be nam'd ordinary Lords of the Seſſion, may be alter'd by the Parliament of* Great Britain. And that the Court of Juſticiary do alſo, after the Union, and notwithſtanding thereof, remain in all Time coming within *Scotland*, as it is now conſtituted by the Laws of that Kingdom, and with the ſame Authority and Privileges as before the *Union*; ſubject nevertheleſs to ſuch Regulations as ſhall be made by the Parliament of *Great Britain*, and without Prejudice of other Rights of Juſticiary. And that all Admiralty Juriſdictions be under the Lord High-Admiral, or Commiſſioners for the Admiralty of *Great Britain*, for the Time being; and that the Court of Admiralty, now eſtabliſh'd in *Scotland*, be continu'd; and that all Reviews, Reductions, or Suſpenſions of the Sentences in Maritime Caſes, competent to the Juriſdiction of that *Court*, remain in the ſame Manner after the *Union*, as now in *Scotland*, until the Parliament of *Great Britain* ſhall make ſuch Regulations and Alterations as ſhall be judg'd expedient for the whole united Kingdom; ſo as there be always continu'd in *Scotland*, a Court of Admiralty ſuch as in *England*, for Determination of all Maritime Caſes relating to Private Rights in *Scotland*, competent to the Juriſdiction of the Admiralty-Court; ſubject nevertheleſs to ſuch Regulations and Alterations

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An. Reg. 6. ons as ſhall be thought proper to be made by the Parliament of *Great Britain*; and that the heretable Rights of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralties in *Scotland*, be reſerv'd to the reſpective Proprietors, as Rights of Property; ſubject nevertheleſs, as to the Manner of Exerciſing ſuch heretable Rights, to ſuch Regulations and Alterations as ſhall be thought proper to be made by the Parliament of *Great Britain*; and that all other Courts, now in Being within the Kingdom of *Scotland*, do remain, but ſubject to Alterations by the Parliament of *Great Britain*; and that all inferiour Courts, within the ſaid Limits, do remain ſubordinate, as they are now, to the ſupream Courts of Juſtice within the ſame in all Time coming; and that no Cauſes in *Scotland* be cognoſcable by the Courts of *Chancery*, *Queen's-Bench*, *Common Pleas*, or any other Court in *Weſtminſter-Hall*; and that the ſaid Courts, or any other of the like Nature, after the *Union*, ſhall have no Power to cognoſce, review, or alter the Acts and Sentences of the Judicatures within *Scotland*, or ſtop the Execution of the ſame. And that there be a Court of *Exchequer* in *Scotland*, after the *Union*, for deciding Queſtions concerning the Revenues of Cuſtoms and Exciſes there, having the ſame Power and Authority in ſuch Caſes, as the Court of *Exchequer* has in *England*; and that the ſaid Court of *Exchequer* in *Scotland* have Power of paſſing Signatures, Gifts, Tutories, and in other Things, as the Court of *Exchequer* at preſent in *Scotland* hath; and that the Court of *Exchequer* that now is in *Scotland*, do remain until a new Court of *Exchequer* be ſettled by the Parliament of *Great Britain* in *Scotland*, after the *Union*; and that after the *Union*, the Queen's Majeſty, and her Royal Succeſſors, may continue a Privy-Council in *Scotland*, for preſerving the publick Peace and Order, until the Parliament of *Great Britain* ſhall think fit to alter it, or eſtabliſh any other effectual Method for that End

XX. That all heretable Offices, Superiorities, heretable Juriſdictions, Offices for Life, and Juriſdictions for Life, be reſerv'd for the Owners thereof, as Rights of Property, in the ſame Manner as they are now enjoy'd

enjoy'd by the Laws of *Scotland*, notwithſtanding this Treaty. A.D. 1707

XXI. That the Rights and Privileges of the Royal Boroughs in *Scotland*, as they now are, do remain intire after the *Union*, and notwithſtanding thereof.

XXII. That by Virtue of this Treaty, of the Peers of *Scotland*, at the Time of the *Union*, ſixteen ſhall be the Number to ſit and vote in the Houſe of Lords, and forty five the Number of the Repreſentatives of *Scotland* in the Houſe of Commons of the Parliament of *Great Britain*; and that when her Majeſty, her Heirs or Succeſſors, ſhall declare her or their Pleaſure, for holding the firſt or any ſubſequent Parliament of *Great Britain*, until the Parliament of *Great Britain* ſhall make farther Proviſion therein, a Writ do iſſue under the Great Seal of the united Kingdom, directed to the Privy-Council of *Scotland*, commanding them to cauſe ſixteen Peers, who are to ſit in the Houſe of Lords, to be ſummon'd to Parliament, and forty five Members to be elected to ſit in the Houſe of Commons of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, according to the Agreement in this Treaty, in ſuch Manner as by *an Act of this preſent Seſſion of* the Parliament of *Scotland* is or ſhall be ſettled; *Which Act is hereby declar'd to be as valid as if it were a Part of and ingroſs'd in this Treaty:* And that the Names of the Perſons ſo ſummon'd and elected ſhall be return'd by the Privy-Council of *Scotland* into the Court from whence the ſaid Writ did iſſue. And that if her Majeſty, on or before the firſt Day of *May* next, on which Day the *Union* is to take Place, ſhall declare under the Great Seal of *England*, that it is expedient that the Lords of Parliament of *England*, and Commons of the preſent Parliament of *England*, ſhould be the Members of the reſpective Houſes of the firſt Parliament of *Great Britain*, for and on the Part of *England*, then the ſaid Lords of Parliament of *England*, and Commons of the preſent Parliament of *England*, ſhall be the Members of the reſpective Houſes of the firſt Parliament of *Great Britain*, for and on the Part of *England*. And her Majeſty may by her Royal Proclamation, under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, appoint the ſaid firſt Parliament of

An. Reg. 5. *Great Britain*, to meet at ſuch Time and Place as her Majeſty ſhall think fit, which Time ſhall not be leſs than fifty Days after the Date of ſuch Proclamation; and the Time and Place of the Meeting of ſuch Parliament being ſo appointed, a Writ ſhall be immediately iſſu'd under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, directed to the Privy-Council of *Scotland*, for the ſummoning the ſixteen Peers, and for electing forty five Members, by whom *Scotland* is to be repreſented in the Parliament of *Great Britain*. And the Lords of Parliament of *England*, and the ſixteen Peers of *Scotland*, ſuch ſixteen Peers being ſummon'd and return'd in the Manner agreed in this Treaty, and the Members of the Houſe of Commons of the ſaid Parliament of *England*, and the forty five Members for *Scotland*, ſuch forty five Members being elected and return'd in the Manner agreed in this Treaty, ſhall aſſemble and meet reſpectively in their reſpective Houſes of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, at ſuch Time and Place as ſhall be ſo appointed by her Majeſty, and ſhall be the Houſes of the firſt Parliament of *Great Britain*; and that Parliament may continue for ſuch Time only as the preſent Parliament of *England* might have continu'd, if the *Union* of the two Kingdoms had not been made, unleſs ſooner diſſolv'd by her Majeſty: And that every one of the Lords of Parliament of *Great Britain*; and every Member of the Houſe of Commons of the Parliament of *Great Britain* in the firſt, and all ſucceeding Parliaments of *Great Britain*, until the Parliament of *Great Britain* ſhall otherwiſe direct, ſhall take the reſpective Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, by an Act of Parliament made in *England*, in the firſt Year of the Reign of the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, entitled, *An Act for the Abrogating of the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and appointing other Oaths*, and make, ſubſcribe, and audibly repeat the Declaration mention'd in an Act of Parliament made in *England* in the thirtieth Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, entitled, *An Act for the more effectual preſerving the King's Perſon and Government, by diſabling Papiſts from ſitting in either Houſe of Parliament*; and ſhall take and ſubſcribe the Oath mention'd in an Act

of

of Parliament made in *England*, in the firſt Year of her Majeſty's Reign, entitled, *An Act to declare the Alterations in the Oath appointed to be taken by the Act*, entitled, *An Act for the farther Security of his Majeſty's Perſon, and the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, and for extinguiſhing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of* Wales, *and all other Pretenders, and their open and ſecret Abettors, and for the declaring the Aſſociation to be determin'd at ſuch Time and in ſuch Manner, as the Members of both Houſes of Parliament of* England *are by the ſaid reſpective Acts directed to take, make, and ſubſcribe the ſame, upon the Penalties and Diſabilities in the ſaid reſpective Acts contain'd.* And it is declar'd and agreed, That theſe Words, *This Realm, The Crown of this Realm*, And *the Queen of this Realm*, mention'd in the Oaths and Declaration contain'd in the aforeſaid Acts, which were intended to ſignify the Crown and Realm of *England*, ſhall be underſtood of the Crown and Realm of *Great Britain*; and that in that Senſe the ſaid Oaths and Declaration be taken and ſubſcrib'd by the Members of both Houſes of the Parliament of *Great Britain*. A.D. 1707

XXIII. That the aforeſaid ſixteen Peers of *Scotland* mention'd in the laſt preceding Article, to ſit in the Houſe of Lords of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, ſhall have all Privileges of Parliament which the Peers of *England* now have, and which they or any Peers of *Great Britain*, ſhall have after the Union; and particularly the Right of Sitting upon the Tryals of Peers: And in Caſe of the Tryals of any Peer, in time of Adjournment or Prorogation of Parliament, the ſaid ſixteen Peers ſhall be ſummon'd in the ſame Manner, and have the ſame Powers and Privileges at ſuch Tryals as any other Peers of *Great Britain:* And that in Caſe any Tryals of Peers ſhall hereafter happen, when there is no Parliament in Being, the ſixteen Peers of *Scotland*, who ſate in the laſt preceding Parliament, ſhall be ſummon'd in the ſame Manner, and have the ſame Powers and Privileges at ſuch Tryals as any other Peers of *Great Britain:* And that all Peers of *Scotland*, and their Succeſſors to their Honours and Dignities, ſhall from and after the Union be Peers of *Great Britain*, and have Rank and Precedency next

and

An. Reg. 6. and immeditely after the Peers of the like Orders and Degrees in *England* at the Time of the Union, and before all Peers of *Great Britain*, of the like Orders and Degrees, who may be created after the Union; and ſhall be try'd as Peers of *Great Britain*, and ſhall enjoy all Privileges of Peers as fully as the Peers of *England* do now, or as they or any other Peers of *Great Britain* may hereafter enjoy the ſame, except the Right and Privilege of ſitting in the Houſe of Lords, and the Privileges depending thereon, and particularly the Right of ſitting upon the Tryals of Peers.

XXIV. That from and after the Union there be one Great Seal for the united Kingdom of *Great Britain*, which ſhall be different from the Great Seal now uſed in either Kingdom: And that the quartering the Arms, *and the Rank of Precedency of the Lyon King of Arms of the Kingdom of* Scotland, as may beſt ſuit the Union, be left to her Majeſty: And that in the mean time the Great Seal of *England* be uſed as the Great Seal of the united Kingdom, be uſed for ſealing Writs to elect and ſummon the Parliament of *Great Britain*, and for ſealing all Treaties with Foreign Princes and States, and all publick Acts, Inſtruments, and Orders of State, which concern the whole united Kingdom, and in all other Matters relating to *England*, as the Great Seal of *England* is now us'd; and that a Seal in *Scotland*, after the Union, be always kept and made Uſe of in all Things relating to private Rights or Grants, which have uſually paſſed the Great Seal of *Scotland*, and which only concern Offices, Grants, Commiſſions, and private Rights within that Kingdom: And that until ſuch Seal ſhall be appointed by her Majeſty, the preſent Great Seal of *Scotland* ſhall be uſed for ſuch Purpoſes: And that the Privy Seal, Signet Caſſet, Signet of the Juſtiiary Court, Quarter-Seal, and Seals of Courts, now uſed in *Scotland*, be continued: But that the ſaid Seals be altered and adapted to the State of the Union, as her Majeſty ſhall think fit; and the ſaid Seals, and all of them, and the Keepers of them, ſhall be ſubject to ſuch Regulations as the Parliament of *Great Britain* ſhall hereafter make: *And that the Crown, Scepter, and Sword of State, the Records of Parliament, and all other Records, Rolls, and Regiſters* what-

whatſoever, both publick and private, general and particular, and Warrants thereof, continue to be kept as they are within that Part of the United Kingdom now called Scotland; *and that they ſhall ſo remain in all Time coming, notwithſtanding of the* Union. A.D. 1707

XXV. That all Laws and Statutes in either Kingdom, ſo far as they are contrary to or inconſiſtent with the Terms of theſe Articles, or any of them, ſhall from and after the Union ceaſe and become void, and ſhall be ſo declar'd to be by the reſpective Parliaments of the ſaid Kingdoms.

The Commons were now intent upon a Supply to anſwer the Equivalent to be given to *Scotland* upon the Account of the Union. They likewiſe addreſs'd the Queen about reſettling the Iſland of *Nevis* and St. *Chriſtopher's* in *America*, that had ſuffer'd ſo much by the *French*. And ſeveral Bills being ready for the Royal Aſſent before the End of *March*, theſe following were paſs'd on the 24th.

An Act for continuing the Duties on Houſes, to ſecure a yearly fund for circulating Exchequer Bills, whereby a Sum not exceeding 150000 l. *was intended to be raiſed, for carrying on the War*, &c.

An Act for better Recruiting the Land Forces and Marines for the Year 1707.

An Act for continuing an Act made in the 3d and 4th of the Queen's, for puniſhing falſe Muſters, Mutiny, and Deſertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters.

An Act for the better Preſervation of the Game.

An Act to repeal the Laws prohibiting Importation of Foreign Lace made of Thread.

An Act for the Enrollment of Bargains and Sales within the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire.

The Queen alſo at the ſame Time paſs'd 12 private Acts, and returning to the Houſe on the 29th, theſe Bills following receiv'd the Royal Sanction;

An Act for continuing Duties on Low Wines, &c. *Hawkers and Pedlars, Part of the Duties on Stamp'd Vellom, Parchment, Paper, and the late Duties on Sweets, and the one Third Subſidy, on Tonnage and Poundage, and for ſettling and eſtabliſhing a Fund thereby, and by the Application*

An. Reg 6. *plication of certain Overplus Money, and otherwiſe, for Payment of Annuities, to be ſold for raiſing a farther Supply for the Year* 1707.

An Act for the better Encouragement of the Royal Luſhſtring Company.

An Act for repairing the Highways between Forn-Hill *in* Bedfordſhire *and* Stony-Stratford *in* Bucks.

Now by the fourth Article of the Treaty of Union, it being generally underſtood that all Commodities and Goods that ſhould happen to be in *Scotland* before the firſt of *May* this Year, on which Day the Union was to commence, might be imported into *England* without paying any farther Duties; upon which Preſumption ſeveral Merchants imported great Quantities of Wine and Brandies into *Scotland*, while others fell to the exporting of Tobacco, Pepper, *&c.* into *Scotland*, from whence, after the 1ſt of *May*, they might be imported into *England* Cuſtom-free; a Bill was brought in to prevent theſe Frauds, and being ſoon paſs'd by the Commons, they ſent it to the Lords; but an additional Clauſe to it being ſo unluckily contriv'd, as to be like to give Diſguſt to the *Scots*, the Earl of *Rocheſter* propos'd this Expedient, That the Queen ſhould be deſir'd to prorogue the Parliament, and ſo end all the Affairs then depending. This was done accordingly, and the Houſe meeting again on the 14th of *April*, the Queen told them, That ſhe was willing to give them an Opportunity to come together again, to conſider of any Thing that could properly be done to prevent the Inconveniencies which might happen to our Trade, by too great an Interval between the Riſing of the Parliament and the 1ſt of *May*, and ſhe had no Occaſion to add, that whatever was done of that Kind, would require to be diſpatch'd in a little Time. Another Bill for preventing Frauds was preſently brought in, and ſoon ſent to the Lords: But it being apprehended that this alſo would give Offence to the *Scots*, and the moſt eminent Lawyers not agreeing in their Opinions about it, it was thought moſt adviſeable to drop this Bill alſo; and the Queen on the 24th, the Day on which they were prorogu'd, told them, that ſhe thought it expedient that the Lords and

and Commons of the preſent Parliament of *England* A.D 1707
ſhould be the Members of the reſpective Houſes of the
firſt Parliament of *Great Britain* on the Part of *England*. On the 19th ſhe iſſued out her Proclamation accordingly, and another, that the Parliament of *Great Britain* ſhould meet on the 24th of *October* following.

The Queen had more to do to keep Peace among the Clergy in Convocation than almoſt any Thing elſe: The Lower Houſe differ'd much in their Sentiments as to Proceedings from the Upper: Howſoever, the Archbiſhop, as Preſident, brought the Prolocutor to make his Submiſſion for his Refractorineſs; and the Queen in her Letter to his Grace told him, That ſhe had declar'd her Reſolution to maintain her Supremacy, and the due Subordination of Presbyters to Biſhops, as a fundamental Part of the Conſtitution of the Church of *England*.

The King of *Sweden* was all this while acting as he pleaſed in *Saxony*, and taking Occaſion to be at ill Terms with the Imperial Court now in ſtrict Alliance with her Majeſty, the fatal Conſequence of which was much dreaded in *England*, ſhe diſpatch'd the Duke of *Marlborough* to that Prince, and wrote to him alſo herſelf about it in moſt preſſing Terms. In Anſwer to which that King ſaid, It was quite contrary to his Inclination that thoſe Differences had happen'd, and that when he reflected upon the Manner wherewith the Imperial Court treated him, it might be eaſily judg'd they had no Intention to give him real Satisfaction, but, on the contrary, ſeem'd to aggravate former Injuries with new Provocations: However, the Court of *Vienna* having at laſt adjuſted all Things with the *Swede*, he quitted *Germany*, and the Allies were free'd from the Apprehenſions they had of the Interruptions he might give in carrying on the Common Cauſe. Nevertheleſs this Campaign did not prove ſo favourable to the Queen's Armies or her Allies as others had done. The *French* were ſo ſtrong, and encamp'd ſo advantagiouſly in *Flanders*, that all the Duke of *Marlborough* could do, was to watch and prevent their gaining any Ground of him. In *Spain*, by the fatal Defeat at *Almanza*, and the Loſs of almoſt all our

Troops

An. Reg. 6. Troops there under the Earl of *Galway*, Things look'd with a very bad Aſpect: The Account they ſent of the Action to the Queen was palliated as much as poſſible; but Time came to ſhew the Falſity of it, and that the Action was raſh and very blame-worthy; and King *Charles* himſelf in his Memorial to the Queen for Succours ſaid, what he regretted moſt was, that the Enemy by the Superiority of their Numbers, ſhould wreſt the Victory from the Bravery of the Troops; *and that an Action of ſo great Conſequence was not undertaken at a more favourable Juncture of Time and Affairs.*

Deſign of Thoulon miſcarry'd

The Expedition of the Imperialiſts, and their Conqueſts of the Kingdom of *Naples*, was contrary to the Queen's Sentiments and thoſe of her Allies, and it was thought would have been of more Advantage to the Allies in general, had they join'd thoſe Troops with the reſt under the Command of the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* for the Reduction of *Thoulon*. Indeed her Majeſty's brave Admiral Sir *Cloud. ſley Shovel*, with her Fleet, did all that were in the Skill and Power of Men to accompliſh that moſt important Deſign, which, tho' it ſucceeded not, yet it had this good Effect, that many of the *Frenchmen* and naval Stores of War were deſtroy'd, and the Enemy ſinking the reſt to ſave them, thereby made them unſerviceable; ſo that they never pretended to fit out a Squadron from that Port during the reſt of the War. What was moſt to be lamented on our Side, was the Loſs of the Admiral and his Ship, with ſome others, on the Rocks of *Silly*, on the 22d of *October*, in his Return Home: His Corps being found, was afterwards bury'd in *Weſtminſter Abbey* at the Queen's Charge, with all the Solemnity and Magnificence ſuitable to ſo mournful an Occaſion, and her Majeſty's high Regard for the Remains of ſo brave and uſeful an Officer.

Proceedings of the Irish Parliament.

But before this unfortunate Account happen'd, there was a Parliament held in *Ireland*, under the Influence of the Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Lieutenant, who in his Speech to them on the 7th of *July* inform'd them, That the Queen conſidering the Number of Papiſts in that Realm, would be glad of any Expedient for the ſtrenghening the Intereſt of her Proteſtant Subjects;

Subjects: Then having taken Notice of the Care that A.D.1707.
ſhould be taken for the Security of the Kingdom, by ſupplying the Room of the abſent Regiments with others, and that he did not doubt but the Commons would provide Supplies for them, and for defraying the Charges of the Government, he added, He ſhould think himſelf extreamly happy, if during his Adminiſtration all Matters ſhould be conducted with that Temper and Prudence as might juſtly entitle them to the Continuance of her Majeſty's Affections: Both Lords and Commons hereupon addreſſing her Majeſty. I cannot conceive how the firſt of them ſhould overlook Congratulating her upon the late *Union* of the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, a Matter ſhe ſo much valu'd her ſelf upon, but the other not only touch'd very handſomly upon the Glory ſhe had acquir'd by accompliſhing it, but hinted *at a much more compzehenſive Union*; and her Majeſty in Anſwer hereto ſaid, They might be ſure nothing ſhould be wanting to make the *Union* of all her Subjects as extenſive as poſſible, and that ſhe was glad they were ſo well ſatisfy'd with her Endeavours for their Advantage and Happineſs: I cannot enter upon a Detail of the Proceedings of this Seſſions, ſome of the moſt material Acts that paſs'd in it were theſe, *viz.*

An Act for granting to her Majeſty an additional Duty upon Beer, Ale, &c.

An Act for the publick Regiſtering of all Deeds, Conveyances, and Wills, that ſhall be made of any Honours, Mannors, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments.

An Act to explain and amend an Act to prevent Papiſts being Solicitors.

An Act for explaining and limiting the Priviledges of Parliament.

An Act for cleanſing the Port of Dublin, *&c.*

And ſome other Acts.

I cannot but take Notice of two or three remarkable Reſolves of the Commons of this Kingdom, before I come to the concluding Part of the Seſſions. 1. That the Privy-Council of that Kingdom had aſſum'd a Power of hearing and determining the Right of Magiſtrates of Corporations, not within the new Rules;

An. Reg. 6. Rules; and that their any ways intermedling in ſuch Elections, or making any Orders relating to the Right or Poſſeſſion of the Office of Magiſtrates in Corporations, not within the new Rules, retaining any Petition or Cauſe relating thereto, was arbitrary, illegal, and of dangerous Conſequence to the Parliamentary Conſtitution of that Kingdom. 2. That on preferring any Petition to the Council-Board of that Kingdom, complaining of the undue Election or Return of any Magiſtrate or other Officer of any Corporation within the new Rules, it was the indiſpenſible Duty of the Privy-Council to hear and determine the Right of ſuch Election, before they approv'd of the Magiſtrate or Officer of the ſaid Corporation, and that the Denial thereof was arbitrary and illegal. 3. That it would greatly conduce to the Relief of the Poor, and the Good of that Kingdom, that the Inhabitants ſhould uſe no other than their own Manufactures in their Apparel, and the Furniture of their Houſes; and all the Members mutually engag'd their Honours to each other, that they would conform to the ſaid Reſolution.

On the 30th of *October* theſe following Bills had the Royal Aſſent, *viz.*

An Act for the farther Incouragement and Improvement of the Hempen and Flaxen Manufactures.

An Act for the Amendment of the Law, and the better Advancement of Juſtice.

An Act for explaining and amending ſeveral Acts againſt Thiefs, Robbers, and Rapperees; one for Continuing and Perpetuating divers Laws and Statutes heretofore Temporary, and for amending the Law in relation to Butter-Casks.

An Act to impower Juſtices of the Peace to terminate Diſputes about Servants Wages, and to oblige Maſters to pay the ſame, and to puniſh idle and diſorderly Servants.

An Act to prevent the Diſorders that may happen by the Marching of Soldiers, and providing Carriages for the Baggage of Soldiers on their March.

An Act to ſupply the Defects and for the better Execution of an Act, entitled, An Act for the avoiding of privy

privy and ſecret Outlawries of her Majeſty's Subjects in perſonal Actions. A D. 1707.

An Act for the more effectual preventing and taking away and marrying Children againſt the Wills of their Parents and Guardians.

An Act for ſuppreſſing Lotteries and Gaming Tables.

An Act for the encouraging the Exportation of Coin.

An Act for ſetling and preſerving a publick Library for ever in the Houſe for that Purpoſe built by his Grace Narciſſus, *Lord Archbiſhop of* Armagh, *on Part of the Ground belonging to the Archbiſhop of* Dublin's *Palace, near the City of* Dublin.

And to ſeven other private Acts.

This done and the Parliament prorogu'd to the ſixth of *May* following, it's Time we ſhould now come to the ſitting of the firſt Parliament of *Great Britain*, which met at *Weſtminſter* on the 6th of *October*. The Queen began her Speech with humble Thankfulneſs to God, and entire Satisfaction to herſelf, that ſhe met them there in her firſt Parliament of *Great Britain*; not doubting but they came with Hearts prepar'd as hers was, to make the *Union* ſo proſperous, as it might anſwer the well grounded Hopes of all her good Subjects, and the reaſonable Apprehenſions of their Enemies; and to that End nothing was ſo material to convince both Friends and Enemies, that the Uniting their Intereſts had not only improv'd their Abilities, but alſo their Reſolutions to proſecute the War 'till an honourable Peace could be obtain'd. *Firſt Parliament of Great Britain.*

Then having ſpoken of the Attempt upon *Thoulon*, and that it had not wholly loſt its deſir'd Effect; taken Notice of our Diſadvantages in *Spain*, and the Expulſion of the Enemy wholly out of *Italy*; as alſo of the Conduct and Authority of the Elector of *Hanover*, who commanded as General of the Empire that Campaign on the *Rhine*; and after that of the neceſſary Supplies for carrying on the War with Succeſs: She came to the Buſineſs of the late *Union*, and ſaid, It was impoſſible but that ſome Doubts and Difficulties muſt have ariſen, which however ſhe hoped were ſo far overcome, as to have defeated the Deſign of thoſe, who would have made uſe of that

An. Reg. 6. Handle to foment Diſturbances. Then having recommended to their Conſideration ſeveral Things made liable by the Articles to the Conſideration of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, ſhe added, Nothing ſhould be wanting on her Part to procure to her People all the Bleſſings that could follow from that happy Circumſtance of her Reign, and to extinguiſh the leaſt Occaſion of Jealouſy, that either the Civil or Religious Rights of any Part of that her united Kingdom could ſuffer by the Conſequences of that Union; and concluded, She hoped they would ſuffer nothing to prevail with them to diſunite among themſelves, or abate their Zeal in oppoſing the common Enemy.

I ſhall not dwell on the Addreſſes preſented to her Majeſty on this Occaſion; what I am principally to note is, That the Commons going roundly about the neceſſary Supplies, the Queen on the 18th of *December* paſs'd the following Acts, *viz.*

An Act for granting an Aid, to be raiſed by a Land-Tax in Great Britain, *for the Service of the Year* 1708.

An Act for repealing and declaring the Determination of two Acts paſs'd in the Parliament of Scotland, *the one entitled, An Act for the Security of the Kingdom; and the other, An Act anent Peace and War.*

An Act for better ſecuring the Duties on Eaſt India *Goods.*

This done, ſhe took Notice to the Commons of their Readineſs and Affection, in providing ſo conſiderable a Part of the Supplies, ſhe looking upon it as a ſure Pledge of their being diſpoſed to make good the hearty Aſſurances they gave her at the Beginning of the Seſſions. She hinted at the Neceſſity there was of augmenting the Forces in *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Savoy*; and then addreſſing herſelf to the Lords and Commons, ſhe told them, That there was nothing more eſſential to her own Quiet and the Happineſs of all her good Subjects, than bringing the War to an honourable and ſafe Concluſion; and ſhe could not but look on thoſe who were deſirous to ſupport her in it to this End, the moſt proper Objects of her Favour and Encouragement.

The Lords and Commons having jointly addreſs'd her on this Speech, ſhe thank'd them for the Aſſurances

ces of their Zeal to ſupport her in the preſent War, and that nothing ſhould be wanting on her Part, either at Home or Abroad, to make her People happy and ſafe. *A.D.* 1707

On the 23d of *December*, the Lords and Commons joining in another Addreſs to the Queen againſt making any Peace, which could not be honourable and ſafe for her and her Allies, if *Spain*, the *Weſt Indies*, or any Part of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy ſhould be ſuffer'd to remain under the Power of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, her Majeſty, in her Anſwer, fully concurred with them in her Opinion; adding farther, ſhe was very well pleaſed to find the Meaſures ſhe had concerted for the Succour of the King of *Spain*, were ſo well approv'd by both Houſes: That ſhe'd continue her moſt preſſing Inſtances with the Emperor for haſtening of farther Succour, and that they might be commanded by Prince *Eugene*. There happen'd a Day or two before this, a long and memorable Debate in the Houſe of Lords, in Relation to the Affairs of *Spain*, the Queen being preſent *incognito*. It began about returning Thanks to the Earl of *Peterborough* for his Expedition to *Spain*, or calling him to Account for it if he did amiſs: But the *Whiggs* were for waving both, with Arguments which could not ſeem to have ſo much Weight, as thoſe uſed againſt acting defenſively in *Flanders*, and making *Spain* the chief Seat of the War; which the Tories were for, but could not carry it: But ſome of them, or ſuch as they were ſure muſt needs fall in with them, becauſe they could not ſupport themſelves without them, had for ſome time been a playing an underhand Game to put themſelves at the Head of Affairs; the principal of which was Mr. Secretary *Harley*. The Project was to remove the Lord Treaſurer out of his Office; and I was told by a conſiderable Tory, but about four Days before the Diſcovery was publickly made, that the Earl of *Sunderland* was to be out of his Secretary's Place ſuch a Day, he being the Perſon they reſolv'd to begin with, as they afterwards did, when the Conjuncture prov'd more favourable for them. The Duke of *Marlborough* was the Perſon that now ſtemm'd the Tide, poſitively, but in very dutiful Terms, refuſing

*An.Reg.*6. to command the Army any longer if the Lord *Godolphin* was put out, ſeeing he could not rely on any other for the neceſſary Supplies, to carry on the War with Succeſs againſt the common Enemy. The Duke's Firmneſs prevailing over the feminine Reſolution of the Queen, Mr. *Harley* was ſoon remov'd, and Mr. *Boyle* made Secretary in his Stead; ſo was Mr. *Henry St. John* from being Secretary at War, and Mr. *Walpole* ſucceeded him. Some other Changes were made, moſt of *Harley*'s Creatures were diſcarded; but the Heifer wherewith he had plough'd either was ſo inconſiderable at that Time that ſhe was overlook'd, or ſo firmly rooted in the Queen's Favour, that there was no ſhocking of her. The Treaſon of *Gregg*, and the *Pretender*'s Attempt to invade *Scotland* happening about that Time, help'd much to leſſen the Character of the diſcarded Gentlemen, and to eſtabliſh their Opponents in their Places.

But before we come to any Particulars of that Kind, we are to obſerve ſome of the Parliamentary Proceedings of theſe Times. Now the Lords having receiv'd Complaints of ſome *Jamaica* Merchants againſt Commadore *Kerr*, for refuſing to grant them Convoy to the *Spaniſh* Coaſt of *America*, and addreſſing her Majeſty upon it, ſhe told them, She would take Care in the moſt effectual Manner to diſcourage the Abuſes and ill Practices complain'd of in the Addreſs, and to prevent the like for the future; and they might be aſſur'd ſhe would always countenance with her Favour ſuch Commiſſioners and Officers, who ſhould diſcharge their Duties, by protecting and ſecuring the Trade of the Nation.

Soon after, the Lords agreeing with the Commons, to a Clauſe in the Bill for rendering the Union more effectual, about aboliſhing the *Scotch* Privy Council, and that with ſeveral other Bills being ready, theſe following, the Queen being indiſpos'd of the Gout, receiv'd the Royal Aſſent on the 13th of *February* by Commiſſion, *viz.*

An Act for raiſing a farther Supply to her Majeſty, for the Year 1708, *and other Uſes, by Sale of Annuities charg'd on a Fund not exceeding Forty Thouſand Pound* per Annum, *to riſe by appropriating ſeveral Surpluſſes,*

pluſſes, and by granting farther Terms in the Duties on Low Wines, and on Hawkers, Pedlars, and petty Chapmen, Stamp-Duties, the One Third Subſidy, the Duty on Sweets, and one of the Branches of Exciſe, and by making other Proviſions in that Act mention'd. A.D. 1708

An Act for the Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and of the Succeſſion of the Crown of Great Britain *in the Proteſtant Line.*

An Act for rendring the Union of the two Kingdoms more entire and compleat.

An Act for repairing the Highways between King's-down-hill *and the City of* Bath, *and others, and for cleanſing, paving, and lighting the Streets, and regulating the Chairmen there.*

And to four private Bills.

Her Majeſty, in Anſwer to the Houſe of Commons Addreſs about laying an Account before them, how it came to paſs there were no more *Engliſh* Forces in *Spain* and *Portugal* at the Time of the Battle of *Almanza*, and that ſhe would do her utmoſt the War in *Spain* might be vigorouſly and effectually proſecuted, let them know, That ſhe could not but be much concern'd that that Matter of the Forces had not been fully ſtated to the Houſe; That the 29395 Men mention'd in their Addreſs, in which Number Officers and Soldiers were included, when Reſolutions were taken to make Proviſion for their Pay, were intended to conſiſt of one Regiment of Horſe, five of Dragoons, and one and thirty of Foot; that the ſaid thirty ſeven Regiments were to be made up of one Regiment of Horſe, four of Dragoons, and nineteen of Foot, which had ſerv'd in *Spain* and *Portugal* under the Earls of *Peterborough* and *Galway*, and would, if compleat, have amounted to 18802 Men; and of one Regiment of Dragoons and ten of Foot, which had been ſent the Year before to *Portugal*, under the Command of Earl *Rivers*, and if they had arriv'd compleat, would have amounted to 8833 Men, and of two Regiments, making together 1710 Men; which were deſign'd to be new-rais'd in *England*. So that in Caſe all the 37 Regiments could have been compleated, they would have made up the 29395 *Engliſh* Forces, including Officers and Servants.

An. Reg. 6. That the Regiments in *Spain* and *Portugal*, under *Peterborough* and *Galway*, Officers and their Servants, with the private Soldiers, at the Time of the Provision made by Parliament, amounted in the whole to 1217 Men, beſides 1790 Priſoners, and no more; tho' in 1704, 1705, and 1706, Recruits to 3490 Men had been ſent to *Spain* and *Portugal*, by Draughts out of the Standing Regiments in *England* and *Ireland*. As to the Dragoons and Foot in 1706 ſent under *Rivers* to *Portugal*, tho' they were compleated by Draughts before they ſail'd from *Torbay*, to 8297 Men, including Officers and Soldiers, yet after their Arrival in *Valentia*, they were found to be reduc'd to about 4500 Men; and therefore it was thought convenient, in the Beginning of 1707, to take the common Soldiers, which remain'd in ſix Regiments of Foot then in *Valencia* and *Catalonia*, to fill up ſeveral of the Regiments then there, and to ſend the Officers, with thoſe of the Earl of *Barrimore*'s Regiment converted before by the Earl of *Peterborough* to a Regiment of Dragoons, to recruit to *England*, where they had been ever ſince employ'd, except *Barrimore*'s ſince embark'd for *Portugal*; ſo that they could not reaſonably expect, at the Time of the Battle of *Almanza* any more effective Men than could be ſupply'd by the ſaid thirteen thouſand eight hundred and ſeven Men, commanded by the Earl of *Peterborough* and *Galway* reſpectively, and by the about 4500 Men ſent thither under Earl *Rivers*. As to the two new Regiments, intended to be raiſ'd, to make up the 29395 Men, ſuch Difficulties appear'd, that it was thought fit to apply the Money to other Uſes of the War, according to the Liberty given by the Authority of Parliament in that Behalf. That when Recruiting grew almoſt impracticable, and making Draughts from off Standing Regiments found to be ruinous to the Service, four Regiments were ſent out of *Ireland*, and upon that Eſtabliſhment, which in *June* 1707 arriv'd in *Portugal*, towards making 29395 *Engliſh* Forces: That ſince them three Regiments more had been imbark'd for that Country.

That upon the News of the Defeat at *Almanza*, 7000 *Palatines*, 3000 *Germans*, and 1200 *Italians*, were

were contracted for, to make up the Loſs; moſt of 'em embark'd for *Spain*; and that Application was made to the Emperor for 6000 more *Germans*, with an Offer to pay all or ſuch Part of them as the Emperor could ſpare for that Service. That upon the whole Matter, and conſidering all the Difficulties and Accidents that attended the Service, it was evident no Care had been wanting to ſupport the War in *Spain* and *Portugal* in the moſt effectual Manner. *A.D.*1707

That as to that Part of the Addreſs concerning the King of *Spain*'s Forces, a Liſt of the Troops provided by him for the Year 1707 ſhould be laid before them; and for thoſe of *Portugal*, ſhe was never wanting by her Miniſters to preſs that Prince to furniſh the Number of Men agreed on. Finally, That the Method of Diſcipline there, making it impoſſible to know the Number of thoſe Troops exactly, and conſidering the Loſſes they ſuſtain'd in marching to *Madrid*, and that that King had lately rais'd, and was ſtill raiſing a conſiderable Number of Forces, her Majeſty had not thought it adviſeable to make too nice an Inquiry into the State of thoſe Troops, eſpecially ſince ſhe was ſenſible how diligent the Enemy was in making continual Application, to break an Alliance of ſo great Importance to the Common Cauſe.

The Commons hereupon return'd her Majeſty Thanks for the Meaſures ſhe took in reſtoring the Affairs of *Spain*, and for providing foreign Troops for that Service; and about the ſame Time theſe following Bills had the Royal Aſſent.

An Act for the better recruiting her Majeſty's Land-Forces and Marines for the Year 1708.

An Act for erecting a Work-houſe in Plymouth, *for ſetting the Poor to Work, and maintaining them there.*

An Act for encouraging the Dreſſing and Dying of Woollen Cloths, by laying a Duty on Broad Cloth exported White.

An Act for the Importation of White Woollen Cloth.

An Act for enlarging the Term in another made in the 1ſt *of the Queen's Reign, for repairing the Highways between* London *and* Harwich *in* Eſſex.

An. Reg. 6. On the 1ſt of *March* the Lords preſented an Addreſs to the Queen concerning the State of the Navy, and Trade of the Nation; and made a long Deduction of the Miſmanagement on that Account, ſet forth in ſeveral diſtinct Accounts and Particulars, almoſt from the Beginning of her Reign; which could not be very grateful to her, eſpecially conſidering the Prince her Huſband was Lord High Admiral, and about which his Royal Highneſs had more than once expoſtulated this Matter with the Lord *Somers* and other *Whig* Lords. However, it was thought moſt adviſeable to make them a ſoft Anſwer, *viz.* That ſhe would take Care to make the moſt uſeful Obſervations of the ſeveral Particulars contain'd and referr'd to in their Addreſs; that it was always of Opinion that the Incouragement of Trade and Seamen, and the good Management of the Navy, were of the greateſt Importance to the Proſperity of the Kingdom, and therefore they might be aſſured ſhe would uſe her utmoſt Endeavours to encourage all thoſe whoſe Duty it was effectually to perform thoſe Services.

Nation threaten'd to be invaded. The Nation was now ſuddenly alarm'd with the Danger of an Invaſion from *France*, and the Pretender at the Head of it: And on the 4th of *March* Mr. Secretary *Boyle*, according to the Queen's Command, acquainted the Houſe of Commons with ſeveral Advices receiv'd the Night before and that Morning, That great Preparations were made at *Dunkirk* for an Invaſion; and the Lords having alſo the ſame Information given them, both Houſes join'd in an Addreſs to her Majeſty thereupon, and were anſwer'd, That ſhe had ſuch entire Dependance on the divine Providence, and ſo much Truſt in the faithful Services of her Subjects, that ſhe hoped the Attempt would prove dangerous only to thoſe who undertook it: That ſhe was extreamly ſenſible of their Concern for her and her Government, and ſhould have a very particular Regard to the Advice given her upon that Occaſion, *which was to take particular Care of her Royal Perſon:* That ſhe was alſo very well pleas'd with the Juſtice they had done to the States-General, in taking Notice of their timely Care for our Safety, and their Readineſs to give us all poſſible Aſſiſtance: That the firm Reſolution which they expreſt

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on all Occaſions of ſupporting her, in bringing that War to a ſafe and happy Concluſion, as it was moſt eſſentially obliging to her, ſo ſhe aſſur'd them, it would mightily diſhearten their common Enemies, and give the greateſt Advantage to all her Allies. *A.D.* 1708

The firſt Thing that was done, was to bring in a Bill to ſuſpend the *Habeas Corpus* Act, wherein her Majeſty might be impower'd to ſecure all ſuſpected Perſons. A Proclamation was iſſued out againſt the Pretender and his Adherents; the Admiralty were providing a Fleet with admirable Expedition; and a Bill for diſſolving the Highland Clans of *Scotland* was dropt, when 'twas found the Enemy did land in that Kingdom; but theſe following being ready by the 11th of *March*, her Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to them, *viz.*

An Act for continuing one Half Part of the Subſidies of Tonnage and Poundage, and other Duties upon Wines, Goods, and Merchandizes imported, which were granted to the Crown in the 12*th of King* Charles II. *and for ſettling a Fund thereby, and by other Ways and Means, for Payment of Annuities, not exceeding* 80000 l. per Annum, *to be ſold for raiſing a farther Supply to her Majeſty, for the Service of the Year* 1708, *and other Uſes therein mention'd.*

An Act to explain the Act of the laſt Seſſions of Parliament, for the Relief of the Queen's Subjects, in relation to Allowances out of the Duties upon Salt carry'd Coaſtwiſe; and alſo an Act of the firſt Year of her Majeſty's Reign, in Relation to certain Salt-Works near the Sea-ſide and Bay of Holy-Head, *in the County of* Angleſea.

An Act for the better ſecuring the Trade of the Kingdom, by Cruiſers and Convoys.

An Act for the more effectual making and keeping the River Tone *navigable, from* Bridgwater *to* Taunton *in the County of* Somerſet.

An Act for repairing the Harbour and Key of Watchet *in the County of* Somerſet.

An Act for the farther Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government.

An Act to impower her Majeſty to ſecure and detain ſuch Perſons as her Majeſty ſhall ſuſpect are conſpiring againſt her Perſon or Government.

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An. Reg. 7. *An Act for repealing the Act of the first Year of King* James I, *entitled, An Act for the well garbling of Spices, and for granting an Equivalent to the City of* London, *by admitting Brokers.*

And to three private Bills.

Then her Majeſty was pleaſed to acquaint both Houſes with the Time of the ſailing of the *French* Fleet from *Dunkirk*, and of Sir *George Byng*'s being ſuperior in Number and Strength to them, and her Hopes he would be ſoon able to give a good Account of them; that there were alſo ten Battalions embark'd at *Oſtend*, ready to ſail with their Convoy; and that ſhe ſhould continue to take all proper Meaſures for diſappointing the Enemies Deſigns.

The Commons in their Addreſs, among ſome other Particulars, gave her Majeſty Aſſurances, That whatſoever Charge ſhe ſhould be at, by augmenting her Troops at Home, and replacing thoſe ſhe ſhould recall from Abroad, and the like, ſhould be effectually made good by them. After ſhe had return'd them her hearty Thanks, ſhe told them, She was glad their Thoughts of the War Abroad agreed ſo perfectly with her firm Reſolution upon that Subject; that they might depend upon it no Apprehenſions, farther than were reaſonable, ſhould have any Influence on her Meaſures, whilſt the Cauſe of Religion and Liberty, with the good Affections of her People, were on her Side: That ſhe thought all who endeavour'd to make Diviſions among her Faithful Subjects, muſt be hers and the Kingdom's Enemies; and that ſhe ſhou'd never countenance Perſons who ſhould go about to leſſen the juſt Eſteem ſhe had for thoſe who had done and continued to do her the moſt eminent Services. Much the ſame was her Anſwer to the Lords Addreſs about the Invaſion, and the Proſecution of the War, and the making Diſtinctions among her Subjects, concluding, Her chief Dependance ſhould be upon thoſe who had given ſuch repeated Proofs of the greateſt Warmth and Concern for the Support of the *Revolution*, Security of her Perſon, and of the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

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I preſume nobody will make a Doubt, but that the Pretender muſt have ſome Sort of Encouragement from particular Perſons in *Scotland*, if not alſo from ſome in *England*, to make an Attempt at this Time upon the former; and that he did not depend wholly upon Rumours of a general Diſcontent among thoſe People on the Account of the *Union*. And here we are to look back and obſerve, that there was one *Hooker*, I preſume a *Scotchman* by Birth, ſent into that Kingdom ſo far back as *Auguſt*, 1705, with Letters from the *French* King and the *Pretender* to the Duke of *Hamilton* and the Earls of *Errol*, *Marſhal*, and *Hume*, exhorting 'em to engage in ſettling their lawful Prince on the Throne: He was likewiſe impower'd to receive Propoſals, and to deſire them to ſend a Perſon into *France*, fully inſtructed to treat upon the Methods of it. This Man had been one of the Duke of *Monmouth*'s Chaplains, when he invaded *England* in 1685, and after his Defeat retiring into *France*, there turn'd Papiſt, enter'd into the *French* Service, and at this Time was actually Colonel of a Regiment of Foot: He was a Man of good Senſe enough, but very vain and haughty, and not ſo circumſpect as he ſhould be in the Management of ſo great a Truſt; and withal ſhewing in all his Propoſals a great deal more Concern to raiſe a Combuſtion in the Kingdom, and ſo give a Diverſion to the *French* King's Enemies, than what really and ſolidly tended to the Advancement of the *Pretender*'s Affairs. He had not ſo encouraging an Anſwer as was expected. However, the *Jacobites* as was deſir'd, ſent Captain *Henry Stratton* into *France* about *July* 1706, with their Opinion, That no Attempt was to be made during Queen *Anne*'s Life: He was kindly receiv'd at the *French* Court, diſmiſs'd with fair Promiſes, and ſent back with Letters from the *Pretender* to the Duke of *Hamilton*, the Earls of *Errol* and *Marſhall*, and Viſcount *Stormont*, which laſt had likewiſe two Letters incloſed in his to the Duke of *Athol* and the Marqueſs of *Montroſs*; the firſt was deliver'd and kindly receiv'd, but the other was not, for fear that the Marqueſs might, as 'tis certain he would, have diſcover'd it.

A.D. 1708

Hiſtory of the intended Invaſion.

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An. Reg. 7. I do not find there were any farther Meaſures concerted for the preſent towards promoting the Advancement of the *Pretender*; but when the Union was upon the Point of being finiſh'd, which indeed created a pretty general Diſſatisfaction among the *Scots*, *Hooker* was ſent again into *Scotland*; and having felt People's Pulſes up and down the Country, he produc'd a Letter from the *Pretender*, and another from the *French* King, impowering him to treat with the People of *Scotland*, to bring about the *Reſtoration*: Then he produc'd a long Paper, containing ſeveral Queries, drawn by Monſieur *de Torcy*, relating to the Number of Men that could be rais'd in that Country, and the Number of Men, Money, and Stores, that were neceſſary to be ſent from *France*. Theſe and ſuch like Matters being concerted and agreed on, the Paper was ſign'd by about fifteen or ſixteen Noblemen and Gentlemen, who were the Duke of *A . . . e*, Lord *Drummond*, Earls of *Errol* and *Strathmore*, Viſcount *Stormount*, the Lord *John Drummond*, and Lord *Nairn*, *Fatheringham* of *Powrie*, *Lyon* of *Auchterhouſe*, *Graham* of *Fintrie*, *Drummond* of *Logie*, *Ogglevy* of *Boyne*, and others, and was lodg'd in the Hands of Colonel *Hooker*, who carrying himſelf too partially, and addicting himſelf to one Sett of Men, occaſion'd ſome Heart-burnings in others, ſuch as Duke *Hamilton* and the Earl *Marſhal*, and therefore would not ſend their Anſwers by him, but another Man, to the Earl of *Middleton*; nevertheleſs *Hooker*, when he arriv'd in *France*, triumph'd not a little over *Middleton* and his Friends in *Scotland*, accuſing them of Backwardneſs to ſerve the King, as they call'd the *Pretender*.

Hooker had promis'd the *Pretender* ſhould be in *Scotland* in *Auguſt* following; but not coming by *January* 1708, Duke *Hamilton's* Affairs carry'd him and his Family then into *Lancaſhire*; but an Expreſs overtaking him on the Road, that the Expedition was at laſt reſolv'd on, after a ſerious Conſultation with his Intimates, he thought it moſt adviſeable, for Fear of Suſpicion, and conſequently Impriſonment, to proceed; but with a ſolemn Promiſe to return, and join the *Pretender* at the Inſtant he ſhould land. The Expedition ſeem'd indeed to be feaſible enough; there were not above

above 2500 regular Troops in all that Kingdom; and it might be fear'd ſome of them might join him: The fortify'd Places were ill provided; there were ſcarce five thouſand Men in *England*, and moſt of them new rais'd; and it muſt be own'd the Diſcontents of the *Scots* were too viſible, to be conceal'd or neglected as much as they ſeem'd to be. Indeed, when the Queen found the Certainty of the great Preparations at *Dunkirk*, ten Battalions were immediately order'd over from *Flanders*, under Major-General *Cadogan*, as before mention'd. Sir *George Byng* was ſent down to command the Fleet; and Diſpoſitions were made for the Forces in *England* to march Northwards, and ſome Regiments to be tranſported from *Ireland* into *Scotland*; while the *Pretender*, on his Part, ſent Mr. *Flemming*, the Earl of *Wigton*'s Brother, to his Friends in *North Britain*, where the *French* Squadron was ready to help them, and with him alſo ſeveral Copies of a Paper, containing Inſtructions to his Friends how to behave themſelves 'till his Arrival. A.D. 1708

The *French* Fleet ſail'd out of *Dunkirk* on the 6th of *March*, at four in the Afternoon, but the Wind chopping about in the Evening, they were detain'd in *Newport* Pits 'till the 8th, when they ſail'd again, and arriv'd on the 12th in the *Firth* of the *Forth*; but before they could land they deſcry'd early the next Morning the *Engliſh* Fleet, which oblig'd them to cut their Cables and put out to Sea, and all of them eſcap'd except the *Salisbury*, formerly taken from the *Engliſh*; on board of which they took the Lord *Griffin*, the Earl of *Middletons* two Sons, Major-General *Labie*, Colonel *Wachop*, ſome other Officers, and three or four hundred Soldiers: It was a Story fit for the Populace to take up with, that the Admiral had Directions from above not to meddle with the Perſon of the *Pretender*, as if her Majeſty was willing that he who was come with a Purpoſe to ſnatch the Crown from her Head, ſhould be ſuffer'd to eſcape impunedly, and on Purpoſe be reſerv'd to make the like Attempts, whenever another Opportunity ſhould offer. The *French* inform'd us, that the Marſhal *de Matignon*, who commanded the Forces on board, was for landing at *Inverneſs*, ſince they fail'd

of

An. Reg. 7. of doing it at the *Firth* of the *Forth*, where the Pretender's Friends were ready to receive him, and grew very angry: The Admiral *Fourbin* did not venture to ſacrifice his Maſter's Ships, rather then miſs ſo favourable an Opportunity; but his Inſtructions taught him better Things, and his chief Care was to get ſafe again with the *Pretender* to *Dunkirk*.

As ſoon as the *French* Fleet was ready to ſail, Advice was ſent of it to Duke *Hamilton* at *Aſhton* in *Lancaſhire*, who ſate up that Night expecting every Moment an expreſs of the Landing of the *Pretender*, whom he was reſolv'd to join at any Rate, and force his Way from the Meſſenger who had him in Cuſtody: This is the Account given us by the Author of the Memoirs of *Scotland*, who adds farther, That Duke being carry'd Priſoner to *London*, and taking Advantage of ſome Diſcords between the Lord Treaſurer and the Whigs, ſtruck in with the latter, and prevail'd with them not only to obtain his, but all the other Priſoners Liberty, except the *Sterlingſhire* Gentlemen, who were ſent Home again to undergo their Tryal, upon their finding Bail to appear at a certain Day, which were likewiſe ſoon remitted, and engaging to join with the Whigs and their Friends in *Scotland*, the flying Squadrons, in the Election of Peers for the Parliament of *Great Britain*. This, continues he, was one of the niceſt Steps the Duke ever made; and if he had not hit upon this favourable Conjuncture, and manag'd it with great Addreſs, it's likely ſome Heads had paid for it. It's certain they were Whig Lords that bail'd the Duke himſelf, three of which were the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, the Earl of *Wharton*, and the Lord *Halifax*, it is as certain that the Meſſenger waited ſeveral Days in the Country, under Pretence that the Duke was not ready, before he brought him to Town, which 'tis probable he durſt not have done without Directions from Above; ſo that others attributed the Dukes Releaſement to another Cauſe, leſs honourable than the former, as if the Court had the Secret of the Expedition from himſelf, which Time alone muſt unriddle.

It will be out of my Way to look into the various Reports put Abroad by our Enemies upon the Diſappointme-

pointment of the *Pretender's* Expedition; the Succeſs of which, when it was on the Anvil, they made no Manner of doubt of; and they had the Vanity to impart the ſame to ſome forcign Courts; but come to take Notice of an uſeful and ſeaſonable Vote of the Commons on the 20th of *March*, That whoever deſignedly endeavour'd to deſtroy or leſſen the publick Credit, eſpecially at a Time when the Kingdom was threaten'd with an Invaſion, was guilty of a High Crime and Miſdemeanor, and an Enemy to her Majeſty and her Kingdom: And to ſay the Truth, the moſt diſmal Effect of the intended Invaſion was the Occaſioning great Demands upon the Bank of *England*, which plainly tending to the Ruining of it's Credit, with which that of the *Exchequer* was cloſely conjoin'd, the Court thought fit to apply a ſpeedy Remedy to that growing Evil; and therefore the Lord Treaſurer ſignify'd to the Directors, that the Queen would allow for ſix Months an Intereſt of ſix *per Cent.* upon their Bills, which before bore but three only. At the ſame Time the Treaſurer and others offer'd the *Bank* conſiderable Sums of Money; and the Directors, on their Part, having reſolv'd to call in 20 *per Cent.* upon their capital Stock, they ſoon became in a Condition to anſwer all Demands. *A.D.* 1708

On the 20th of *March* the following Bills had the Royal Aſſent:

An Act for aſſuring to the Engliſh *Company trading to the* Eaſt-India, *on Account of the United Stock, a longer Time in the Fund and Trade herein mention'd; and for raiſing thereby the Sum of* 1200000 l. *for carrying on the War and other Occaſions.*

An Act for continuing the Half Subſidies therein mention'd, with ſeveral Impoſitions and other Duties, to raiſe Money by Way of Loan, for the Service of the War, and other her Majeſty's neceſſary and important Occaſions, and for charging of Prize-Goods and Seiſures, and for taking off the Drawbacks of foreign Cordage, and to obviate the clandeſtine Importation of wrought Silks.

An Act for the amending of Doubts and Queſtions touching the Statutes of diverſ Cathedral and Collegiate Churches.

An

An. Reg. 7. *An Act for the better Amendment of the Way from* Cherril *thro'* Calne *to* Studley-bridge *in* Wiltſhire.

An Act for erecting an Harbour or Key at Eaſt-Farket *in* Argyleſhire.

An Act for continuing an Act made in the 3d of the Queen's Reign for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion.

An Act for the better Diſcovery of the Deaths of Perſons pretended to be alive, to the Prejudice of thoſe who claim Eſtates after their Deaths.

An Act for Repairing the Highways from Old Stratford *in* Northamptonſhire *to* Dunchurch *in the County of* Warwick.

And to ſix private Acts.

The Lords in the mean Time having appointed a Committee to examine *Gregg*, who was a Clerk in *Harley*'s Office, and had villainouſly, for the ſake of getting a little Money, correſponded with *France*, and diſcover'd the Queen's Secrets; for which he was try'd, and pleaded guilty to his Indictment, they addreſs'd her Majeſty to make an Example of him, and at the ſame Time laid the Examinations before her of *Alexander Valiere* and *John Baza*, • who were employ'd by Mr. *Harley* for Spies, but were both of them according to the Opinion of the Lords, in the *French* Intereſt. To which Addreſs the Queen anſwer'd, She was ſorry any that had been employ'd by thoſe in her Service, ſhould have prov'd falſe to their Truſt, and injurious to the Publick; and that the Examples laid before her, would, ſhe doubted not, be a ſufficient Warning to keep all Matters of Importance as ſecret as might be, and to employ ſuch only as there ſhould be good Grounds to believe would be faithful. The Truth is, Papers of the greateſt Moment in the Secretary's Office were ſo negligently kept, as to be expoſed even to the View of the meaneſt Clerks there; but it ſeems to have been the Practice before Mr. *Harley*'s Time, ſo that the whole Blame could not lay at his Door. And as for *Gregg*'s Correſpondence with *France*, that Wretch clear'd his Maſter entirely of being any Way privy to it.

It

It's Time now we ſhould come to put an End to the Sitting of the firſt Parliament of *Great Britain*; and all the following Bills being ready, the Queen paſſed on the 1ſt of *April*, *viz.* A.D. 1707

An Act for continuing ſeveral Duties on Coffee, Chocolate, Spices, Pictures, and Muſlins, and additional Duties in ſeveral of the ſaid Commodities; and certain Duties on Callicoes, China-Wares, and Drugs, and for continuing the Duties call'd, the Third Subſidies of Tonnage and Poundage, for preſerving the Publick Credit, and for aſcertaining the Duties on Coals exported for foreign Parts, and for ſecuring the Credit of the Bank *of* England, *and for paſſing ſeveral Accounts of Taxes raiſed in the County of* Monmouth, *and for promoting the Conſumption of ſuch Tobacco as ſhall have paid the Queen's Duty.*

An Act for the farther directing of the Payment of the Equivalent-Money.

An Act for enabling the Queen to make Leaſes and Coppies of Officers Lands and Hereditaments, Parcel of the Dutchy of Cornwall, *or annex'd to the ſame.*

An Act for aſcertaining the Rates of foreign Coins in the American *Plantations.*

An Act for raiſing the Militia for 1708.

An Act for farther providing and electing 16 *Peers of* Scotland *to ſit in Parliament, and for the farther regulating of Votes in Elections.*

An Act for eſtabliſhing a Court of Exchequer in North Britain, *and for enlarging the Time for returning Certificates of Eccleſiaſtical Livings not exceeding the Value of fifty Pounds, and for diſcharging all Livings of that Value from the Payment of Firſt Fruits, and for allowing Time to Archbiſhops, and Biſhops, and other Dignitaries, for the Payment of their Firſt Fruits.*

An Act for encouraging the Trade to America.

An Act for the better preventing Miſchiefs that may happen by Fire.

An Act for continuing the Act for aſcertaining the Tythes of Hemp and Flax.

An Act for limiting a Time for Perſons to come in, and make their Claims to any of the forfeited Eſtates and other Intereſts in Ireland, *ſold by the Truſtees for the Sale of thoſe Eſtates to the Governour and Company for making*

Ann. Reg. 7 *Hollow Sword-Blades in* England, *and divers other Purchasers.*

An Act for the regulating of the Qualifications of the Election of the Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, and Voters of the Governor and Company of the Bank *of* England.

An Act for the Importation of Cochineel from any Parts of Spain *during the War, and six Month's longer.*

An Act for the publick Registering of all Deeds within the East Riding *of* Yorkshire *and* Kingston upon Hull, *after the 29th of* January 1708, *and for rendering the Registery in the* West-Riding *more compleat.*

An Act for repealing a Clause in an Act of the 7th of King William, *for amending and repairing the Highways, which enjoin'd Waggons to draw with a Pole between the Horse-Wheels, or with double Shafts, and to oblige them to draw only with six Horses,* &c.

And to 17 *private Acts.*

The Queen then having thank'd them for the Supplies, said, She took them to be such undeniable Proofs of their Zeal and Affection for her Service, as must convince every Body of their doing her Justice to believe, that all that was dear to them was perfectly safe under her Government, and must be irrecoverably lost, if ever the Designs of a Popish Pretender, bred up in the Principles of the most arbitrary Government, should take Place.

It's Pity that these Expressions had not taken a deeper Root in the Hearts of a multitude of the People of *England*, who pretend to have the greatest Veneration in the World for the Queen's Memory: If they really had, they would not surely, as they have done since her Decease, have run doating after that Idol, to the unhappy Undoing of themselves and Families, and the entailing the Curses of their Posterity upon them.

She proceeded, and said, She was satisfy'd that very false Representations of the true Inclinations and Interest of her People must have been made by some of her Subjects, who had given Encouragement to that desperate Attempt, since without something of that Nature, it seem'd very little consisting with the usual

Pre-

Precaution of our Enemies, to hazard the Expence of *A.D.* 1708
ſo vain and ill-grounded an Undertaking: That nevertheleſs we muſt all be inexcuſable, if we took not Warning from that Attempt, to compleat what might be neceſſary for our Security at Home, and the diſcouraging the like for the future. Then having recommended to them to put the Laws in Execution againſt Papiſts, and all others diſaffected to her Government, and in making them pay towards the Publick Taxes to the full of what the Law requir'd: She added, that there was nothing more reaſonable, than that they who by their Principles and Practices had encourag'd, if not actually fomented, ſuch Diſturbances, ſhould doubly contribute to the Charge of quieting them, and ſecuring the Peace of the Kingdom.

The Parliament ſoon after being diſſolv'd, another was call'd, the Writs being returnable on the 28th of *July*, while her Majeſty had Addreſſes preſented to her from all Parts, congratulating the Diſappointment of the Pretender to her Dominions, whoſe Friends in *Scotland* were confin'd, but I think not one Man executed, for a Treaſon into which ſo many had dipt their Hands: And though there was a Rule of Court made for the Execution of the Lord *Griffin*, he was repriev'd from Time to Time, and at laſt dy'd a Priſoner in the Tower of *London*.

The old Privy Council was now diſſolv'd by her Majeſty, and a new one call'd, being the firſt appointed for *Great Britain*. Several Alterations were made in Places of Truſt, of which we cannot pretend to give the Particulars.

As to our martial Affairs either by Sea or Land, they were generally more ſucceſsful than the preceding Year. Sir *John Leake*, with the Fleet under his Command, had the good Fortune and Addreſs in the *Spring*, to take moſt of the *French* Proviſion-Ships in the *Mediterranean*, only one and twenty of the Barks eſcap'd out of Ninety; and the Proviſion luckily ſerv'd to fill King *Charles*'s Magazines, who ſtood in much Need of them; and the reducing of the whole Iſland of *Sardinia* ſome Time after under that Prince's Obedience by the ſame Admiral, as well as the conquering *Minorca* by General *Stanhope*, was very glorious to her

*Ann Reg.*7 Majeſty's Arms: But our Succeſſes by Sea did not bear any Proportion to the Campaign by Land, which was the longeſt, the moſt ſtupendious, and important of any, all Circumſtances conſider'd, ſince the War commenc'd: It was concerted the Imperial Army under Prince *Eugene* ſhould march to the *Netherlands*, to act in Conjunction with the Allies under the Duke of *Marlborough*, and to make the utmoſt Efforts to bring the War to a glorious and happy Concluſion: The *French* Army was commanded by the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Berry*, and under thoſe Princes by the Duke *de Vendoſme*. It's true, the Beginning of the Campaign was not ſo ſucceſsful to the Confederates, the *French* by their Artifices more than by their military Strength having found a Way to ſurprize *Ghent* and *Bruges*, which incourag'd them to form the Siege of *Audenard*; but upon the Approach of the Allies being oblig'd to abandon it; this, by the moſt expeditious March of the Allies, brought on the famous Battle of *Audenard*. The Enemy having the Advantages of Defiles and other Faſtneſſes, made a conſiderable Reſiſtance; but at length giving Way to the ſuperiour Valour of the Allies, loſt both the Field of Battle, and one Way or other, about ten thouſand Men: Night favour'd their Retreat towards *Ghent*. The Loſs of the Allies being nothing near ſo conſiderable, they in the firſt Place demoliſh'd the *French* Lines between *Ypres* and the *Lys*, and raiſed Contributions far and near in the *French* Conqueſts, nay even in *Picardy* and *Artois*, and on the 13th of *Auguſt* inveſted the City of *Liſle*, being the moſt important Place the *French* had on that Side, and what *Lewis* XIV moſt valu'd, next to *Paris*, of any Town belonging to *France*. The Marſchal *de Boufflers*, who was Governor of the Town, apprehending a Siege, repair'd thither with all Expedition, and indeed made a Defence worthy of himſelf: The Trenches were open'd before it on the 22d of *Auguſt*; the Particulars of carrying them on cannot be enter'd upon. The Beſi g'd cut out ſo much Work for the Allies, that the *French* Army moved, and made a Shew of relieving the Place more than once; and though the Counterſcarp was taken on the 7th of *September*, the *French* threw Supplies of Powder into the Town on

the

he 28th; but Major-General *Webb* having bravely re- *A.D.* 1708
puls'd and defeated, with a Body of 7000 Men, about thrice the Number of the Enemy, at *Wynendale*; and a new Reinforcement being landed from *England* at *Oſtend*, gave us Hopes the Place would at laſt be taken; but Ammunition and other Neceſſaries being wanting to carry on the Siege, the Generals were upon the Point of raiſing it, when a happy Supply of 500 Barrels of Powder were brought from *Oſtend* to the Camp, in Spite of all the Vigilance of the Enemy, who on the 23d of *October* ſurrender'd the Town upon Articles; but the Citadel, being exceeding ſtrong and well provided, made ſuch a Defence, as gave the Elector of *Bavaria* an Opportunity to draw a good Body of Troops together, and attack *Bruſſels*; but he was ſoon forc'd to quit his Enterprize, and the *French* Army the Banks of the *Scheld* and *la Baſſee*, where they had poſted themſelves to diſtreſs our Army and the Beſiegers; and the Conſequence was the Surrender of the Citadel on the 8th of *December*, the Reduction of *Ghent* and *Bruges* by the Allies ſoon after, and putting an End to this long and never to be forgotten Campaign, juſt about the End of the Year, and the Beginning of one of the moſt ſevere Froſts and moſt bitter Seaſons that happen'd in the Memory of any Man living.

While theſe mighty Things were done Abroad, her Majeſty was viſited with the moſt ſenſible Affliction that befel her in the whole Courſe of her Life; which was the Death of her Royal and beloved Conſort the Prince of *Denmark*, who departed out of this World on the 28th of *October*, to her inexpreſſible Grief; and on the 13th of the following Month was bury'd at *Weſtminſter*. I know ſome Perſons have been very curious to know what Eſtate his Royal Highneſs dy'd poſſeſs'd of: As to that Abroad, it conſiſted of ſome ſmall Iſlands, the Revenue whereof might amount to about ten thouſand Pounds Sterling; but the ſame was mortgag'd ſeveral Years before he dy'd, at the Requeſt of King *William*, to ſatisfy ſome Pretenſions of the *Danes* upon the Dutchy of *Saxe-Lawenburg*, and never redeem'd: But as to his perſonal Eſtate, he dying inteſtate, take the following Extract, as I had it, from the Letters of Adminiſtration in the *Prerogative-Office*.

An. Reg. 7.

Inventory of the Prin. of Denmark's Eſtate.

By an Inventory of the Perſonal Eſtate of his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark* in *England*, *deductis deducendis*, *& allocatis allocandis*, it amounted in the Whole to the compleat Sum of 37923 *l.* 3 *s.*

His Medals, Coins, *&c.* amounted to 270 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.*

As for his Jewels, they were valued at 9581 *l.* 10 *s.*

His Arms were valu'd at 290 *l.*

The Leaſe of the Houſe of *Greenwich*, 2800 *l.*

All theſe Things being in the Poſſeſſion of his Royal Conſort Queen *Anne*, and the Moyety of the Prince's Eſtate lawfully appertaining to her, ſhe was pleas'd to take theſe as Part of it.

Her whole Moiety amounted to 18961 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.*

The other Part of his Eſtate was diſtributed among his Relations in *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and *Germany*, who by their reſpective Envoys, Reſidents, and Agents, laid Claim thereunto.

To Prince *George*, his Siſter *Anna Sophia*, Electoreſs and Dutcheſs Dowager of *Saxony*, and Mother to the preſent King of *Poland*, 4740 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d.* ½.

To *Frederick* IV, the preſent King of *Denmark*, to his Brother *Charles*, and Maiden-Siſter *Hedwig Sophia*, Hereditary Prince and Princeſs of *Denmark*, the Children of *Chriſtian* V, late King of *Denmark*, and the Prince's elder Brother, 4740 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d.* ½.

To *Charles* XII, the preſent King of *Sweden*, to his then Maiden-Siſter the Princeſs *Ulrica Eleanora*, and to *Charles Frederick* Duke of *Holſtein Gottorp*, Son of *Hedwig Sophia* Dutcheſs of *Holſtein*, deceas'd, and the eldeſt Siſter of the King of *Sweden*, all three of them the Children of *Ulrica Eleonora Sabina*, Prince *George*'s Siſter, 4740 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d.* ½.

To *Chriſtian Auguſtine*, Biſhop of *Lubeck*, Adminiſtrator of *Holſtein*; *Mary Elizabeth*, Princeſs of *Holſtein*, and Abbeſs of *Quedlinburgh*; and to *Auguſtus* Duke of *Brunſwick Lunenburg*, Hereditary Prince of *Wolfenbuttel*, Huſband and Executor of *Sophia Amalia*, Hereditary Princeſs of *Wolfenbuttell* deceas'd; all three the Children of *Frederica Amalia*, late Dutcheſs of *Holſtein Gottorp*, who departed this Life ſince Prince *George* her Brother, 4740 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d.* ½.

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The Share of each particular Party amounted to 1580*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* ½. *A.D.* 1708

On the 18th of *November* the Parliament met, and the Death of the Prince obliging her Majeſty, for Decency ſake, not to appear in Publick, Commiſſioners were appointed to hold the Seſſions, which was open'd by a Speech deliver'd to the Lord Chancellor, wherein he obſerv'd to them, That the extraordinary Length of the Campaign had oblig'd her Majeſty to defer their Meeting longer than ſhe deſign'd, that they might be inform'd with the greater Certainty of the State and Poſture of the War: That that neceſſary Delay had ſo far ſhew'd the Succeſs of Affairs abroad, that we might, with Thanks to God, and Juſtice to thoſe he had been pleas'd to uſe as Inſtruments in that great Work, conclude, That upon the whole, we were brought much nearer than the laſt Seſſion to the End of our undertaking that War, reducing the dangerous Power of *France*, and ſettling ſuch a Peace as might ſecure itſelf from being violated: That the Queen had commanded her Commiſſioners to aſſure them, ſhe had not the leaſt Doubt of their being of the ſame Opinion with her laſt Parliament, as to the vigorous Proſecution of the War, and the Ends of it; believing it impoſſible that a *Britiſh* Parliament could endure to think of loſing the Fruits of our paſt Endeavours, and the great Advantages gain'd particularly that Year, by ſubmitting at laſt to an unſecure Peace. *Her Speech in Parliament.*

All thoſe who wiſh'd the Continuance of her Majeſty's Glory and Proſperity, when a Peace came to be made, and when *Liſle* particularly, the reducing of which coſt ſo much Blood and Treaſure, was ſo eaſily yielded up to *France*, call'd this Paragraph in the Speech to Mind with deep Regret and Sorrow of Heart, and heartily wiſh'd it had made a deeper Impreſſion on her Royal Mind than they found it had.

But to return to the Speech. Having from ſeveral Conſiderations recommended it to them to avoid all Diviſions, which were ever hurtful to the Publick, eſpecially at that Juncture, he came to ſhew the Commons the Neceſſity of large Supplies, and a conſiderable Augmentation of Troops, in order to put a glori-

An. Reg. 7. ous End to that long and expenſive War. He then came to the State of the Navy, and the remote Services it had been and will be upon; the Advantages of taking *Port Mahon*, and that ſuch a diſtant Service muſt neceſſarily cauſe an extraordinary Expence: The improving and confirming the Union was the next Thing he touch'd upon, being what the Queen had ſo much at Heart; and that if they could propoſe any Thing for the Improvement of our Trade and Manufacture, or better Employment of the Poor, ſhe ſhould take the greateſt Satisfaction in enacting it, there being nothing ſhe ſo earneſtly deſir'd, as that God would bleſs her with more and more Opportunities of doing all poſſible Good to ſo well-deſerving a People, ſo firm and ſo affectionate to her Intereſt.

The Addreſſes of Condoleance, both of Lords and Commons, to her Majeſty, for the Death of the Prince her Huſband, and of Congratulation for the Succeſs of her Arms, and her Anſwer, being in a manner Things of Form, I paſs them over, and come to ſhew, That a great Debate aroſe in the Houſe of Commons, about the Right of *Scotch* Peers eldeſt Sons to be elected Members, and to ſit and vote in that Houſe: What was principally urg'd againſt them, was their Incapacity to ſit in the Parliament of *Scotland* before the Union, and therefore ought to be ſo in reſpect to the Parliament of *Great Britain*; and it was adjudg'd accordingly: Whereas the Peers of *England* eldeſt Sons may be now Members of the Houſe of *Commons*, tho' not poſſeſs'd of a clear Eſtate of 600 *l. per Annum*, for Knights of Shires, or 300 *l.* for Boroughs, as the other Members ought to have 130 *l.*

Part of the Time of the Lords was taken up, as well as of the Commons, in examining Papers about the Pretender's Invaſion. The Tories were for charging the Miniſtry with great Neglect of Duty in not providing timely and effectually againſt it; but all their Arguments, Harangues, and Jun[illegible]do's came to nothing: In this Time an Order of Council was made for leaving out the Prayer for the Queen's having Royal Iſſue, but whether this, or ſomething elſe, gave Riſe to the Motion of an Addreſs, that the Queen ſhould think of Marrying again, a Whigg Member in the Houſe of

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Commons, to anticipate the Tories, as was then ſuſ- *A.D.*1709.
pected, actually did it. The Houſe unanimouſly fal-
ling in with it, and upon their Deſire, the Lords joyn-
ing with them in an Addreſs to that End, the Queen
in her Anſwer told them, That the frequent Marks
of Duty and Affection to her Perſon and Government,
which ſhe receiv'd from both Houſes of Parliament,
muſt needs be very acceptable to her; That the Pro-
viſion ſhe had made for the Proteſtant Succeſſion, would
always be a Proof, how much ſhe had at Heart the fu-
ture Happineſs of the Kingdom; and that the Subject
of their Addreſs was of ſuch a Nature, that ſhe was
perſwaded they did not expect a particular Anſwer.

Now ſeveral Bills being ready by the 23d of *March*, the Lords Commiſſioners appointed by her Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to theſe following.

An Act for Puniſhing Mutiny, &c.

An Act for explaining and making more effectual Part of an Act paſs'd in the 5th of the Queen's Reign, concerning the Buying and Selling of Cattle in Smithfield, *and giving Leave to bring up Calves Dead to* London, *as formerly.*

An Act for Naturalizing Foreign Proteſtants.

An Act for continuing an Act made in the 7th and 8th of King William, *Entituled, An Act for repairing the Highways between* Wymundham *and* Netherſet, *over the Commons belonging to them.*

An Act for preſerving and enlarging the Harbour of Whitehaven *in* Cumberland.

An Act for building a Church or Chappel in Manchester.

And to five private Bills.

Now the Lords and Commons, about the Beginning of *March*, having concurr'd in an Addreſs, to inſiſt upon the Removal of the Pretender out of *France*, and the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, upon the Concluſion of the War, the Queen concurr'd with their Opinion, and every Body knew by this Time, that there would be Negotiations ſet on Foot for a general Peace, after ſo long, an expenſive and bloody a War; and that as the Houſe of *Bourbon* did not quit *Spain*, there was ſcarce

any

An. Reg. 8. any Probability of their ſucceeding. It was well known that *Lewis* XIV, had ever ſince the Death of *Charles* II, as abſolutely govern'd *Spain* as he did *France*; and King *Philip* was but a Cypher only in this laſt Kingdom: But with what Face King *Lewis* could pretend to treat on this Foot, when we heard, by his Advice and Direction, that the *Spaniards* in the moſt ſolemn Manner, now acknowledg'd the Prince of *Aſturias* Preſumptive or rather Apparent Heir to their Crown, I cannot account for. Her Majeſty nevertheleſs was willing to try what could be done by a Treaty, and the rather, becauſe of the vaſt Expences ſhe was at in carrying on the War in *Spain*, where our Acquiſitions were reduc'd to the Principality of *Catalonia* only. 'Tis true a Squadron of 18 *Engliſh* Men of War appear'd in Sight of *Alicant* the 17th of *Auguſt*, and few Hours after came into the Road; from whence they made a great Fire upon the Town, and endeavour'd to land ſome Forces to relieve the Caſtle; but *Don Pedro Ronquillo*, who had foreſeen their Deſign, had taken Meaſures for preventing the ſame, and erected a Battery which fir'd with great Succeſs; and the *Engliſh* ſeeing the *Spaniſh* Troops ready to receive them, did not think fit to venture upon a Deſcent. General *Stanhope*, who commanded the Land-Forces, ſeeing the Impoſſibility of relieving that Place, ſent a Boat aſhore with a Flag of Truce, and therein an Officer with a Letter for *Don Ronquillo*, wherein he offer'd to ſurrender the Caſtle of *Alicant* upon honourable Terms, which was done accordingly. The Articles were ſign'd by *Don Franciſco Caetano* and General *Stanhope*, and thus, after a Siege of 54 Days, they reduc'd that ſtrong Place, and the only one that the Allies had in *Valencia*.

But to keep cloſe to the Proceedings of our Parliament at Home, the Lords having paſs'd a Bill, entituled, *An Act for improving the Union of the two Kingdoms*, and ſent the ſame to the Commons for their Concurrence, thoſe laſt having order'd a Clauſe to be brought in for aſcertaining what Offences ſhould be adjudg'd Treaſon or Miſpriſion of Treaſon, the Method of Proſecution and Tryal, and the Forfeiture and Puniſhment for ſuch Offences throughout the united Kingdom

dom of *Great Britain*, in such Manner as might be more conducive to the Security of her Majesty's Person and Government, the Succession as by Law establish'd in the Protestant Line, and for the attainting of the Pretender: The Bill was then warmly debated in a Grand Committee; the *Scotch* Members made several Speeches against the Clause that render'd the *Scots*, in Cases of Treason, liable to the same Forfeiture as the *English*, contrary to the ancient Laws of *Scotland*; they were supported by a strong Party of the *English*, true Lovers of Liberty, and prevail'd so far, that several Amendments were made to the Bill, by which the Nature of it was intirely chang'd; for instead of subjecting the *Scots* to the Laws of *England* in Cases of Treason, it was provided, That no Attainder for Treason should extend to the disinheriting of any Heir, nor prejudice the Right and Title of any other than the Offender himself, during Life, throughout the united Kingdom; this Amendment being carry'd by 164 against 112; and the Bill, thus so essentially alter'd, being sent to the Lords, their Lordships, who had no other View in this Bill, than to give a farther Security to the Government and the Protestant Succession, by the wise Motion of the Lord *Somers*, allow'd the Amendment of the Commons in Relation to *Scotland*, from the 1st of *July* 1709, and in *England* only after the Decease of the Pretender; and at the End of three Years after the immediate Succession to the Crown, upon the Demise of the Queen, should take Effect, as the same stood limited by several Acts of Parliament. A.D. 1709.

Judges are seldom or never sent by the Lords on Messages, but in Cases of the greatest Importance, or wherein the profoundest Deference is to be paid to the Crown; and so it was, that on the 20th of *April*, the Lord Chief Justice *Holt* and Mr. Baron *Lovel*, went and acquainted the Commons from their Lordships, that the Queen had been pleas'd to send a Bill to them, Entituled, *An Act for the Queen's most Gracious, General, and Free Pardon*, which their Lordships had humbly accepted and pass'd; and to which they desir'd the Concurrence of the Commons. 'Tis to be observ'd, that in a Bill of this Nature, it must be taken as sent, neither House having Power to make any Amendments

to

An. Reg. 8. to it, and therefore the Commons ſoon diſpatch'd it back to the Lords by Mr. Solicitor-General.

The next Day the Lords Commiſſioners ſent a Meſſage to the Commons, to deſire the Houſe to come up to the Houſe of Peers with their Speaker, to be preſent at the paſſing theſe Bills into Acts.

An Act for enlarging the Capital Stock of the Bank of England, *and for raiſing a farther Supply to her Majeſty for the Service of the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Nine.*

An Act for continuing ſeveral Impoſitions and Duties to raiſe Money by Way of Loan, and for Exporting Britiſh *Copper and Braſs Wire, Duty-free, and for Circulating a farther Sum in Exchequer Bills, in Caſe a new Contract be made in that Behalf; and concerning the Oaths to be adminiſtred in Relation to* Italian *Thrown Silks; and touching Oils and Plantation-Goods of Foreigners, taken, or to be taken as Prize; and concerning Drugs of* America, *to be Imported from her Majeſty's Plantations; and for appropriating the Monies given in this Seſſion of Parliament; and for making out Debentures for two Tranſport Ships in this Act named; and to allow a farther Time for Regiſtring certain Debentures; and for Relief of Perſons who have loſt ſuch Tickets, Exchequer Bills, Debentures, Tallies, or Orders, as in this Act are mentioned.*

An Act for aſcertaining and directing the Payment of the Allowance to be made for or upon the Exportation from Scotland *of Fiſh, Beef, and Pork, cur'd with Foreign Salt, Imported before the Firſt Day of* May 1707, *and for diſpoſing ſuch Salt ſtill remaining in the Hands of her Majeſty's Subjects there; and for aſcertaining and ſecuring the Allowances for Fiſh and Fleſh Exported, and to be Exported from* Scotland *for the Future.*

An Act for improving the Union of the two Kingdoms.

An Act to prevent the laying of Wagers relating to the Publick.

An Act for preſerving the Privileges of Ambaſſadors, and other publick Miniſters of Foreign Princes and States.

An Act for the better aſcertaining the Length, and Breadths of Woollen Cloth made in the County of York.

An Act to preſerve the Rights of Patrons to Advowſons.

An

An Act to enable Infants who are ſeiz'd or poſſeſs'd of Eſtates in Fee or Truſt, or by way of Mortgage, to make Conveyances of ſuch Eſtates. A.D. 1709

An Act for rendring more effectual the Laws concerning Commiſſions of Sewers.

An Act for the better Preſervation of Parochial Libraries in that Part of Great Britain *call'd* England.

An Act for giving the Commiſſioners of Sewers for the City of London, *the ſame Powers as the Commiſſioners of Sewers for Counties have, and to oblige Collectors for the Sewers to account.*

An Act for the repairing and improving of Moriſon's *Haven, and the Fort there, in the Shire of* Eaſt-Lothian, *alias* Hadington.

An Act for Building a Pariſh-Church and Parſonage-Houſe, and making a new Church-Yard, and a new Pariſh in Birmingham *in the County of* Warwick, *to be called the Pariſh of* St. Philip.

An Act for the publick Regiſtering of Deeds, Conveyances, and Wills, and other Incumbrances which ſhall be made of, or that may affect any Honours, Mannors, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, within the County of Middleſex, *after the twenty ninth Day of* September, *One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Nine.*

An Act for the Queen's moſt Gracious, General, and Free Pardon.

An Act for continuing the former Acts for the Encouragement of the Coinage, and to encourage the bringing of foreign Coins, and Britiſh *or foreign Plate to be coin'd, and for making Proviſion for the Mines in* Scotland, *and for the proſecuting Offences concerning the Coin in* England.

An Act for raiſing the Militia for the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Nine, although the Month's Pay formerly advanc'd be not repaid.

An Act for making more effectual an Act made in the ſixth Year of her Majeſty's Reign, for the better preventing of Miſchiefs that may happen by Fire.

An Act for appointing Commiſſioners to treat and agree for ſuch Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, as ſhall be judg'd proper to be purchas'd for the better fortifying Portſmouth, Clatham, *and* Harwich.

An

An.Reg. 8. *An Act for altering* Whitſuntide *and* Lammas *Terms for the Court of* Exchequer *in* Scotland.

An Act for making perpetual an Act for the better preventing the Counterfeiting the Current Coin of this Kingdom; as alſo for giving the like Remedy upon promiſſory Notes, as is uſed upon Bills of Exchange, and for the better Payment of Inland Bills of Exchange; and for continuing ſeveral Acts made in the Fourth and Fifth Years of her Majeſty's Reign, for preventing Frauds committed by Bankrupts.

And to thirty one private Bills.

Afterwards a Speech of the Lords Commiſſioners was deliver'd to both Houſes by the Lord Chancellor, wherein they were inform'd, That the Queen was extreamly ſenſible of the Zeal and Affection they had ſhewn for her Service and the Good of her People, and of the Prudence and Diſpatch with which they had compleated the important Buſineſs of that Seſſion: That the Vigour and Firmneſs of their Proceedings had already had a very good Effect on Affairs abroad; and there was Ground to hope, that by God's Bleſſing on her Majeſty's Endeavours, that this would every Day appear more and more evident. Then having thank'd the Commons for the large Supplies they had given, it was added, That her Majeſty, thro' the whole Courſe of her Reign, having been deſirous to ſhew all poſſible Inſtances of Goodneſs and Clemency to her Subjects, had now, for the ſtrengthening the Union, and quieting the Minds of all her Subjects throughout the united Kingdom, thought fit to grant them an Act of Grace and Free Pardon, in a more full and beneficial Manner than had been formerly uſed; not doubting but all her People would make a right Uſe of, and ſuitable Returns on their Part for ſo extraordinary an Indulgence: That ſhe had alſo commanded them to obſerve to them on that Occaſion, that the Life and Benefit of all Laws, how wiſely ſoever they were framed, did chiefly conſiſt in a due and regular Execution of them; and therefore to exhort them, that when they return'd to their Countries, they would think it indiſpenſably their Duty to ſet a good Example towards an impartial and ſteady Obſervation of

of the many good Laws which had been enacted (eſpe- A.D.1709
cially ſince the late Revolution) and which fall with-
in their Province to execute. It being but too evident, that the Defect at preſent attending them, was not ſo much the Want of new Laws, as the Neglect and diſregarding thoſe already made.

The Parliament being prorogu'd hereupon, the Duke of *Marlborough* and the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* were appointed her Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries, to negotiate the Preliminaries of Peace now on Foot. Thoſe on the Part of the States-General were Meſſieurs *Buys* and *Vanderduſſen*. And Monſieur *de Torcy*, Miniſter and Secretary of State, was ſent on Purpoſe from *France*, on this Account, to the *Hague*, where the Preſident *de Rouille* had been ſome time before to pave the Way for this important Work. The *French* in their uſual Manner ſhuffled very much, alledging they had no Inſtructions as to ſeveral Points propos'd and inſiſted on by the Allies, and more than once took their Leave to return Home, yet ſtay'd: At length theſe preliminary Articles were agreed on, of which they took Copies; but *De Torcy* and *De Rouille* declin'd to ſign them, on Pretence they had no Inſtructions for it: However, the firſt of them ſet out for *Verſailles*, to communicate the ſame to his Maſter, with Aſſurance of his Conſent, than which, as the Event ſtood, nothing was farther from his Thoughts: The Preliminaries were theſe.

Article I. TO proceed to a firm and laſting Peace, Confederacy, and a perpetual Alliance and ſtrict Friendſhip between his Imperial Majeſty and all and every one of the Allies, particularly the Kingdom of *Great Britain* and the States-General of the United Provinces, on one Part, and his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and his Allies on the other Part; and becauſe the preſent Juncture does not permit that his Imperial Majeſty can have the Agreement and Conſent of the Empire, which concerns them in the Preliminaries, his Imperial Majeſty obliges himſelf to procure the Conſent and Ratification thereof, according to Cuſtom, as ſoon as poſſibly, and before the Execution of the ſaid Articles in Relation to the Empire.

II. That

An. Reg. 8. II. That Preliminaries are agreed on, which ſhall ſerve for a Foundation of a general Peace.

III. That the *French* King acknowledges publickly, and in an authentick Manner at preſent, and will hereafter, in the Concluſion of the Peace, *Charles* III King of *Spain* and the *Indies*, *Naples*, *Sicily*, and all the Dominions comprehended under the Title of the Monarchy of *Spain*, reſerving only thoſe Ports granted to the King of *Portugal* and the Duke of *Savoy* by the Allies, and the Barrier to the States-General, according to the Grand Alliance in 1701; as alſo what relates to the Upper Quarter of *Guelderland*, and the Conventions made with *Charles* III, without any Exception, but with all the Rights the late King *Charles* II was poſſeſs'd of, or could be poſſeſs'd by his Heirs and Succeſſors, according to the laſt Will and Teſtament of *Philip* IV, and the Agreements eſtabliſh'd and receiv'd with the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

IV. And whereas the Duke of *Anjou* is now in Poſſeſſion of a great Part of the Kingdom of *Spain*, the Coaſt of *Tuſcany*, *Indies*, and Part of the *Netherlands*, *It's agreed*, That for ſecuring the Execution of the preſent Articles, and the Treaties of Peace to be made, the ſaid Treaties ſhall be concluded within the Space of two Months from the firſt of *June*; during which the *French* King will cauſe *Sicily* to be deliver'd up to *Charles* III, and the Duke of *Anjou* to retire with all Liberty and Safety from the Extent of the Kingdom of *Spain*, with his Family, Effects, and all as are willing to follow him; but in Caſe he does not agree to the Execution of this Convention in that time, the Princes and States concern'd in the preſent Treaty, ſhall concert Meaſures to execute it, that all *Europe* may enjoy a perfect Tranquility.

V. The *French* King, within the two Months, ſhall withdraw all his Troops and Officers out of *Spain*, *Sicily*, and other Parts of that Monarchy in *Europe* and the *Indies*, as ſoon as poſſible; and not aſſiſt *Anjou* or his Adherents, with Men, Artillery, Ammunition, or Money, either directly or indirectly, if he refuſes to conſent to it.

VI. The Monarchy of *Spain* is to remain entirely in the Poſſeſſion of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, in the Manner

ner and Form aforeſaid, without being diſmember'd any Way whatſoever; nor ſhall the ſaid Monarchy, or any Part of it, be united with *France*, nor any Prince of that Houſe make himſelf Sovereign of it under any Pretence whatſoever either by Will, Appeal, Succeſſion, Marriage, Gifts, Alienation, Contract, or otherwiſe; nor reign in *Spain*, or acquire any Towns, Forts or Places, in any Part thereof, eſpecially in the *Netherlands*, by Virtue of Gift, Alienation, Exchange, Matrimony, Heritage, Appeal, Succeſſion, or Will, or under any Pretence whatſoever, made by any of the Princes, their Children, Brothers, Heirs, or Deſcendants. A.D. 1708

VII. Particularly, That *France* ſhall not make herſelf Maſter of the *Spaniſh Weſt Indies*, nor ſend any Ships to trade thither under what Pretence ſoever.

VIII. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty being willing to give all poſſible Marks to maintain a firm and laſting Peace, and to remove all Suſpicions of any Deſigns, agrees to put into the Hands of his Imperial Majeſty and the Empire, the Town and Citadel of *Strasburg*, in the Condition they are now in; the Fort *Kehl*, with all its Dependancies and Appurtenances on both Sides the *Rhine*, without demanding the leaſt Reparation of Charges and Expences under what Pretence ſoever. A hundred Pieces of Braſs Cannon of different Sizes, *viz.* 50 of 24 and 12, and 50 of 8 and 4 Pounders, and Ammunition proportionably; and is to be re-eſtabliſh'd in the ſame Rank, Prerogatives, and Privileges, of an Imperial Town, as it enjoy'd before the Moſt Chriſtian King was poſſeſs'd of it. The ſaid Town of *Straſburg* and Forts ſhall be deliver'd up and evacuated as ſoon as the Ratifications of the Emperor and Empire are exchang'd, and a Commiſſioner, with a full Power ſign'd by the Emperor and the Empire, appears before the Gates of the ſaid Place to take Poſſeſſion thereof.

IX. The Town of *Briſac*, with its Territories, ſhall be evacuated by the *French*, and reſtor'd to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, with the Artillery and Ammunition which ſhall be found therein, by the latter End of *June* at fartheſt; and to be enjoy'd by his Imperial Majeſty hereafter, according to the true Intent and Meaning of the Peace of *Ryſwick*.

An. Reg. 8. X. His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall henceforth poſſeſs *Alſace*, in the literal Senſe of the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, and content himſelf with the Right of Prefecture on the ten Imperial Cities in the ſaid Country of *Alſace*, without being allow'd to extend and enlarge his ſaid Right to the Prejudice of the Rights, Prerogatives, and Privileges, thereunto belonging, as to the other true Cities of the Empire; which Country and Towns his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall enjoy, with the Prerogatives, Revenues, and Demeſns of the ſame, as he did upon the Concluſion of the Treaty aforeſaid; and the Fortifications are to be reſtor'd, in the ſame Condition as they were at that Time, the Tow of *Landau* excepted, whereof the Property and Poſſeſſion ſhall belong for ever to his Imperial Majeſty and the Empire, with Power to demoliſh the ſame, if the Emperor and Empire think fit to do it.

XI. According to the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty will, at his own Coſt and Charges, demoliſh all the Fortifications he now poſſeſſes on the *Rhine*, from *Baſil* to *Philipsburg*, viz. *Huningen*, *New Briſac*, and *Fort Louis*, together with all the Works belonging to the laſt Place, on both Sides of the *Rhine*, ſo that they never may be rebuilt.

XII. The Town and Caſtle of *Rhenfelts*, with all its Dependancies, to remain in the Poſſeſſion of the Landgrave of *Heſſe Caſſel*, until ſome other Agreement be made therein.

XIII. The Queen of *Great Britain* and the Lords the *States-General* inſiſting, That the Clauſe inſerted in the 4th Article of the Treaty of *Reſnick* concerning Religion, is contrary to the Tenor of the Peace of *Weſtphalia*, and that conſequently the ſame is to be repeal'd, it has been thought fit to refer this Affair to the Negotiations of a General Peace.

XIV. As to *Great Britain*, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty will acknowledge at preſent, and in the Negotiations of the Treaties to be made, the Queen of *Great Britain* in that Quality.

XV. His ſaid Majeſty ſhall likewiſe acknowledge the Succeſſion to the Crown of *Great Britain* in the Proteſtant Line, as it is eſtabliſh'd by the Acts of Parliament of *Great Britain*.

XVI.

XVI. The Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall yield to the Crown of *Great Britain*, whatever *France* is poſſeſs'd of in the Iſland of *Newfoundland*; and whatever Countries, Iſlands, Fortreſſes, and Colonies, which have been taken and poſſeſs'd on both Sides ſince the Beginning of this War, in what Part ſoever of the *Indies* they may be ſituated, ſhall be reſtor'd on the Part of the Queen of *Great Britain* and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. A.D.1709

XVII. His ſaid moſt Chriſtian Majeſty promiſes to cauſe all the Fortifications of the Town of *Dunkirk*, the Harbour and Rixbank, and others depending on the ſame, without any Exception, to be demoliſh'd at his own Charges; ſo that one half of the Fortifications be demoliſh'd, and one half of the Harbour fill'd up within two Months, and the other half of the ſaid Fortifications raſed, and the other half of the Harbour filled up within two other Months; the Whole to the Satisfaction of the Queen of *Great Britain* and the Lords the States-General of the United Provinces; and it ſhall never be allow'd to re-eſtabliſh the ſaid Fortifications, or render the Harbour navigable, directly or indirectly.

XVIII. The Perſon who pretends to be King of *Great Britain*, having deſir'd to withdraw from the Kingdom of *France*, and prevent the Demand the Queen of *Great Britain* and the *Britiſh* Nation have made, will be allow'd to retire into ſuch a Country, and in ſuch a Manner as it ſhall be agreed upon, about the means of his Retreat in the next Treaty of a General Peace.

XIX. In the principal Negotiations of the Treaties to be made, Endeavours ſhall be uſed for agreeing upon a Treaty of Commerce with *Great Britain*.

XX. As to the King of *Portugal*, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall conſent, that he ſhall enjoy all the Advantages ſtipulated in his Favour by the Treaties made between him and his Allies.

XXI. His Majeſty ſhall acknowledge the King of *Pruſſia* in that Quality, and promiſe not to diſturb him in the Poſſeſſion of *Neufchatel*, and of the County of *Valengin*.

An. Reg. 8. XXII. And as to the Lords the States-General, his Majeſty ſhall yield and make over to them the Place of *Furnes*, with the farther Ambacht or Diſtrict belonging to the ſame, the Fort of *Knocque* being therein included; *Menin* with its Verge, *Ypres* with its Caſtellany and Dependances, which from henceforward ſhall be *Baillieu*, *Warneton*, *Comines*, *Werwick*, *Poperingen*, and what depends on the Places abovemention'd, (the Town and Caſtellany of *Caſſel* remaining to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty) *Lille* with its Caſtellany, (the Town and Government of *Douay* excepted) *Conde* and *Maubeuge*, with all their Dependancies: The whole in ſuch Condition as the ſaid Places are at preſent, and particularly with the Cannon, Artillery and Ammunition of War therein, to ſerve with the reſt of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, for the Barrier of the ſaid Lords the States-General, upon which they may agree with the ſaid King *Charles*, according to the Tenor of the Grand Alliance, as well with regard to the Garriſons which the ſaid Lords the States-General ſhall maintain therein, as to all other Things in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*; and particularly as to their having in Property and Sovereignty the Upper Quarter of *Gelderland*, according to the 52d Article of the Treaty of *Munſter* in 1648, as from Time to Time they ſhall think fit. But 'tis to be underſtood, that if there is a general Magazine in *Tournay*, the Quantity and Quality of the Artillery and Ammunition to be left in the ſaid Place ſhall be agreed upon.

XXIII. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall alſo deliver up all the Towns, Forts, and Places, which he ſhall have poſſeſs'd himſelf of in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, in the Condition they are now in, with their Cannon, Artillery, and warlike Stores. But 'tis underſtood, That if, ſince the Troops of the Moſt Chriſtian King enter'd *Namur*, any Magazine has been erected, or Stores of Artillery and Ammunition laid up, in that Town and Caſtle, more than for their Defence, they ſhall be remov'd by the Officers of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in Concert with thoſe of the States-General, at the Time of the Evacuation; which ſhall not, on this Account, be retarded, but ſhall be done within the Time that ſhall be limited; the whole on this expreſs

preſs Condition, that the *Roman Catholick* Religion *A.D.* 1709
ſhall be maintain'd in all the ſaid Places to be deliver'd up, and in their Dependancies, in the ſame Manner as 'tis now eſtabliſh'd there; except that the Garriſons of the States may exerciſe their own Religion, as well in the Places yielded and made over for enlarging the Barrier, as in the Places of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* that are to be reſtor'd.

XXIV. And to the End that this Agreement may have its full Effect, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty promiſes not to cauſe to be remov'd from this Time any Cannon, Artillery, or Ammunition, out of the Towns and Forts which are to be reſtor'd and yielded up by Vertue of theſe Articles.

XXV. His Majeſty ſhall grant to the ſaid Lords the States-General, in relation to their Commerce, what is ſtipulated by the Treaty of *Reſwick*, the Tariff (or Book of Rates) of 1664, the Suppreſſion of the Tariffs made ſince the Revocation of the Edicts, Declarations and Arreſts made poſterior to them, contrary to the ſaid Tariff of 1664, and alſo the Abolition of the Tariff made between *France* and the ſaid Lords the States-General, the 29th of *May* 1699. So that, with reſpect to them, the Tariff of the Year 1664 only ſhall be of Force; and all *Dutch* Veſſels trading in the Ports of *France*, ſhall be exempted from paying the Tunnage Duty of 50 Sols *per* Tun.

XXVI. At the Signing of the Treaties of Peace, his Majeſty ſhall acknowledge the Ninth Electorate, erected in Favour of his Electoral Highneſs of *Hanover*.

XXVII. The Duke of *Savoy* ſhall be reinſtated in the Poſſeſſion of the Dutchy of *Savoy*, the County of *Nice*, and of all the other Places and Countries Hereditarily belonging to him, and of which his ſaid Majeſty ſhall have poſſeſs'd himſelf by his Arms during the Courſe of the preſent War, without any Reſervation. His Royal Highneſs ſhall enjoy all the Countries, Territories, and Places, which have been yielded and made over to him by the Emperor and his Allies.

XXVIII. That the King make over to the Duke of *Savoy* the Property and Sovereignty of the Towns of *Exilles*, and *Feneſtrelles*, and *Chaumont*, now poſſeſs'd

An. Reg. 8. by the Arms of his Royal Highneſs; together with the Valley of *Pragelas*; as alſo whatever lies on that Side Mount *Genevre*, and other Mountains; ſo that from henceforward the ſaid Mountains may ſerve for a Barrier and Limits between the Kingdom of *France* and the Principality of *Piemont*.

XXIX. As to the Electors of *Cologn* and *Bavaria*, their Demands and Pretenſions ſhall be referred to the Negotiation of the Treaties of Peace: And the Diſpoſitions and Decrees of his Imperial Majeſty and of the Empire, made and iſſued during this War, ſhall be maintain'd, with Reſpect to his Electoral Highneſs *Palatine*, who ſhall remain in Poſſeſſion of the *Upper Palatinate*, the County of *Cham*, and the Rank and Dignity with which he has been inveſted by his Imperial Majeſty; as alſo with reſpect to what has been done in Favour of the Imperial Town of *Donawaert*, and to ſeveral other Diſpoſitions of this Nature. And for what relates to the Garriſons, which on the Part of the Lords the States-General are now, or may be put hereafter into the Town of *Huy*, the Citadel of *Liege*, and the Town of *Bonne*, they ſhall remain there 'till it is agreed otherwiſe with his Imperial Majeſty and the Empire.

XXX. And for removing all Doubts touching the Execution of the ſaid Articles, and furthering the Execution of them, upon which depends the Re-eſtabliſhment of the general Tranquility, and of reciprocal Confidence and Amity between the Parties.

XXXI. 'Tis agreed, that the farther Demands which the Emperor, the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the ſaid Lords the States-General, may make in the Negotiation of the General Peace, as well as the moſt Chriſtian King, ſhall not interrupt the Cessation of Arms which hereafter will be mention'd.

XXXII. As for the Empire, the four aſſociated Circles, the King of *Portugal*, the King of *Pruſſia*, the Duke of *Savoy*, and other Allies, they ſhall be allow'd to make, in the ſaid general Congreſs, ſuch Demands (beſides what is above granted to them) as they ſhall think convenient.

XXXIII. The general Negociation ſhall be finiſh'd, if poſſible, within two Months.

XXXIV.

XXXIV. And to the End the ſaid Negotiation may be the better terminated within the Space of the ſaid two Months, and that upon the Execution of the ſaid Articles the Peace may immediately be made, 'tis agreed, that there ſhall be a Ceſſation of Arms between the Armies of all the Parties who are at War, to commence every where, as ſoon as the Concluſion of the ſaid Articles ſhall come to the Knowledge of the ſaid Parties at preſent in War. A.D. 1709

XXXV. The moſt Chriſtian King, in order to give Proof of his Deſire and Inclination to bring to a Concluſion this bloody War, promiſes to evacuate, immediately after the Concluſion and Ratification of the ſaid *Articles*, the following Towns in the *Netherlands*, viz. *Namur*, *Mons*, and *Charleroy*, before the 15th of *June* next; *Luxemburg*, *Conde*, *Tournay*, and *Maubeuge*, fifteen Days after; *Newport*, *Furnes*, *Fort Knocque*, and *Ypres*, before the 15th of *July*; and before the Expiration of the two Months aforeſaid, to demoliſh and fill up, as it is agreed to before, the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*. And as to *Strasburgh* and *Fort Kekl*, the Conditions agreed to in the 8th Article ſhall be comply'd with.

XXXVI. His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty promiſes likewiſe, at the Time of the ſaid Concluſion, and before the Expiration of the two Months after it, to execute all that has been ſtipulated in the foregoing Articles, with reſpect to the other Allies.

XXXVII. And in Caſe the King of *France* executes all that is abovemention'd, and that the whole Monarchy of *Spain* be deliver'd up and yielded to K. *Charles* III, as is ſtipulated by theſe Articles, within the limited Term, 'tis agreed, That the Ceſſation of Arms between the Parties in War, ſhall continue till the Concluſion and Ratification of the Treaties of Peace which are to be made.

XXXVIII. All this ſhall ſerve for the Baſis and Foundation of the Treaties of Peace to be made, which ſhall be drawn up in the moſt ample Forms that have uſually been obſerv'd in Treaties of Peace, with reſpect to Ceſſions, Succeſſions, Renunciations, Dependencies and Appendages, Evacuation of Cannon, Artillery, and Stores of War, Galleys, Slaves, or Crews ſerving

An. Reg. 8. in Galleys, without Coſt and Charges, and the like Things.

XXXIX. The Ratification of the Preliminary Articles above ſpecify'd ſhall be finiſh'd and exchang'd on the Part of the moſt Chriſtian King, the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the Lords the States-General, before the 15th of *June* next; on the Part of the Emperor by the firſt of *July* following; and of the Empire, as ſoon as poſſible: And upon the Delivery of the ſaid Ratifications of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the Lords the States-General, the Execution of what is ſtipulated touching the Evacuation of the Places which his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty is to reſtore and yield up in the *Netherlands*, as alſo touching the Demoliſhing of the Town of *Dunkirk*, and the filling up of its Harbour, and every Thing granted to the ſaid Potentates, ſhall immediately be put in Execution: The like Execution ſhall take Place, with reſpect to what is ſtipulated in Favour of the Emperor and King *Charles* III, after his Imperial Majeſty's Ratification; and all that relates to the Empire ſhall be executed after the Ratification of the ſaid Empire ſhall be exchang'd: As to the other Allies, the Articles that concern them ſhall be executed, after they have acquieſced in, ſign'd, and ratify'd the ſaid Articles.

XL. And to accelerate the Concluſion of the Treaties of a General Peace, 't[illegible] agreed, that on the 15th of *June* next, the Congreſs ſhall begin in this Place of the *Hague*: And all Kings, Princes, and States in the Alliance, and others, ſhall be invited to ſend hither their Miniſters, Plenipotentiaries: And to prevent all Difficulties and Diſputes about the Ceremoniale, and to forward as much as poſſible the Concluſion of the General Peace, thoſe of the ſaid Miniſters who ſhall have the Character of Ambaſſadors, ſhall not declare it till the Day of Signing the Treaties of the ſaid Peace.

Done, concluded, and ſign'd by the Plenipotentiaries of his ſaid Imperial Majeſty, of her Majeſty the Queen of Great Britain, *and of the Lords the States-General of the United Provinces, with the Mini-*

Miniſters, Plenipotentiaries of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty at the Hague *the 28th of* May, 1709. A.D. 1709

Eugene *Prince of* Savoy.	*The Pr. and Duke of* Marlborough.	A. Heinſius, Bonnima, *Baron* de Reed,
Phil. Lewis *Count* de Zinzendorf.	Townſhend.	Van Renſwonde Goſlinga, Itterſum, Welderen, Wichers, Will. Buys, Van Duſſen.

Not many Days after the Preſident *de Rouille*, having receiv'd an Expreſs from *France*, he acquainted the Allies, that his Maſter could not ratify ſome Articles agreed to in the Conferences held with Monſieur *de Torcy*, and offer'd ſeveral Reaſons, which had been alledg'd in ſeveral Conferences, endeavouring to perſwade them that theſe Terms were ſo hard, that it was not expected his Maſter ſhould comply therewith; and ſo the Conference ended. Hereupon all the Miniſters of the Allies were deſir'd, on the Part of the States, to meet in a Congreſs; and therein the Great Penſionary gave them a full Account of the Steps that had been made in the Negotiations, eſpecially ſince the *French* King had refuſed to agree to the Preliminaries; and the Preſident of the Secret Affairs ſpoke thereon with a great deal of Warmth, deſiring the ſaid Miniſters to give an Account to their reſpective Maſters of theſe unfair Proceedings of *France*, and exhort them to redouble their Efforts againſt an Enemy who could never be brought to Reaſon but by Force. Count *Zinzendorf* took this Opportunity to tell the Deputies of the States, That the Empire, the Emperor, and King *Charles* III, would doubtleſs expreſs their Satisfaction for the great Firmneſs and Conſtancy their High Mightineſſes had manifeſted in the Courſe of theſe Negotiations: The Duke of *Marlborough* gave the ſame Aſſurances on the Part of the Queen of *Great Britain*, as did alſo the reſt of the Miniſters on the Part of their reſpective Maſters; and all ſignify'd to the

France rejects the Preliminaries.

Ann. Reg. 8 the Great Penſionary how much all the Allies were oblig'd to him, and ſatisfy'd with the Prudence and Wiſdom he had expreſs'd in the Negotiations.

In the mean Time the Queen, not certainly knowing the Event of the Preliminary Treaty, was deſirous to keep up a good Underſtanding between all her Allies; and the Duke of *Savoy* not having receiv'd all the Satisfaction promis'd by the Imperial Court, upon his coming into the Grand Alliance, ſhe, by her Envoy Mr. *Palms*, ſolicited that Affair ſo cloſely at *Vienna*, that at laſt ſhe accompliſh'd it; neither was ſhe wanting in her Endeavours to procure Eaſe to the *Sileſian* Proteſtants, whoſe Cauſe was overlook'd by the *Swede* in his Treaty with the Imperial Court at *Alt Ranſtadt*.

The *French* King, on his Part, making Uſe of the Stiffneſs and Unreaſonableneſs of the Allies, as he would have it, in their Demands by their Preliminaries, to appeal to his People, they contributed very much to ſupport him in carrying on the War; and having brought a good Army into the Field, under the Command of the Mareſchal *de Villars*, they however did not carry their Reſentment ſo far, as to offer the Confederate Army Battle; who were no ſooner got together, but they laid Siege to the famous and moſt important Fortreſs of *Tournay*. They form'd three ſeveral Attacks againſt the Place, and having made ſeveral Regularions to carry the Siege on with Succeſs, they began the Attack on the 13th of *July*; they carry'd on their Approaches by Batteries and Sap with ſo much Succeſs, that the Town yielded upon Articles on the 31ſt, the Garriſon retiring into the Citadel, which was very ſtrong and thought almoſt impregnable; but nothing was too difficult to the Troops of her Majeſty and her Allies. It muſt be own'd, that the Mareſchal *de Boufflers* made a very noble Defence, which at laſt ended but in an indifferent Capitulation to the Garriſon, and but little more than being made Priſoners of War.

The Two Crowns notwithſtanding they rejected the laſt Preliminaries, were ſtill ſeemingly very deſirous of a Peace, but, I believe, had no Thoughts of quitting *Spain*; and the rather, ſince the Title of Duke of *Anjou* was given to a new-born Son of the Duke of

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Burgundy; nevertheleſs Count *Bergeyck*, while the Siege of *Tournay* was depending, ſent a Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough*, That if the Queen of *G. Britain* ſhould by his Means think it for the Intereſt of the Nation, to have a Regard to it, he had Power to explain himſelf more particularly from his Maſter, meaning King *Phi'ip*, to ſuch Perſon and in ſuch Place as the Duke ſhould nominate, upon whatever might be moſt to the Queen's Satisfaction, the Intereſt of the Nation, and the particular Satisfaction of himſelf. A.D. 1709.

I do not find there was much Notice taken of this Lett r. The Allies loſt not a Minute's Time after the Capitulation of *Tournay*, either to attack the Enemy, or, if they retir'd, to form the Siege of *Mons*. Then came on the famous Battle of *Blaregnies*, *Malplacquet*, *Tanniers*, or *Sart* and *Sanſart*, for by thoſe ſeveral Names it has been call'd; and this is the Account the Duke of *Marlborough* gave of it in his Letter to Mr. Secretary *Boyl*.

Duke of Marlborough's Letter to Mr. Boyle about the Battle of Blaregnies

AS ſoon as I had diſpatch'd my Letter to you on Saturday *from* Havre, *we were alarm'd with the Enemy's marching to attack the Prince of* Heſſe, *upon which the whole Army was immediately put in Motion; but it was next Day at Noon before all the Troops could come up. In the Morning they ſent out a Detachment of 400 Horſe to obſerve our March, which the Head of the Prince of* Heſſe's *Troops attack'd, and took the Colonel who commanded them, with the Lieutenant-Colonel, and ſeveral other Officers, and about fifty Priſoners. Upon Notice of our Army's lying on this Side the* Haiſne, *the Enemy ſtretch'd out their Line from* Quevrain *to the Right, which they continued to do the next Day; and Yeſterday they poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Wood of* Dour *and* Blaugies, *where they immediately began to entrench. This Motion of the Enemy kept our Army for two Nights under their Arms; and in the Evening, as ſoon as the 21 Battalions and 4 Squadrons we were expecting from* Tournay, *were come within Reach, it was reſolv'd to attack them; and the neceſſary Diſpoſitions being made, we accordingly began at Eight this Morning. The Fight was maintain'd with great Obſtinacy 'till near 12 a-Clock before we could force their Intrenchments, and drive them out of the Wood into the Plain, where*

their

An. Reg. 8. *their Horſe were all drawn up; and ours advancing upon them, the whole Army engag'd, and fought with great Fury 'till paſt Three in the Afternoon, when the Enemies Horſe began to give Way, and to retire towards* Maubeuge *and* Valenciennes, *and Part of them towards* Conde. *We purſued them to the Defile by* Bavay *with great Slaughter, all our Troops behaving themſelves with the greateſt Courage. We are now encamp'd on the Field of Battle. You may believe the Loſs muſt have been very great on both Sides. We have a good Number of Officers Priſoners; but as I ſend this Expreſs by Lieutenant-Colonel* Graham, *who carries a Letter to the* QUEEN, *I muſt refer you to my next for farther Particulars. In the mean Time I heartily congratulate you upon this great Succeſs,* &c.

Colonel Graham's Relation of the Battle.

As for Colonel *Graham*, he gave us to underſtand, That after an obſtinate Diſpute the *Britiſh* Troops forc'd into the Enemies Intrenchments, and the Right of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army march'd thro' the Woods with great Difficulty, forcing the Enemy to retire as they advanc'd: That when they had pierc'd quite thro', our Foot, with that of Prince *Eugene*, began to form themſelves on the Plain, after being much divided by Fighting, thro' the Thickneſs of the Wood: The Duke of *Marlborough* commanded an Halt as ſoon as they came into the Plain, and rode to obſerve what had paſſed on his Left, where the Troops of the States had attack'd the Enemy in a Plain between the Woods of *Sart* and *Sanſart*. The Army of the States had pierc'd the firſt Entrenchment, with great Slaughter on their Side, as well as on that of the Enemy, and had march'd on to the ſecond: but that being guarded by *French* Troops, they were forc'd to retire to their firſt Poſt. That the Duke of *Marlborough*, obſerving the great Loſs which the *Dutch* Troops had ſuffer'd, order'd Lieutenant-General *Withers* to march with the Body under his immediate Direction to ſuſtain them; but upon further Deliberation, and Notice that the Lieutenant-General had been attack'd, and was actually engag'd with the Enemy, and that all Things went well on the Right, the Duke thought fit rather to preſs on the Advantages there, than to hazard

ward a new Motion towards the Left in the Heat of the Action. Soon after, the Enemy's Left began to retire towards *Attich*, and draw off their Cannon from the Plain before *Bleron*; their Foot alſo began to break in the Centre: Whereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* commanded the Earl of *Orkney* to attack the Enemy in their Retrenchments on the Plains of *Bleron*, with Directions, if he ſucceeded there, to poſt himſelf in thoſe Retrenchments, and cover our Horſe as they ſhould file off through the Woods into the Plain, in order to charge the Cavalry of the Enemy, which were there drawn up. This was executed with great Reſolution and Succeſs; but before the Horſe of the Allies were all march'd into the Plain, and while they were yet forming themſelves into Order of Battle, the *French* Horſe retir'd by the Way of *Bavay*; and the Right of their Foot, which were entrench'd on the Plains of *Bleron*, march'd off with great Precipitation, between the Source of the River *Honneau* and the Wood *Sanſart*. The Duke of *Marlborough* detach'd General *Buleau* to purſue the Enemy: Their Army now giving Way from one Wing to the other, great Numbers of Priſoners and wounded Men immediately fell into our Hands. The Fight was very obſtinate and bloody, and continued till Twelve at Noon, before we had forc'd the Enemy into the Plain: We purſu'd them to the Defile of *Bavay*, where was made a very great Slaughter. A.D. 1709

The *French* put the beſt Face they could upon this Defeat, and as much as they would do, was to allow it a Victory; but to ſay nothing of many other Circumſtances, the beſieging and taking of *Mons* after it, near in Sight, and without any Diſturbance from the *French* Army, was a moſt evident and convincing Proof of it; and with it the Campaign concluded, to the Glory of her Majeſty's Arms.

While theſe Things were tranſacting in the Field, a Parliament was held in *Ireland*, under the Adminiſtration of her Majeſty's Lord Lieutenant the Earl of *Wharton*, who in his Speech to them on the 5th of *May*, ſaid, That notwithſtanding the many weighty and glorious Affairs on which her Majeſty's Royal Mind was continually employ'd, and that it now

ſeem'd

An. Reg. 8. ſeem'd as if Heaven had put under her immediate Care the Fate and the Liberties of the whole Chriſtian World: Her Majeſty did not however fail to have an equal Concern for all that had the Bleſſing to be under her Protection. And in a particular Manner her Majeſty let them ſee the Care ſhe had for their Welfare and Happineſs, by giving them that Opportunity of meeting together, of adviſing and debating with one another, and of laying before her whatever they ſhould think might moſt conduce to their Intereſt and Advantage. Then directing himſelf to the Commons in the uſual Manner about the Supplies, he ſaid, The Queen had been oblig'd, by the Nature of this War, and the Extenſiveneſs of it, to ſend upon other Services, for the Common Cauſe, ſome of thoſe Regiments that were upon that Eſtabliſhment: Her Reſolutions however were, that others ſhould be forthwith ſent to replace them. That he had likewiſe her Majeſty's Directions, to lay before them the Neceſſity that ſhe thought there was of their taking into Conſideration, whether it would not be for their Service, to put ſome of their Fortifications into a better Condition of Defence? Whether it were not reaſonable for them to have a ſufficient Quantity of Ammunition and Warlike Stores always before-hand? And whether it were not abſolutely neceſſary to think of building ſome proper and ſafe Place for the keeping of thoſe Arms and Stores which they had already, and which they might think fit hereafter to provide. He then addreſſing himſelf to Lords and Commons, told them, he was oblig'd and directed to lay before them another Conſideration of infinite Conſequence; and that was, The great Inequality there was, in reſpect of Numbers, between the Proteſtants and the Papiſts of that Kingdom, and of the melancholy Experience they had had of the Good-nature of this Sort of Men, whenever they had had it in their Power to diſtreſs or to deſtroy them. Firſt, they were ſeriouſly to conſider, Whether any new Bills were wanting, to explain or enforce thoſe good Laws which they had already for preventing the Growth of Popery. And in the next Place it made evident the Neceſſity there was of cultivating and preſerving a good Underſtanding amongſt all the Proteſtants

ſtants of that Kingdom. He concluded, I will only add, That the Queen, who is all Goodneſs, never had any Thing ſo much at her Royal Heart, as the bringing to paſs and perfecting the Union of her Subjects of *Great Britain:* And I may venture to ſay, that ſhe looks upon her Succeſs in that great Undertaking, to equal, if not to exceed, any other of the Glories of her Reign; and her Majeſty now, with the ſame Earneſtneſs, and with the ſame Hopes of Succeſs, recommends to you a perfect Union and Friendſhip amongſt your ſelves. A.D. 1709

One of the firſt Things the Commons did, after this Speech, was, unanimouſly to reſolve upon an Addreſs to her Majeſty, to condole her on the Death of his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark.*

The Lords likewiſe having addreſs'd her Majeſty upon the preſent Conjuncture, they receiv'd a kind and ſuitable Anſwer. The moſt material Affair that was labour'd by the Lord Lieutenant and the true Proteſtants in this Parliament, to ſay nothing of the ordinary Buſineſs in it, was the Bill for explaining and amending the Act to prevent the farther Growth of Popery, which was at length perfected and paſt; and on the 10th of *Auguſt* the Seſſions determin'd, before which ſeveral Perſons of Quality and Diſtinction turn'd Proteſtants in that Kingdom.

The *Palatines* came over in whole Shoals this Summer into *England.* Who gave the Encouragement, and what induc'd them to it, could never certainly be found out, after the ſtricteſt Inquiry made by a new Sett of Men, who bore no very good Will to thoſe now at the Helm: Her Majeſty appointed Commiſſioners to take Care and diſpoſe of them ſo, as to be as little a Burden as poſſible to the Nation, and to endeavour to make their Labours uſeful. When the *French* Refugees came over in King *James*'s Time, there were fifty thouſand Pounds collected for them; and they being moſt of them Mechanicks and induſtrious People, they ſoon maintain'd themſelves and their Families, and much improv'd our Trade and Manufactures: Twenty Thouſand Pounds were collected for the *Palatines*, which, if we conſider the much greater Numbers of the other Refugees, might amount to as much to every particular

Ann. Reg. 8 lar Perſon; but it was all thrown away; for they were a ſluggiſh, unhandy, and uſeleſs People, and I ſhall ſay no more of them.

Now the Day for the Sitting of the Parliament being fix'd for the 15th of *November*, the Queen, who had not been in Perſon there the whole Seſſions before, was pleaſed to go that Day to the Houſe of Peers, and in her Speech to both Houſes told them, That in the Beginning of the Year our Enemies made Uſe of all their Artifices to amuſe us with falſe Appearances and deceitful Inſinuations of their Deſire of Peace, in Hopes that from thence Means might be found to create ſome Diviſions or Jealouſies among the Allies; but they were entirely diſappointed in their Expectation; and ſuch Meaſures were taken upon that Occaſion, as made it impoſſible for them long to diſguiſe their Inſincerity. The Operations of the War were not delay'd; and the Campaign, which, notwithſtanding the Backwardneſs of the Seaſon, immediately follow'd, had been, at leaſt, as glorious for the Allies as any of thoſe which had preceded it. That God Almighty had been pleas'd to bleſs us with a moſt remarkable Victory, and with ſuch other great and important Succeſſes, both before and after it, that *France* thereby became much more expos'd and open to the Impreſſion of our Arms, and conſequently more in Need of a Peace, than it was at the Beginning of the Campaign. Then having concluded with Deſires of a Supply, and of what great Advantage it would be at that Time to the End we all propos'd to our ſelves, that the greateſt Diſpatch might be given to the neceſſary Preparations for carrying on the War,

The Addreſs of the Lords thereupon drew from her Majeſty this Anſwer.

I Thank you very kindly for your Addreſs, and am extremely ſenſible of the conſtant Proofs you give me of your great Zeal and Affection for my Service, and the publick Good.

To that from the Commons ſhe expreſs'd herſelf well-pleas'd with the Aſſurance they gave her of providing ſpeedy and effectual Supplies for carrying on the

the War, which ſhe perſwaded herſelf would have a very good Effect, for the Advantage of the whole Confederacy. *A.D.* 1710

Now it was that the Affair of Dr. *Sacheverell* came upon the Stage. There was a great deal of Reaſon to believe, that the Queen a good while before this happen'd was much diſpoſed to change Hands; and that the ſame would have been, tho' perhaps not quite ſo ſoon, nor with ſo much Noiſe, Animoſity, and Violence; but ſo it was, that the Doctor preaching a Sermon on the 5th of *November* at St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, which was publiſh'd under the Title of *Perils of Falſe Brethren both in Church and State*, wherein he ſtruck Home at the Miniſtry, Complaint was made of it in the Houſe of Commons, who impeach'd him before the Lords of *High Crimes and Miſdemeanours*, upon four ſeveral Articles; to which he put in his Anſwer about the End of the old Year; To this the Commons having made their Replication, a Day of Tryal was appointed by the Lords; but *Weſtminſter-Hall* could not be fitted ſo ſoon for it, and therefore 'twas put off 'till the 27th of *February*: The Attorney-General and Mr. *Lechmere*, who were two of the twenty Managers for the Commons, who were preſent in a Grand Committee at the Tryal, open'd the Articles againſt him. The Queen was preſent *incognito* every Day during the Tryal, during which great Tumults were induſtriouſly raiſed, ſeveral Meeting-Houſes were pull'd down and deſtroy'd, the private Houſes of ſome noted *Whigs*, and the very *Bank*, threaten'd, perhaps, at the Inſtigation of Thieves and Rogues, that intermix'd with the unthinking populace, who thought of nothing leſs than that the Church was now falling, and never to riſe again; but the Guards diſpers'd 'em, the Train'd-Bands were rais'd and kept up. The Commons addreſs'd Her Majeſty about the Diſorders, who gave them a very ſatisfactory Anſwer; for which they return'd their Thanks to her in another, and out came a Proclamation thereupon, for ſuppreſſing thoſe Tumults. And among thoſe that were apprehended were *Damaree*, a Waterman, and *Purcheſe*, a Bailiff, who were try'd and condemn'd; but the Tyde turning ſoon in their Favour, they were pardon'd. The Doctor's *Dr.* Sacheverell *impeach'd and proſecuted.*

An. Reg. 8 Council, in the Beginning of *March*, having been heard by the Lords on his Behalf, and he himſelf afterwards for himſelf, he made a very notable Speech; and tho' he deliver'd the ſame very gracefully, few Men of Senſe, and without Prejudice, believ'd it to be his own. The Managers on the 9th made their Reply. The Lords, after ſome Debates in their own Houſe, proceeded to Sentence, whether *Guilty*, or *Not*. Sixty nine were for the Affirmative, and fifty two for the Negative; and the Cenſure was, *That he ſhould not preach during the Term of Three Years next enſuing.*

While theſe Things were agitated with much Heat amongſt us, M. *Petkecum*, the Duke of *Holſtein-Gottorp*'s Reſident at the *Hague*, paſſing to the Court of *France*, pretended to renew the Negotiations between the *French* and the Allies. The Evacuation of *Spain* was the great Thing that ſtuck in their Stomachs, which was believ'd they never would come to 'till reduc'd to the utmoſt Extremity; and therefore the Allies abroad thought of nothing leſs, than to carry on the War with the utmoſt Vigour; and the States-General in a reſpectful Manner ſignify'd to the Queen their Reſolutions to do more yet than they had done, if poſſible, to reduce the Enemy to a Compliance by Arms, ſince Negotiations would not do: Among other Expreſſions they uſed in their Letter, theſe were not the leaſt ſignificant: *It would be to no Purpoſe, and perhaps unſeaſonable, that we ſhou'd offer to exhort and encourage your Majeſty to make greater Efforts. What your Majeſty has done, during the whole Courſe of your glorious Reign, is a ſufficient Pledge of what your Majeſty will do for the future; and we have daily Proofs of the great Zeal whereby your Majeſty has acted for the Good of the Common Cauſe, and in which you are ſeconded by your People: ſo that we cannot doubt but your Majeſty will continue, and even augment thoſe Efforts againſt the Common Enemy as much as will be poſſible. We therefore only deſire your Majeſty, that at the ſame Time you give in this Particular ſo good an Example to others, and go as far therein as you can, you will be pleaſed to join with us, in order to perſwade the other Allies to make, every one in particular, greater Efforts than they have done hitherto; ſeeing that the Enemies are making extraordinary Preparations to bring*

to bring more numerous Armies into the Field the next Campaign, as they give out every where, it is neceſſary that the Allies ſhould do the like, that they may not loſe the Superiority, and other Advantages God has been pleas'd to bleſs us with. We have another Requeſt to add to our [illegible], that is, That your Majeſty would be pleas'd to ſend hither the Prince and Duke of Marlborough *betimes, and if poſſible before the End of* February, *that we may have the Benefit of the wiſe Councils of that Great General, in concerting in due Time the Operations for the next Campaign, as well as reap the Advantages of his incomparable Valour in the Execution thereof.* A.D. 1710

Both Houſes of Parliament being of the ſame Sentiments with the States on this Occaſion, the Queen on their Addreſs ſent the Duke of *Marlborough* into *Holland*, either in Concert with them to haſten the Operations of War, or manage the Negotiations of Peace, if the ſame ſhould be reviv'd. While theſe Things were on the Anvil, the Queen paſs'd the following Acts.

An Act for continuing the Act for Recruiting her Majeſty's Land-Forces and Marines, for the Service of the Year One thouſand ſeven hundred and ten.

An Act for employing the Manufacturers, by encouraging the Conſumption of Raw Silk and Mohair Yarn.

An Act for repairing the Highways between the Houſe commonly call'd the Horſeſhoe-Houſe, *in the Pariſh of* Stoke-Goldington *in the County of* Bucks, *and the Town of* Northampton.

This done, and tho' Dr. *Sacheverell*'s Tryal took up very much of the Time of the Parliament, they were not at all ſlack in the Publick Affairs; inſomuch that the Queen, on the 13th of *March*, went into the Houſe of Peers, and paſs'd the following publick Bills.

An Act for granting to her Majeſty new Duties of Exciſe, and upon ſeveral imported Commodities, and for eſtabliſhing a yearly Fund thereby, and by other Ways and Means, to raiſe Nine Hundred Thouſand Pounds, by Sale of Annuities; and (in Default thereof) by another Lottery, for the Service of the Year 1710.

Ann. Reg. 8 *An Act for clearing and preſerving the Harbour of* Catwater, *lying near* Plymouth: *and for cleanſing and keeping the Pool, commonly call'd* Gutton's Pool, *lying in* Plymouth *aforeſaid.*

And ſix private Acts.

On the 24th of the ſaid Month the Queen went all to the Houſe of Lords with the uſual Solemnity, and the Commons attending, her Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to theſe Bills.

An Act for laying certain Duties upon Candles, and certain Rates upon Monies to be given with Clerks and Apprentices, towards raiſing her Majeſty a Supply for the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ten.

An Act to explain ſo much of the Act for prohibiting the Exportation of Corn, Malt, Meal, Flower, Bread, Biſcuit, and Starch; Low-Wines, Spirits, Worts, and Waſh, drawn from malted Corn; by which Act the ſaid Commodities are admitted to be carry'd from the Iſle of Wight *to ſeveral Markets; and for giving Liberty to export certain Quantities of Oatmeal, for the Uſes of the* Britiſh *Hoſpitals beyond the Seas.*

An Act to continue the Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters.

An Act for repairing and amending the Highways leading from Seven Oaks *to* Woodſgate *and* Tunbridge Wells *in the County of* Kent.

An Act for the more effectual Proviſion for the Poor in the Town of Kingſton upon Hull.

An Act for making a convenient Dock or Baſin at Leverpool, *for Security of all Ships trading to and from the ſaid Port of* Leverpool.

And to two private Acts.

Imbroilment about arreſting the Muſcovite *Embaſſador.*

An Affair was about this Time happily terminated, which had created ſome Uneaſineſs to her Majeſty: Some unadviſed Tradeſmen having, about the Beginning of 1709, for ſome Money he owed them, and which he deſign'd to pay, arreſted M. *Matuof*, the Czar of *Muſcovy*'s Ambaſſador, about the Time he had taken his Audience of Leave of the Queen, that Prince reſented the Indignity and Violation of the Law

Law of Nations to a high Degree, and inſiſted the Of- A.D. 1710
fenders might be deliver'd up, that they might be pu-
niſh'd according to their Demerits. Her Majeſty did
[illegible]hat the Law and the Liberties of the People would
allow, in order to give the Czar Satisfaction; and an
Act was made for aſcertaining and ſecuring the Privi-
leges of Ambaſſadors for the future; and ſtill to ſoften
the Matter as much as ſhe could, ſhe gave a very
kind and even Royal Entertainment to the young
Princes of *Muſcovy*, now in *England*, and the Czar's
Relations, expreſſing herſelf to them to this Effect,
That ſhe had ſo much Eſteem and Friendſhip for his
Czariſh Majeſty, that ſhe could not but be very well
pleas'd to ſee any ſo nearly related to him in her
Kingdoms, and have an Opportunity of ſhewing her
Kindneſs and Diſtinction to them: She thank'd 'em
for their Congratulations and good Wiſhes, and was
pleas'd to ſay, ſhe would endeavour to make their
Stay here as agreeable to them as ſhe could. Mr. Se-
cretary *Boyle*, in his Letter to M. *Matuof*, to ſatisfy
him about the ſaid Affront, among other Things took
Notice of the Queen's Civilities to his Relations,
which the other, in his Anſwer, made very ſlight of.
This Matter hung a great while before it could be
made up, and ſeveral more Letters paſſed about it.
At length Mr. *Whitworth*, her Majeſty's Ambaſſador
Extraordinary at the Czar's Court, deliver'd a Letter
from the Queen to the Czar, and concluded the Ac-
commodation on theſe Terms:

That his Czariſh Majeſty, Emperor of *Great Ruſſia*,
will ſend Orders to M. *Matuof*, his Ambaſſador Ple-
nipotentiary at the *Hague*, to notify proviſionally, by
a Letter to her Majeſty the Queen of *Great Britain*,
that Mr. *Charles Whitworth* being veſted with the Cha-
racter of Ambaſſador Extraordinary, Commiſſioner,
and Plenipotentiary, expreſly and purpoſely to make
Excuſes on Occaſion of the Affront in Queſtion, has
perform'd that Commiſſion; and that his Majeſty, ha-
ving Regard to the Inſtances of her Majeſty the Queen,
has been pleas'd to accept the ſaid Excuſes made in her
Name, for Satisfaction of the Outrage done at *London*
to the Ambaſſador of his Czariſh Majeſty; with an In-
[illegible]tion thereby to ſhew the high Value he puts upon

An. Reg. 9. the Friendſhip of her *Britannick* Majeſty, and on the Continuance of that Friendſhip, and in Hope of the like Return on her Part, in Occaſions wherein his Czariſh Majeſty may be concern'd; and that in Conſequence hereof his Czariſh Majeſty is willing to forget the criminal Proceedings of the Authors and Accomplices of the ſaid Affront, and deſires her Majeſty the Queen to be pleas'd to order them to be diſcharg'd from the Proceſs iſſued againſt them, and from the Sentence pronounc'd, and the Penalties to which they are condemn'd for the ſaid Inſult.

His Czariſh Majeſty, having a juſt Regard to the faithful and ſignal Services which his ſaid Ambaſſador, who was inſulted, has perform'd, and in a gracious Remembrance of the laudable Zeal of his deceas'd Father, his Excellency M. *Artemon Sergieiewicz de Matueof*, firſt Miniſter and Boyar in the Reign of his Czariſh Majeſty's Father and Grandfather, of glorious Memory, who, in exhorting Rebels to Obedience, crown'd his faithful and important Services with his Blood, ſhed by Mutineers; He cannot but (in Token of his Favour, and of his great good Will towards him) demand, after his own Satisfaction, the particular Satisfaction of his Miniſter, namely, the Reparation of his Honour and that of his Family, by the Expedient of a Letter from her Majeſty the Queen, and the Reimburſement of all the Coſts and Damages which he has been oblig'd to be at and to ſuffer on Account of the ſaid Affront.

His Czariſh Majeſty will give Order to his ſaid Ambaſſador to demand his Letter of Re-credence, which he refus'd to accept when he left *London*, as well as the uſual Preſent, and the Yatcht which her Majeſty caus'd to be offer'd to him, and this becauſe of the aforeſaid Affront.

All that is above ſpecify'd being executed, the Czar will acquaint her Majeſty the Queen that he is content with the aforeſaid Satisfaction, by a Letter which ſhall be deliver'd to the Ambaſſador Mr. *Whitworth*,

I can but juſt mention the great Promotion of military Officers now made by her Majeſty; and that the Commons, having gone through their Work for Supplies

plies and otherwiſe, and the Bills being ready for the Royal Aſſent by the 5th of *April*, her Majeſty went to the Houſe with the uſual Solemnity, and paſs'd the following publick ones. *A.D.* 1710

An Act for continuing ſeveral Impoſitions and Duties on Goods imported, to raiſe Money by Way of Loan, for the Service of the Year 1710; *and for taking off the Out-Sea Duty on Coals exported in* Britiſh *Bottoms; and for better preventing Frauds in Draw-backs upon Certificate-Goods, and for aſcertaining the Duties imported in* Venetian *Ships, and to give farther Time to foreign Merchants for Exportation of certain foreign Goods imported, and to limit the Time for Proſecutions upon certain Bonds given by Merchants, and for continuing certain Fees of the Officers of the Cuſtoms, and to prevent Imbezzelments by ſuch Officers, and for appropriating the Monies granted to her Majeſty, and for replacing Monies paid or to be paid, for making good any Deficiencies on the Annuity Act, and for Incouragement to raiſe Naval Stores in her Majeſty's Plantations, and to give farther Time for Regiſtering Debentures, as is therein mention'd.*

An Act for explaining and enlarging an Act of the 6th Year of her Majeſty's Reign, entituled, An Act for the Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government.

An Act for diſcharging the Attendance of Noblemen, Baronets, Freeholders, upon the Lords of Juſticiary in their Circuits, in that Part of Great Britain *call'd* Scotland, *and for aboliſhing the Method of exhibiting criminal Informations by the Porteous Roll.*

An Act for raiſing the Militia for the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ten, although the Month's Pay formerly advanc'd be not repaid.

An Act to regulate the Price and Aſſize of Bread.

An Act for the better Security of Rents, and to prevent Frauds committed by Tenants.

An Act for explaining and making more effectual an Act for the better enabling the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtance of *Trinity-Houſe*, to rebuild the Light-houſe on the *Ediſtone* Rock.

An Act for making more effectual the Act for repairing the Highway between *Fornhill* in the County of *Bedford*, and *Stony-Stratford* in the County of *Buckingham.*

An. Reg. 9. *An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by veſting the Copies of printed Books, in the Authors or Purchaſers of ſuch Copies, during the Times therein mention'd.*

An Act for veſting certain Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, in Truſtees, for the better fortifying and ſecuring the Harbours and Docks at Portſmouth, Chatham, *and* Harwich.

And to thirteen private Bills.

Queen's Speech. After which her Majeſty made a Speech to both Houſes, ſetting forth, That ſhe could not ſufficiently expreſs to them her great Concern, that they had had ſo neceſſary an Occaſion of taking up a great Part of their Time towards the latter End of that Seſſion. She was confident that no Prince that ever ſate on the Throne, had been more really and ſincerely kind to the Church than herſelf, nor ever had a more true and tender Concern for its Welfare and Proſperity, and always ſhould continue to have. That the ſuppreſſing Immorality, and other prophane, wicked, and malicious Libels, was what ſhe had always earneſtly recommended, and ſhould be glad of the firſt Opportunity to give her Conſent to any Laws that might effectually conduce to that End: But that being an Evil complain'd of in all Times, it was very injurious to take a Pretence from thence to inſinuate that the Church was in any Danger from her Adminiſtration. She heartily wiſh'd Men would ſtudy to be quiet, and do their own Buſineſs, rather than buſy themſelves in reviving Queſtions and Diſputes of a very high Nature, and which muſt be with an ill Intention, ſince they could only tend to foment, but not to heal our Diviſions and Animoſities. Then, having mention'd the *Union*, as one of the greateſt Bleſſings of her Reign, ſhe wiſh'd ſhe might be the happy Inſtrument of that yet more deſirable Union of the Hearts of all her People in the Bonds of mutual Affection, that ſo there might remain no other Contention among them, but who ſhould exceed the other in contributing to advance their preſent Happineſs, and ſecure the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

CHA

CHAP. III.

This Reign farther detected, during the Tory *Miniſtry, till the Queen's Death.*

THIS was the laſt Speech of the Queen *in* Parliament during the *Whig* Miniſtry, and is conceiv'd in ſuch Terms, as did not much ſuit with the intended Change already reſolv'd on: By what ſecret Steps the ſame was carry'd on is not eaſily trac'd. A certain great Lady had for ſome Time, in the Opinion of the Populace, by her Non-Attendance at Court as uſual, given another of her Kindred, and of a much inferior Rank, by the Direction of Mr. *H——y*, an Opportunity to gain Ground of her, by performing more ſervile Offices about the Royal Perſon, than the Nicety of this Great Lady could bear; a Contempt no Prince can brook. The firſt Lightning of this grand Affair, was the making the Marqueſs of *Kent*, then Lord Chamberlain, a Duke; and putting the Duke of *Shrewsbury* into his Place. The Generality of the *Whigs*, who knew the Duke of *Shrewsbury* came over with the Prince of *Orange*, had a great Hand in bringing about the Revolution, and was one very firm to their Intereſt all the Time he was in Play in King *William*'s Reign, were not at all diſpleas'd, but ſeem'd rather highly ſatisfy'd with the Change: But thoſe that look'd nearer into the Cabi-

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net,

An. Reg. 9. net, ſaw very plainly, that *Whiggiſm* was now ſapp'd with a Witneſs; and to prove it, the following Letter from the Queen to the Lord Treaſurer *Godolphin*, and his Anſwer to her Majeſty, are more than ſufficient.

St. *James's*, *April* the 12th.

Queen's Letter to the Earl of Godolphin about the Change of the Miniſtry.

'I Am ſorry to find by your Letter, you are ſo very much in the Spleen, as to think you cannot for the future contribute any Thing towards my Quiet, but your Wiſhes; however, I will ſtill hope you will uſe your Endeavours; never was there more Occaſion than now; for by all one hears and ſees every Day, as Things are at preſent, I think one can expect nothing but Confuſion. I am ſure, for my Part, I ſhall be ready to join with all my Friends in every Thing that is reaſonable, to allay the Heat and Ferment that is in this poor Nation. Since you went to *Newmarket*, I have receiv'd ſeveral Aſſurances from the Duke of *S*——*y* of his Readineſs to ſerve me upon all Occaſions, and his Willingneſs to come into my Service; which Offer I was very glad to accept of, having a very good Opinion of him, and believing he may be of great Uſe in theſe troubleſome Times. For theſe Reaſons I have reſolv'd to part with the Duke of *K*——*t*, who, I hope, will be eaſy in this Matter, by being made a Duke; and I hope that this Change will meet with your Approbation, which I wiſh I may ever have in all my Actions. I have not yet declar'd my Intentions of giving the *Staff* and the [illegible], to the Duke of *S*——*y*, becauſe I would be the firſt that ſhould acquaint you with it.

Newmarket, *April* 15, 1710.

The Lord Treaſurer's Anſwer.

'I Have the Honour of your Majeſty's Letter of the 13th, by which I have the Grief to find, that *which* you are pleas'd to call *Spleen* in my former *Letter*, was only a true Impulſe and Conviction of Mind, that your Majeſty is ſuffering yourſelf to be guided to your own Ruin and Deſtruction, as faſt as it is poſſible for them to compaſs it, to whom you ſeem ſo much to hearken.

I am

'I am not therefore ſo much ſurpriz'd as concern'd A.D.1710
'at the *Reſolution* which your Majeſty ſays you have
'taken, of bringing in the Duke of *S*——*y*; for
'when People began to be ſenſible it would be difficult
'to perſwade your Majeſty to diſſolve a Parliament,
'which for two Winters together had given you a-
'bove Six Millions a Year for the Support of the
'War, upon which your Crown depends, and even
'while that War is ſtill ſubſiſting, they have had the
'Cunning to contrive this Propoſal to your Majeſty,
'which, in its Conſequence, will certainly put you
'under a Neceſſity of breaking the Parliament, tho'
'contrary, I yet believe, to your own Inclination.

'I beg your Majeſty to be perſwaded, I do not ſay
'this out of the leaſt Prejudice to the Duke of *S*——*y*;
'there is no Man of whoſe Capacity I have had a
'better Impreſſion, nor with whom I have liv'd more
'eaſily for above twenty Years.

'Your Majeſty may pleaſe to remember, that at
'your firſt coming to the Crown, I was deſirous he
'ſhould have had one of the chief Poſts in your Ser-
'vice; and it would have been happy for your Maje-
'ſty and the Kingdom, if he had accepted that Offer,
'but he thought fit to decline it; and the Reaſons
'generally given at that Time for his doing ſo, do
'not much recommend him to your Majeſty's Service;
'but I muſt endeavour to let your Majeſty ſee Things
'as they really are: And to bring him into your Ser-
'vice, and into your Buſineſs at this Time, juſt after
'his being in a publick open Conjunction in every
'Vote with the whole Body of the *Tories*, and in pri-
'vate conſtant Correſpondence, and Caballing with
'Mr. *Harley* in every Thing, what Conſequence can
'this poſſibly have, but to make every Man that is
'now in your Cabinet uneaſy, and run from it as they
'would do from the Plague? I leave it to your Ma-
'jeſty to judge what Effect this entire Change of your
'Miniſtry will have among your Allies abroad, and
'how will this War be like to be carry'd on *in their*
'Opinion, by thoſe who have all along oppos'd and
'obſtructed it, and who will like any Peace the better,
'the more it leaves *France* at Liberty to take their
'Time of impoſing the *Pretender* upon this Country.

'Theſe

An. Reg. 9. ‘ Theſe Conſiderations muſt certainly make *Holland* ‘ run immediately into a ſeparate Peace with *France*, ‘ and make your Majeſty loſe all the Honour and all ‘ the Reputation your Arms had acquir'd by the War; ‘ and make the Kingdom loſe all the Fruit of that ‘ vaſt Expence which they have been at in this War, ‘ as well as all the Advantage and Safety which they ‘ had ſo much Need of, and had ſo fair a Proſpect of ‘ obtaining by it. And can any body imagine, that ‘ after ſo great a Diſappointment to the Kingdom, ‘ there will not be an Enquiry into the Cauſe of it, ‘ and who have been the Occaſion of ſo great a Change ‘ in your Majeſty's Meaſures and Councils, which had ‘ been ſo long ſucceſsful, and got you ſo great a Name ‘ in the World. I am very much afraid your Majeſty ‘ will find when 'tis too late, that it will be a difficult ‘ Taſk for any Body to ſtand againſt ſuch an Enquiry. ‘ I am ſure if I did not think all theſe Conſequences ‘ inevitable, I would never give your Majeſty the ‘ Trouble and Uneaſineſs of laying them before you: ‘ Perſwaded as I am, that your Majeſty will find 'em ‘ ſo, it is my indiſpenſible Duty to do it, out of pure ‘ Faithfulneſs and Zeal for your Service and Honour.

‘ Your Majeſty having taken a Reſolution of ſo much ‘ Conſequence to all your Affairs both Abroad and at ‘ Home, without acquainting the Duke of *Marlborough* or me, with it, 'till after you had taken it, is ‘ the leaſt Part of my Mortification in this whole Affair; tho' perhaps the World may think the long and ‘ faithful Services we have conſtantly and zealouſly endeavour'd to do your Majeſty, might have deſerv'd ‘ a little more Conſideration.

‘ However, for my own Part, I moſt humbly beg ‘ Leave to aſſure your Majeſty, I will never give the ‘ leaſt Obſtruction to your Meaſures, or to any Miniſters you ſhall employ. And I muſt beg further, to ‘ make two humble Requeſts to your Majeſty; one, ‘ That you will allow me to paſs the remainder of ‘ my Life always out of *London*, where I may find ‘ moſt Eaſe and Quiet: the other, That you would ‘ keep this Letter, and read it again about *Chriſtmas*, ‘ and then be pleaſed to make your Judgment who ‘ has given you the beſt and moſt faithful Advice.

Let

Let thoſe that pleaſe make their Reflections upon this Letter: I proceed to obſerve, that *Toriſm* was not now confin'd to *London*, but ſpread itſelf far into the Country, as appear'd more particularly at or near *Shrewsbury*, by a Letter from the Earl of *Bradford*, Lord Lieutenant of *Salop*, to the Secretary of State. The ſame having been alſo laid before her Majeſty, it was neceſſary, for the preſent, to give a ſeeming Diſcountenance to ſuch Proceedings; and therefore the Earl of *Sunderland*, in Anſwer to it, having taken Notice of the diſorderly and tumultuous Behaviour of ſome Perſons there, the moſt active of which ſeems to be a Nonjuror, who ſeem'd by their Actions to ſet the Government at Defiance, and were endeavouring clandeſtinely to procure an Addreſs, in the Name of the County, though contrary to the Senſe of the greater Number, and thoſe the moſt conſiderable of the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, and others, preſent at the Aſſizes there, upon Matters very unacceptable to her Majeſty. He added, That ſhe did thereupon, in a very earneſt Manner, expreſs her Diſlike of theſe riotous and ſeditious Proceedings, promoted by Papiſts, Nonjurors, and other Perſons diſaffected to the Government, and of dangerous Principles, and did command that his Lordſhip ſhould let the Gentlemen who ſent him the Account know how graciouſly ſhe accepted this ſo ſeaſonable a Mark of their Loyalty and Zeal for her Perſon and Government, of which ſhe deſires their Continuance, in going on to ſuppreſs ſuch Practices, by which the publick Peace was broken, and which tended to nothing leſs than the total Subverſion of our preſent happy Conſtitution: and that it was her Majeſty's Pleaſure they ſhould effectually proſecute the Offenders with the utmoſt Severity of Law. *A.D.* 1710

The Tories were not at all diſcourag'd with this Repulſe; they knew very well what they did: They preſently gave out, to wipe off the Scandal, that *Tonde* had qualify'd himſelf, and ſo was as *rectus in Curia* as any of the Party; and an Addreſs they were reſolv'd upon, being an old beaten Tract, which long Experience had taught them was the likeliſt Way to carry their Point. *Glouceſter*, I think, led the Van, and was ſoon follow'd by Multitudes of others from all Quarters,

Ann. Reg. 9 Quarters, with broad Inſinuations of their Deſires to have a new Parliament. Some counter Addreſſes there were from the *Whigs*; but they were very much out-done by the other, who at firſt ſeem'd not ſo fond of the Proteſtant Succeſſion; but finding at laſt it might be of Uſe, it was brought in by Degrees. Pamphlets flew about like Hail; but the Tories manag'd ſo well, that the Hawkers would not cry the Whig-ones at laſt. And as for Dr. *Sacheverell*, it is impoſſible to expreſs how popular he grew all over the Nation, eſpecially among the Fair Sex, many of whom were almoſt ready to adore him, and they thought it a great Honour to have their Children baptiz'd according to his Name.

But not to dwell too long upon our Party-Matters, four *Indian* Kings in the Time of this Ferment arriv'd in *England*; they came from thoſe Nations that lye between *New England*, *New York*, *Virginia*, and the *French* Settlements along the River St. *Laurence*, and the Lake *Ontario* and *Erie*, ſo that they are a Barrier for the *Britiſh* Dominions. Theſe Kings (call'd *Te Ye Neen Ho Ga Prow*, 2d, *Saga Yean Qua Prah Ton*, 3d, *Elow Oh Kaom*, 4th, *Oh Nee Yeath Ton No Prow*) had on the 19th of *April* their publick Audience of the Queen at St. *James's*, being conducted thereunto in great Solemnity by Sir *Charles Cotterell*, Maſter of the Ceremonies, with two of her Majeſty's Coaches, where they made the following Speech to her Majeſty.

Indian Kings Speech to the Queen.

Great Queen,

'WE have undertaken a long and tedious Voy-
'age, which none of our Predeceſſors could
'ever be prevail'd upon to undertake. The Motive
'that induc'd us, was, That we might ſee our
'GREAT QUEEN, and relate to her thoſe things
'we thought abſolutely neceſſary for the Good of Her,
'and Us her Allies, on the other Side the Great Water.
'We doubt not but our Great Queen has been ac-
'quainted with our long and tedious War, in Con-
'junction with her Children (*meaning Subjects*) againſt
'the *French*: And that we have been as a ſtrong Wall
'for their Security, even to the Loſs of our beſt Men.
'The Truth of which our Brother *Quedar* (Col. *Schuy-*
ler)

'ler) *Anadagarjaux* (Col. *Nicholſon*) can teſtify, they A.D.1710
'having all our Propoſals in Writing.

'We are mightily rejoyc'd, when we heard by *A-*
'*nadagarjaux*, that our Great Queen had reſolv'd to
'ſend an Army to reduce *Canada*; from whoſe Mouth
'we readily embrac'd our Great Queen's Inſtructions:
'And in Token of our Friendſhip we hung up the
'*Kettle*, and took up the Hatchet, and with one Con-
'ſent join'd our Brother *Queder* (Col. *Schuyler*) and
'*Anadagarjaux* (Col. *Nicholſon*) in making Prepara-
'tions on this Side the Lake, by building Forts, Store-
'Houſes, Canows, and Battows; whilſt *Anadiaſia*
'(Col. *Vetch*) at the ſame Time rais'd an Army at
'*Boſton*, of which we were inform'd by our Ambaſſa-
'dors, whom we ſent thither for that Purpoſe. We
'waited long in Expectation of the Fleet from *Eng-*
'*land*, to join *Anadiaſia*, (Col. *Vetch*) to go againſt
'*Quebeck* by Sea, whilſt *Anadagarjaux*, *Queder*, and
'we, went to *Mont-Royal* by Land: But at laſt we
'were told, that our Great Queen, by ſome important
'Affair, was prevented in her Deſign for that Seaſon.
'This made us extremely ſorrowful, leſt the *French*,
'who hitherto had dreaded us, ſhould now think us
'unable to make War againſt them. The Reduction
'of *Canada* is of ſuch Weight, that after the effecting
'thereof we ſhould have free Hunting, and a great
'Trade with our Great Queen's Children: And as a
'Token of the Sincerity of the ſix Nations, we do here,
'in the Names of all, preſent our Great Queen with
'theſe *Belts* of *Wampum*.

'We need not urge to our Great Queen more than
'the Neceſſity we really labour under obliges us, That
'in Caſe our Great Queen ſhould not be mindful of
'us, we ſhould with our Families forſake our Country,
'and ſeek other Habitations, or ſtand Neuter; either
'of them will be much againſt our Inclinations.

'Since we have been in Alliance with our Great
'Queen's Children, we have had ſome Knowledge of
'the Saviour of the World, and have often been im-
'portun'd by the *French*, both by the Inſinuations of
'their Prieſts, and by Preſents, to come over to their
'Intereſt; but have always eſteem'd them Men of
'Falſhood: But if our Great Queen will be pleaſed

to

An.Reg. 9. ‘ to ſend over ſome Perſons to inſtruct us, they ſhall ‘ find a moſt hearty Welcome.

‘ We cloſe all with Hopes of our Great Queen's ‘ Favour, and leave it to her moſt gracious Conſide- ‘ ration.

Theſe Princes Expences were defray'd at the Queen's Charge; however, they were magnificently entertain'd by ſeveral of the Nobility and Gentry; and having, in ſeveral Conferences with the Council of Trade, ſettled the Affairs for which they came hither, they ſet out to embark for *Portſmouth*, to return Home. They were Men of good Preſence; and thoſe who convers'd with 'em ſaid, That they had an exquiſite Senſe and a quick Apprehenſion.

The *French*, in the mean while, left no Stone unturn'd to ſet up a new Treaty of Peace: They publiſh'd a new Project of their own; but that Bait would not take, and therefore they pretended to agree to all the Preliminaries, except the 37th Article, about which they deſir'd they might have Leave to ſend Miniſters to confer with the Allies, not doubting but what ſhould be propos'd would be to their Satisfaction. *Gertruydenburg* was the Place agreed on to treat. The Mareſchal *d' Uxelles* and the Abbot *de Polignac* came thither from *France*, where *Buys* and *Vanderduſſen* tranſacted the whole Affair on the Part of the Allies. Theſe Conferences were begun in the Month of *March*, and continu'd 'till the 15th of *July*. The main Point was how the Allies ſhould be put in Poſſeſſion of *Spain* and the *Indies*. The *French*, inſtead of joining their Army with thoſe of the Confederates, offer'd Money; which was thought impracticable, and ſo rejected; which put an End to the Conferences, that were artfully enough lengthen'd out by *France*, that ſhe might be aſſur'd the Change in *England* would take Effect, of which ſhe would, and indeed did not fail to make her Advantage. But tho' the *French* ſhew'd ſo much Dexterity, in lengthening out the Negotiation, that could not prevent the Operations of War. General *Cadogan* and the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, having without any Loſs of Blood early in *April* forc'd the Enemy's Lines at *Pont a Vendin*; the Army of the Duke of *Marlborough*

rough paſs'd the *Scarp*, and Diſpoſitions being made for the Siege of *Douay*, the Trenches were open'd before it on the Month of *May*: The Place was provided with a good Garriſon, and all other Neceſſaries; ſo that ſeveral Sallies were made by them. The *French* Army under the Mareſchal *de Villars* made ſome Motions, as if they intended to attempt the Relief of the Town, but they were not in earneſt; and therefore the Place was ſurrender'd on the 26th of *June*, after fifty Days open Trenches. *A.D.* 1710

This Conqueſt was ſeconded by the Siege of *Bethune*, which was form'd on the 25th of *July*, and laſting 'till the 29th of *Auguſt*, then ſurrender'd: This done, her Majeſty's Troops, in Conjunction with thoſe of the Allies, thought fit to attack *Aire*: They open'd the Trenches before it on the 12th of *September*: The Place made a very good Defence, and holding out 'till the 9th of *October*, the Campaign in the *Netherlands* ended with the Surrender of it.

Her Majeſty's Fleet in the *Mediterranean* was commanded this Summer by Sir *John Norris*, who having reliev'd *Sardinia*, then in the Poſſeſſion of K. *Charles* III, that was in Danger of being taken by the Duke of *Turſis* and his Gallies, he made the beſt of his Way to *Genoa*, and ſignify'd to that Republick, that the Queen his Miſtreſs could not but expreſs on all Occaſions her higheſt Reſentments againſt them, for having permitted *Turſis*, one of their Subjects, to make ſuch an Armament in their Dominions, againſt a Kingdom belonging to the King of *Spain*, her Ally; and that looking upon their Connivance as a Breach of their Neutrality, he would attack the Queen's Enemies in all their Harbours, as indeed he had taken eight large Barks of the Duke of *Turſis* in the Gulph of *Ajazzo* in *Corſica*.

Her Majeſty's Troops in *Spain*, under the Command of Mr. *Stanhope*, obtain'd great Glory at the Fight of *Almenara*, on the 27th of *July*, where the Earl of *Rochfort*, Count *Naſſau*, and other brave Commanders, loſt their Lives, and contributed very much to gain the Victory. Soon after, *viz.* on the 19th of *Auguſt*, enſued the famous Battle of *Saragoſſa*, where her Majeſty's General and the Troops under his Command,

An. Reg. 9. acquir'd no leſs Honour; and the Event of this Succeſs was the putting of King *Charles* into the Poſſeſſion of *Madrid*, which he could not hold long; and the Misfortune our Troops met with afterwards at *Brihuega*, and the Conſequences of the Battle of *Villa Vicioſa*, tho' *Staremburg* kept the Field of Battle, put *Philip* into his former State, and confin'd *Charles* once more to *Catalonia*, wherein he found himſelf in a ſhort Time more ſtreightned than before.

The Alterations at Home in the mean time went on ſo faſt, that many People did not ſtick to rejoyce at Mr. *Stankope*'s Misfortune at *Brihuega*. The Earl of *Sunderland*, whom the *Tories* made to be one of the Junćto Miniſters, on the 19th of *June* was remov'd from his Office of *Secretary of State*; and the *Low-flyers* looking on him to be ſincerely devoted to the *Whig* Intereſt, and he being alſo Son-in-law to the Duke of *Marlborough*, it foreboded no Good to their Cauſe and Intereſt. To make Sir *Richard Onſlow*, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, a Privy Counſellor in this very Juncture, was a mere Bite upon ſome *Whigs*. But the Directors of the Bank of *England*, looking upon the Removal of the Lord *Sunderland* ominous to Credit, repreſented to her Majeſty, by the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, that if any farther Changes were made in the Miniſtry, the Publick Credit would be much injur'd; and having given Leave to Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Governour of the *Bank*, and four more, to wait upon her: She aſſur'd them ſhe would make no farther Changes; but added withal, that when ſhe had Occaſion to make any Alterations in her Miniſtry, it ſhould be no Prejudice to the *Bank* nor the Common Cauſe: The riſing Party had the Artifice to put the blackeſt Colours imaginable upon this, perhaps unadvis'd Pace of the *Whigs*, calling it, an intruding into the Queen's Preſence, and repreſenting it as the higheſt Indignity Subjects could offer to their Sovereign: Set this and the *Memorial of the Church*, &c. againſt one another, and judge as you pleaſe of them. The *Whigs*, ſecuring two Sheriffs of their Party on *Midſummer* Day, was ſo far from putting any Stop to the Change, that on the 8th of *Auguſt* her Majeſty ſet aſide the Treaſurer *Godolphin*, her Prime Miniſter, and for the preſent put the Treaſury into

into the Hands of Commiſſioners; of which *Robert Harley*, Eſq; was made one, as alſo Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, and now, in Reality, become Prime Miniſter. A.D. 1710

But tho' the *Tories* now began their Triumphs with Inſolence enough, and ſuch as is but too incident to Men elated with Proſperity, Credit ſunk to ſuch a Degree, that the *Whigs* themſelves could ſcarce have believ'd it, to which many of them, either out of Sullenneſs or Fear of a worſe Change yet in the State, did not a little contribute, by ſelling out their Stocks, and other Ways. The Court and new Miniſtry, to keep fair with the Houſe of *Hanover*, ſent Earl *Rivers* thither; and there was the more Need of it, becauſe ſome Perſons took an uncommon Freedom to eſpouſe the Cauſe of the *Pretender*, and at laſt eſcap'd unpuniſh'd. The Earl's main Buſineſs was, to aſſure the Electoral Family of her Majeſty's firm and unalterable Reſolution to cultivate a good Friendſhip with them, and, if poſſible, to ſecure more and more the Succeſſion of the Crown in that Family; and to obviate all ill Reports, which indeed were very rife at that Time, as if the Elector was for the future to command our Army, and the Electreſs Dowager to be invited over, we had it from publick Authority, that his Lordſhip did not then, nor afterwards, make any Mention of the Command of the *Britiſh* Forces, nor of any ſuch Invitation to their Electoral Highneſſes.

Many ſimple *Whigs* all this while fed themſelves with vain Hopes, that the preſent Parliament would ſit another Seſſion; but they were all daſh'd on the 21ſt of *September*, when they were diſſolv'd by Proclamation, and a new one call'd on the 26th, the Writs to bear Date on the 27th, and be returnable on the 25th of *November*. Before which Diſſolution, almoſt all the great *Whig*-Officers and Miniſters of State reſign'd their Places; *viz.* the Lord *Somers*, Preſident of the Council, the Duke of *Devonſhire*, Lord Steward, the Lord Chancellor *Cowper*, Secretary *Boyle*, Earl of *Orford*, firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Admiralty, and the Earl of *Wharton*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*. This noble Lord was ſent into *Ireland* in *April*, as Lord-Lieutenant once again. Nothing is more certain, than that the High-Flyers were wonderfully diſſatisfy'd with his Lordſhip's

Ann. Reg. 9 firſt Advancement to that high Truſt and Station, and no Calumnies were ſpar'd by them to blacken him as much as poſſibly they could; the *Whigs* were not behind-hand with 'em in their Reflections on ſome great Ones of the oppoſite Side: But now the more intelligent Sort of the *Tories* hugg'd themſelves, that his Lordſhip was happily ſent out of *England* at a Time when they had ſuch a Game to play, wherein they very well knew they ſhould meet with more Oppoſition from his Lordſhip's great Capacity, Zeal, and Activity, than any other.

His Lordſhip, in his Speech to the Parliament of that Kingdom, ſpeaks of her Majeſty, in reference to her Sentiments of their Religion and Liberty, thus:

The eſtabliſh'd Church can't but be moſt flouriſhing and ſafe under the Influence of her Majeſty, who through the whole Courſe of her Life, has been the brighteſt Ornament of that holy Religion which ſhe profeſſes. And our Civil Rights and Liberties muſt be ſecure under a Queen, who from the Beginning of her Reign to this Day, has ſo glorioufly eſpous'd and vindicated, not only the Rights of her own People, but the Liberties of all Europe. *This ſhould prevail with us all, to have no other Diſpute or Emulation amongſt us, but to ſtrive who ſhall ſhew moſt Duty and Loyalty towards her Majeſty, and moſt Zeal for the Support of the Proteſtant Intereſt, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion.*

While the Parliament of *Ireland* was intent upon the Affairs of that Kingdom, ſome villainous Perſons, on the 15th of *June* at Night, defac'd the Statue of K. *William* at *Dublin*, by wreſting the Sword it held in one Hand, and the Truncheon out of the other, daubing the Face with Dirt, and other Indignities of the like Nature: Now the Lords having unanimouſly reſolv'd, That all Perſons concern'd in that barbarous Act, were guilty of the greateſt Inſolence, Baſeneſs, and Ingratitude to their great Deliverer, deſir'd the Lord Lieutenant to put out a Proclamation, with a Reward, for the Diſcovery of them; for which, when the Commons met, they return'd his Excellency Thanks; but the offending Parties could never be detected. However, the Citizens of *Dublin* repair'd the Damage at their own Charge. The Houſe of Commons, by

the

the 28th of *August* having gone thro' the moſt mate- A.D. 1711
rial Things that lay before them, the Lord Lieutenant
gave the Royal Aſſent to the ſeveral Acts following:

An Act for granting to her Majeſty an additional Duty on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes. Acts paſs'd in Ireland.

An Act to enforce ſuch Acts as have been made for the Improvement of the Linnen Manufacture, and for a farther Regulation of the ſame.

An Act for bringing an Appeal in caſe of Murder, notwithſtanding the Statute of the Tenth of King Henry the Seventh, whereby Murder is made High-Treaſon.

An Act for the farther explaining and putting in Execution an Act for Planting and Preſerving Timber-Trees and Woods.

An Act for taking away the Benefit of Clergy in certain Caſes, and for taking away the Book in all Caſes, and for Repealing part of the Statute for Tranſporting Felons.

An Act for amending and making Perpetual an Act, entituled, An Act to prevent Butchers from being Graziers, and to redreſs ſeveral Abuſes in buying and ſelling of Cattle, and in Slaughtering and Packing of Beef, Tallow and Hides.

An Act for the better ſecuring of Rents, and to prevent Frauds committed by Tenants.

An Act for the amending the Highways and Roads in this Kingdom, and for the Application of the ſix Days Labour.

An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors now in Confinement.

An Act to prevent the Maiming of Cattle.

An Act for Uniting ſeveral Pariſhes, and Building ſeveral Pariſh-Churches in more convenient Places.

And to ſeveral private Bills.

Having done with the *Iriſh*, we come now to the opening of the new Parliament in *England*, who meeting on *November* 25, her Majeſty told them from the Throne, That ſhe had call'd them, to ſhew the Confidence ſhe plac'd in the Duty and Affection of her Subjects; and ſhe met them there with the greateſt Satisfaction, having no Reaſon to doubt, but that ſhe ſhould find ſuch Returns, *Queen's Speech in Parliament*

An. Reg. 9. Returns, as would add new Life to our Friends, and entirely diſappoint the Hopes of our Enemies. She firſt recommended to them the carrying on the War in all its Parts, but particularly in *Spain*, with the utmoſt Vigour, as the likelieſt Means, with God's Bleſſing, to procure a ſafe and honourable Peace for us, and all our Allies, whoſe Support and Intereſt ſhe had truly at Heart. For this Purpoſe, ſhe ask'd from the Houſe of Commons, the neceſſary Supplies for the next Year's Service; and put them in Mind, that nothing would add ſo much to their Efficacy as Unanimity and Diſpatch. That ſhe could not without great Concern mention to them, that the Navy and other Offices were burden'd with heavy Debts, which ſo far affected the Publick Service, that ſhe moſt earneſtly deſir'd them to find ſome Way to anſwer thoſe Demands, and to prevent the like for the Time to come. The Juſtice of Parliament, in ſatisfying former Engagements, being the certain Way for preſerving and eſtabliſhing National Credit She was ſenſibly touch'd with what her People ſuffer'd by that long and expenſive War, to which when it ſhould pleaſe God to put an End, the flouriſhing Condition of her Subjects ſhould be as much her Care, as their Safety was at preſent. She told the Lords and Gentlemen, that the Eyes of both Friends and Enemies were upon them: The way to give Spirit to the one, and to defeat the reſtleſs Malice of the other, was to proceed in ſuch Manner as became a *Britiſh Parliament*. That ſhe ſhould in the plaineſt Words tell them her Intentions, and ſhe did that with the greater Satisfaction, becauſe ſhe depended upon their being agreeable to them. She was reſolv'd to ſupport and encourage the Church of *England* as by Law eſtabliſh'd: To preſerve the *Britiſh* Conſtitution according to the Union: And to maintain the Indulgence by Law allow'd to ſcrupulous Conſciences. And that all theſe might be tranſmitted to Poſterity, ſhe ſhould employ none but ſuch as were heartily for the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*, the Intereſt of which Family no Perſon could be more truly concern'd for than her ſelf. Theſe were her Reſolutions, and their Concurrence with her in a ſteady Purſuit of them, would beſt manifeſt their Zeal

for

for our Religion, for the Intereſt of our Country, for their own Safety, and for her Honour. A.D. 1710

The Lords and Commons, in their reſpective Addreſſes, at preſent, concurr'd with her Majeſty's Sentiments of carrying on the War in all its Parts with Vigour, eſpecially in *Spain*; but not a Word either from the Throne or from them, that there could be no ſafe Peace till the *Spaniſh* Monarchy was put into the Poſſeſſion of the Houſe of *Auſtria*. Again, the Commons promis'd not only the neceſſary Supplies, but to trace the Source of the growing Debt of the Navy, and to apply a Remedy ſuitable to it. Then having return'd her Thanks for ſupporting and encouraging the Church, which yet was always pretended to be in Danger under the late Adminiſtration: They added, *As we are true Sons of that Church, we cannot but be tenderly concern'd for its Proſperity, and for its Honour, and are by Affection and Principle inclin'd to ſecure its Doctrine, Diſcipline, and Worſhip. As we are Fellow-Chriſtians and Fellow-Subjects with thoſe Proteſtant Diſſenters, who are ſo unhappy to entertain Scruples againſt Conformity with our Church, we are deſirous and determin'd to let them quietly enjoy that Indulgence which the Law hath allow'd them. As we are* Britains, *it is our common Intereſt, and ſhall be our joint Endeavour, to preſerve that Union between the Parts of* Great Britain, *on which the Safety of the whole depends. As we are Lovers of our excellent Conſtitution both in Church and State, and ſolicitous that our Poſterity may be as happy in all future Ages, as we hope long to continue under your Majeſty's moſt auſpicious Reign, we ſhall always ſteadily adhere to the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of* Hanover, *and be moſt watchful to prevent any Danger which may threaten that Settlement, ſo neceſſary for the Preſervation of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties. Theſe are Ends truly worthy your Majeſty's Purſuit; and we do with all Humility repreſent to your Majeſty, That the moſt effectual Way to give Spirit to your Friends, and defeat the reſtleſs Malice of your Enemies, will be, by diſcountenancing all Perſons of ſuch Principles, and avoiding all Meaſures of ſuch Tendency, as may weaken your Majeſty's Title and Government, the Settlement of the Crown in the illuſtrious Houſe of* Hanover, *and advance the Hopes of the Pretender; and all*

An. Reg. 9. *other Principles and Meaſures that have lately threaten'd your Royal Crown and Dignity, and which, whenever they prevail, will prove fatal to our whole Conſtitution, both in Church and State.*

The Commons made ſo much Diſpatch, that the Queen, on the 23d of *December*, paſs'd the Land-Tax Bill of four Shillings in the Pound, and an Act for Quarantine of Ships. Three Days before which, the *Morocco* Ambaſſador had his Audience, and deliver'd himſelf to her Majeſty in this Manner:

Moſt Puiſſant, moſt Victorious, and moſt Gracious QUEEN,

THE Emperor, my Maſter, Muly Hamet Iſmael, *King of* Fez *and* Morocco, *who has Kings for his Slaves, and Sovereign Princes for his Tributaries, has ſent me to cultivate that Friendſhip with your Majeſty, which has been offer'd on the Part of* Great Britain *by your Chieftain and Embaſſador Mr.* Delaval, *and to congratulate you upon the many important Victories and Conqueſts that your Majeſty's Arms have gain'd over two great Followers of the Chriſtian* Meſſias, *the Kings of* France *and* Spain.

It is with Pleaſure he hears what Fame ſpeaks of your wonderful Atchievements, and he has made Choice of me, that ſit on the third Step of his Footſtool, to concert ſuch Meaſures with your Majeſty, as may be conducive to the farther Progreſs of your Arms on the Coaſts of Spain *and* Barbary.

'Tis for this End my Great Maſter, who is Lord over infinite Countries, and whoſe Power has no Limits, makes an Offer to your Majeſty, of what Aſſiſtance may be thought neceſſary for the Maintenance of your Forces by Sea and Land; and has to requeſt on his Part, That your Majeſty will enable him, by means of your invincible Shipping, to reduce the Fortreſs of Ceuta, *and other Towns in* Barbary, *to his Majeſty's Obedience.*

In Conſideration of this, my Maſter's Goodneſs prevails upon him to releaſe ſuch your Majeſty's Subjects as are in his Poſſeſſion, without Fee or Ranſome, and is willing that ſuch as are in his Subjects Hands ſhall be ſet at Liberty, upon ſuch Terms of Agreement as ſhall be concerted between me and your Miniſtry.

In

In the mean Time, moſt excellent Majeſty, my Credentials will give you to underſtand, with what Power the moſt exalted Muly Hamet Iſmael, *my Maſter, has inveſted me; and I ſhall make it my Buſineſs to let your Majeſty ſee, by the Obedience I pay to his Orders, how willing and ready I ſhall be to enter upon ſuch a Treaty as may increaſe the Grandeur, Power, and Authority of both Empires, not without Hopes that my Perſon and Meſſage will be acceptable to a Court that ſhines with the brighteſt Refulgences of all Glories that can enlighten any Kingdom or Country that is not under the immediate Influence of our Great* PROPHET. A.D. 1710

This incomparable Harangue, which favours more of the Politeneſs of an *European* than an *Afri[illegible]* Court, was very graciouſly receiv'd, and his Excellency, after having made his Maſter's Preſent to her Majeſty, conſiſting of *Two Lions, Tigers Skins, Gold Duſt,* and *Jewels,* was conducted back to his Houſe in the ſame Order he came.

Her Majeſty, on the 2d of *January,* 1710-11, ſent the following Meſſage to the Houſe of Lords:

ANNE *R.*

HER Majeſty having receiv'd Notice, That there has been an Action in Spain, *very much to the Diſadvantage of King* Charles's *Affairs; which having fallen particularly on the* Britiſh *Forces, the Queen immediately gave Directions for ſending and procuring Troops to repair this Loſs.* Queen's Meſſage to the Lords.

Her Majeſty acquaints this Houſe with this Intelligence, and likewiſe with her Orders given thereupon, not doubting but the Parliament will approve thereof, and concur in their Aſſiſtance for remedying ſo great a Misfortune.

This Action was the taking our Troops in *Brihuega,* and the Battle of *Villa Viciosa,* already mention'd. The Lords in their Addreſs having thank'd her for her Meſſage and Orders, and ſaid, That as this Misfortune may have been occaſion'd by ſome preceding Miſmanagement, they took the Liberty to aſſure her Majeſty, they would uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to diſcover it,

ſo

An. Reg. 9 ſo as to prevent the like for the future. And ſuch was the Confidence they had in her Majeſty's great Prudence and Care, that they humbly aſſur'd her, they would, to the utmoſt, give all the Aſſiſtance in their Power, to recover the ill Condition of thoſe Affairs, and to ſupport the War againſt the Common Enemy, in all Places where her Majeſty, in her Wiſdom, ſhould think it neceſſary for the obtaining an honourable and laſting Peace; in the concluding of which, they entirely rely'd upon her Majeſty.

The ſame Meſſage having been ſent to the Commons, they promis'd in their Addreſs effectually to ſupport her in the Proſecution of thoſe Meaſures her Majeſty, on that Occaſion, ſhould think proper for retrieving the Loſs in *Spain*. Some Attempts had been made before, to get Thanks given to the Earl of *Peterborough* for his Services in that Country in the Houſe of Lords, but the ſame was eluded upon ſome Pretences of no great Weight. But now, upon the Duke of *Beaufort*'s Motion, their Lordſhips made Application to the Queen to ſtay, for ſome Days, the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Journey to *Vienna*, that they might make uſe of ſuch Lights and Informations as he was able to give them, concerning thoſe Affairs. Accordingly, the Earl was countermanded; and the Peers having, on the 5th of *Jan.* taken the Affairs of *Spain* into Conſideration, the Earl of *Abingdon*, Chairman of the Committee of the whole Houſe, put ſeverally *Five Queſtions* to the Earl of *Peterborough*; to which his Lordſhip return'd diſtinct Anſwers, containing, in the main, a Relation of the Facts and Paſſages publiſh'd, ſome Years before, by Dr. *Friend*, a Phyſician, who attended his Lordſhip in *Spain*, in a Book, entitul'd, *An Account of the Earl of* Peterborough's *Conduct, &c.* wherein that Lord's Management is fully juſtify'd, and highly extoll'd; not without ſome glancing Reflections on the Conduct of the other Generals in *Spain* and *Portugal*, particularly, the Earl of *Galway*'s.

Debates about the E. of Peterborow's Conduct.

After this, the Lords order'd the Earl of *Galway*, and the Lord *Tyrawley*, to appear before them the next Day, which they did accordingly; and the firſt having a Chair appointed for him without the Bar, by reaſon of his Infirmities, was deſir'd by the Chairman

to

to give the Lords an Account of what he knew concerning the Affairs of *Spain*. The Earl of *Galway* having excus'd his Deficiency in not expreſſing himſelf ſo properly as he could wiſh in the *Engliſh* Tongue, gave the Lords an Account of his Conduct, from his firſt ſetting out for *Portugal*, till the Time he was recall'd: And as he ſaid, his Memory might have fail'd him in ſeveral important Particulars, he deſir'd, that he might be allow'd to give in Writing what he had deliver'd by Word of Mouth; which was granted. The Lord *Tyrawley* was more upon the Reſerve, ſaying, *He kept no Diary, and always carry'd a Sword, which he uſed the beſt he could upon Occaſion.* On the 9th, the Lords enter'd into a very memorable Debate about this Affair, and began it not till the Queen came into the Houſe, and heard it all *incognito*: The Earl of *Abingdon* was Chairman, and many were the Lords that ſpoke on both Sides. It was then thought by all impartial Men, that if the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Advice had been follow'd both before, at, and after the Council of War at *Valencia*, Things had ſucceeded better in *Spain*: Be that as it will, it having been carry'd upon the Queſtion, to give the Earl the Thanks of the Houſe, the Lord Keeper *Harcourt* having done it accordingly, it was reſolv'd, That the Earl had given a very faithful, juſt, and honourable Account of the Councils of War in *Valencia*. Several Lords, indeed, enter'd their Diſſent, and were not pleaſed that the Petitions of the Earl of *Galway* and the Lord *Tyrawley* were rejected.

A.D. 1711

Then the Houſe went into a Committee, to take into farther Conſideration the preſent State of the War in *Spain*; and after long Time ſpent therein, the Houſe was reſum'd, and the Earl of *Abingdon* reported, That the Committee had come to the following Reſolution, *viz. That the Earl of* Galway, *Lord* Tyrawley, *and General* Stanhope, *inſiſting, at a Conference held at* Valencia, *ſometime in* January, 1706-7, *in the Preſence of the King of* Spain, *and the Queen's Name being uſed in maintenance of their Opinion, for an* Offenſive War, *contrary to the King of* Spain's *Opinion, and that of all the General Officers, and Publick Miniſters, except the Marqueſs* das Minas, *and the Opinion of the Earl* Galway, *Lord* Tyrawley, *and General* Stanhope, *being purſu'd*

Ann. Reg. 9 *purſu'd in the Operations of the following Campaign, was the unhappy Occaſion of the Battle of* Almanza, *and one great Cauſe of our Misfortunes in* Spain, *and of the Diſappointment of the Duke of* Savoy's *Expedition before* Thoulon, *concerted with her Majeſty.*

The Houſe having agreed to this Report, ſeveral Lords diſſented from it, as well as from the following Reſolutions, *viz.*

1. *That it appears by the Earl of* Sunderland's *Letter, that the carrying on the War offenſively in* Spain, *was approv'd and directed by the Miniſters, notwithſtanding the Deſign of Attempting* Thoulon, *which the Miniſters at that Time knew was concerted with the Duke of* Savoy, *and therefore are juſtly to be blam'd for contributing to all our Misfortunes in* Spain, *and to the Diſappointment of the Expedition againſt* Thoulon.

That the Earl of Peterborough, *during the Time he had the Honour of commanding the Army in* Spain, *did perform many great and eminent Services; and if the Opinion he gave in the Council of War at* Valencia *had been follow'd, it might very probably have prevented the Misfortunes that have happen'd ſince in* Spain.

It was propos'd by ſome, That the Lords would have been contented with having paſs'd a ſlight *Occaſional Cenſure* on the Earl of *Galway*; but on the 17th he was ſummon'd to attend their Lordſhips the *Monday* following. My Lord *Galway* being then indiſpos'd with a Rheumatiſm and the Gout, and therefore unable to obey that Order, the Lords ſent him a Queſtion in Writing, *viz. Why, whilſt he commanded the* Britiſh *Forces in* Spain, *he gave the Right to the* Portugueſe? To this the Earl of *Galway* ſent an Anſwer, importing, *That by the Treaty with* Portugal, *the Troops of that Crown were to have the Right in their own Country, and that in order to engage them to march to* Madrid, *he was oblig'd to allow them the ſame Honour; for otherwiſe they would never have ſtirr'd out of* Portugal. Though this Reaſon ſeem'd very plauſible, and it is moſt ſure, that if the *Portugueſe* had not march'd into *Caſtile*, upon my Lord *Galway*'s refuſing to give them the Right in *Spain*, his Lordſhip would certainly have been generally re-

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flected on, for loſing the vaſt Benefit that was reaſonably expected from the Conjunction of the *Portugueſe* with King *Charles*'s Forces, on a Punctilio of Military Honour: Yet, (I ſuppoſe, leſt ſuch a Condeſcenſion ſhould be drawn into a Precedent) the Lords thought fit to reſolve, by a Majority of 64 Voices againſt 44, *That the Earl of* Galway, *in Yielding the Poſt of her Majeſty's Troops to the* Portugueſe *in* Spain, *acted contrary to the Honour of the Imperial Crown of* Great Britain. A.D. 1710

Soon after the Lords reſum'd the Conſideration of the State of the Nation, in relation to the Affairs of *Spain*, and debated, *Why there were but* 13700 *effective Men at the Battle of* Almanza, *when the Parliament had provided for above* 29000? After which, their Lordſhips appointed a Committee to inquire into the Matter; which ended in a Repreſentation to her Majeſty, wherein they expreſs their Surprize to find, by all the Accounts then before them, that of the 29390 Men, given by Parliament for the Service of the War in *Spain*, there ſhould be preſent in *Spain*, at the Time of the Battle of *Almanza*, only 13759. That however the Earl of *Galway*, who commanded her Majeſty's Troops at that Time in *Spain*, might have deſerv'd to be cenſur'd in other reſpects, they could not charge him with the Deficiency of 1710 Men, twice reckon'd in the Regiments of *Hotham* and *Hill*; nor of 876 Men of the Lord *Barrimore*'s Regiment, reduc'd by the Earl of *Peterborough*, and was then raiſing in *England*; nor of 1833 Men, allow'd for Servants of the Officers belonging to the Regiments actually in *Spain*, and not reduc'd at the Time of the Battle; nor of 151 of the Widows Men, for all the Regiments in *Spain* at that Time; nor of 3741 Men of the Regiments of *Farrington*, *Hamilton*, *Mohun*, *Brudenell*, *Allen*, and *Toby Caulfield*, that were reduc'd ſome Time before the Battel; nor of the 622 Non-commiſſion'd Officers and private Men of *Bloſſet*'s Regiment, that were reduc'd by Earl *Rivers*, and incorporated into *Sybourg*'s. For whatever Defects there had been, theſe were moſt of them juſtly to be imputed to thoſe who had the Management of her Majeſty's Affairs here, whoſe Duty it was to give the neceſſary Orders, and

Lords Repreſentation on about Spain.

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An. Reg. 9. to require the due Execution of them, for a Service which the Nation had ſo much at Heart, as the recovering *Spain* out of the Hands of the *French*. And therefore, whatever the Reaſons might have been for reckoning the Regiments of *Hotham* and *Hill* twice, in the Eſtimate preſented to the Houſe of Commons; yet, ſince the Number of Men demanded for that Year's Service, was readily agreed to by them, they could not but be of Opinion, that the two Regiments upon the *Spaniſh* Eſtabliſhment, twice demanded, and provided for by Parliament, were not ſupply'd as they ought to have been. And upon Conſideration of the other Deficiencies, they had found Reaſon to reſolve, *That by not ſupplying the Deficiencies of the Men given by Parliament for the War in* Spain, *the Miniſters have greatly neglected that Service which was of the greateſt Importance.* And yet Negligence, and the Profuſion of vaſt Sums of Money given by Parliament, were not the only Faults they had to lay before her Majeſty; they begg'd Leave to add that unaccountable Advice given at *Valencia* for an offenſive War at that Time in *Spain*, and approv'd of here, notwithſtanding it was well known how few Troops we had in *Spain*, even with the Addition of thoſe ſent with Earl *Rivers*, and the fatal Battle of *Almanza* that enſu'd, the Steps that led to it, and the ſad Conſequences that attended it, under which we ſtill labour'd. The Earl of *Galway*, Lord *Tyrawley*, and General *Stanhope*, inſiſting, in a Conference held at *Valencia*, ſome time in *January* 1706-7, in the Preſence of the King of *Spain*; and her Majeſty's Name being uſed in Maintenance of their Opinion for an Offenſive War, contrary to the King of *Spain*'s Opinion, and that of all the General Officers and Publick Miniſters there, (except the Marqueſs *das Minas*) and that Opinion of the Earl of *Galway*, Lord *Tyrawley*, and General *Stanhope*, being purſu'd in the Operations of the following Campaign, was the unhappy Occaſion of the Battle of *Almanza*, and the great Cauſe of our Misfortunes in *Spain*, and of the Diſappointment of the Duke of *Savoy*'s Expedition before *Thoulon*, concerted with her Majeſty. And it appear'd by the Earl of *Sunderland*'s Letters, that the carrying on the War offenſively in *Spain*, was approv'd and

and directed by the Miniſters, notwithſtanding the Deſign of attempting *Thoulon*, which the Miniſters, at that Time, knew was concerted with the Duke of *Savoy*; and therefore were juſtly to be blamed for contributing to all our Misfortunes in *Spain*, and to the Diſappointment of the Expedition againſt *Thoulon*. Laſtly, They thought themſelves oblig'd to acquaint her Majeſty, that as the Earl of *Galway* had, in yielding the Poſts of her Majeſty's Troops to the *Portugueſe* in *Spain*, acted contrary to the Honour of the Imperial Crown of *Great Britain*, ſo they found the Earl of *Peterborough*, during the Time he had the Honour of commanding the Army in *Spain*, did perform many great and eminent Services; and if the Opinion he gave in the Council of War at *Valencia*, had been follow'd, it might, very probably, have prevented the Misfortunes that had ſince happen'd in *Spain*. *A.D.* 1711

The Queen, in her Anſwer, told their Lordſhips, She was ſatisfy'd with the Examination they had had into the Management of the War in *Spain*, and thank'd them for the Repreſentation they had laid before her on that Subject: That they might be confident ſhe would give the beſt Orders their preſent Circumſtances could allow of, to put the Affairs of that Kingdom into a better Condition, and take ſuch Meaſures as might moſt effectually contribute to the Advantages of the Common Cauſe. *The Queens Anſwer.*

The *Whigs* declining more and more in their Intereſt, the Ducheſs of *Marlborough* now quits all her Places, the Duke himſelf carrying the Gold Key to her Majeſty. She was ſucceeded as Privy Purſe by Mrs. *Maſham*, a Relation of hers, whom ſhe brought firſt into the Queen's Service, and now had obtain'd as great a Share in her Royal Miſtreſs's Favour, as the other had for many Years enjoy'd. *Ducheſs of* Marlborough *diſgrac'd.*

Una ſublata, non deficit alter.

The Duke, her Huſband, not long after ſet out for *Holland*, to concert the Operations of War with the Allies. Many were of Opinion he would have thrown up his Commiſſion, and the rather, becauſe there could not poſſibly be an entire Confidence betwe.n him and Mr.

An. Reg. 9. Mr. *Harley*, now Prime Miniſter; but the Duke's Prudence and the other's Complaiſances ſeem'd to ſet Things to rights for the preſent; and I have heard it confidently averr'd, that it had been the Duke's Reſolution all along, never to throw up any of his Poſts, he being ſenſible his Enemies would have thrown all the Blame of any future Miſadventures in War upon him.

But now I ſhall touch upon an Affair of another Nature, which is, The Meeting of the Convocation: There was ſcarce ever a right Underſtanding between the Upper and Lower Houſe ever ſince the *Revolution*, and therefore there was little or no Buſineſs done by them; for which her Majeſty, ſince her Acceſſion to the Throne, was very ſorry, and endeavour'd from Time to Time to bring them to a more reconciling Temper: And in order thereunto her Licenſe under the Broad Seal was to them brought by the Lord *Dartmouth*, one of her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, to empower them to ſit and do Buſineſs, in as ample a Manner as was ever granted ſince the *Reformation*; directed to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* as Preſident and Metropolitan; or, in his Abſence, to the Biſhop of *London*; or, in the Abſence of both, to the Biſhop of *Bath and Wells*, to preſide over them. This Licenſe was receiv'd with great Satisfaction. Thoſe who formerly oppos'd the Prerogative claim'd by the Archbiſhop, looking upon it as a Sign of Victory; and the others, who profeſs more Moderation than the reſt, not being ſorry that this Expedient was found, if not to extinguiſh, at leaſt to ſuſpend the late unhappy Differences between both Houſes, which afforded juſt Matter of Offence to the Laity, and drew a Contempt upon the Clergy. An Addreſs of Thanks to her Majeſty being ſent down from the Upper Houſe to the Lower, was unanimouſly agreed upon, and the whole Houſe went up with that unanimous Reſolution to the Preſident and ten Suffragan Biſhops aſſembled in the *Jeruſalem Chamber*. They promis'd in their Addreſs, That, according to the Truſt and Confidence ſhe repos'd in them, they would apply themſelves ſeriouſly to deliberate upon whatſoever ſhould appear to them neceſſary, fit, and convenient for the Honour and Service of Almighty God, the Good and Quiet of the

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Church, and the Government thereof as by Law eſta- *A.D.*1711
bliſh'd. That they would alſo, with all Reſpect and Duty, receive and conſider whatſoever ſhould be ſent them from her Majeſty, in purſuance to her gracious Intention ſignify'd in the ſaid Licenſe, and would conſtantly and chearfully pay the Fidelity and Allegiance which they had all ſworn to her Majeſty, whom they pray'd God to continue long and happily to reign over them.

The Queen having made Anſwer, That ſhe had done her Part; and expected, that they would lay aſide every Thing which might hinder the good Effect of her Licenſe, and apply themſelves heartily to thoſe weighty Matters, which tend to the Honour of their Holy Religion, and the Welfare of her Subjects.

She afterwards ſent them a ſecond Letter, recommending to them to take into their Conſideration the following Points, *viz.*

The Drawing up a Repreſentation of the preſent State of Religion among us, with Regard to the late exceſſive Growth of Infidelity, Hereſy, and Profaneneſs.

The Regulating the Proceedings in Excommunication, and reforming the Abuſes by Commutation-Money.

The preparing a Form for the Viſitation of Priſoners, and particularly Condemn'd Perſons.

For admitting Converts from the Church of Rome, *and ſuch as ſhall renounce other Errors,*

For reſtoring thoſe that have relaps'd.

The eſtabliſhing Rural Deans, where they are not, and rendring them uſeful where they are.

The making Proviſion for preſerving and tranſmitting more exact Terriers, and Accounts of Glebes, Tythes, and other Poſſeſſions and Profits belonging to Benefices.

The regulating Licenſes for Matrimony, according to the Canon, in order to the more effectual Prevention of Clandeſtine Marriages.

Having appointed Committees to purſue thoſe Ends, ſome Time after came a new Licenſe from her Majeſty, appointing the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* Preſident, in his Abſence the Biſhop of *London*, in his Abſence the Biſhop of *Winchester*, he not preſent *Bath* and *Wells*, in his Abſence *Exeter*, then *Briſtol*, and laſtly St. *David's*. Now the three firſt nam'd in the Li-

An. Reg. 10 cenſe being of the *Quorum*, and all abſent thro' Infirmity, ſo that the Upper Houſe could do nothing, the *Quorum* was enlarg'd by another Licenſe; but ſome Doubts ariſing about ſome Things in the ſecond Licenſe, the Upper Houſe reſolv'd to make Application to the Queen; and one of their Lordſhips having on the 27th humbly laid before her Majeſty theſe two Queſtions: Firſt, *Whether it was intended, that the firſt of the* Quorum *preſent, ſhould preſide in the Abſence of the Archbiſhop?* Secondly, *Whether he ſhould have a Negative when preſent?* Her Majeſty was pleas'd to declare, *That it was not her Intention to infringe the Right and Authority of the Archbiſhop preſiding by himſelf, or his Commiſſary, over the whole Convocation; nor that the Perſon or Perſons whom ſhe had named of the* Quorum, *ſhould have any Negative in the Proceedings of the Houſe, other than what every Biſhop has in his private Capacity; but only, when that any of the Buſineſs preſcrib'd by the Royal Licenſe was to be done, the Preſence of one of the* Quorum *ſhould then be neceſſary.*

The Queen having by this Declaration given Satisfaction to the Biſhops, their Lordſhips immediately reviv'd the two Committees before appointed to conſider the two firſt Articles of her Majeſty's Letter; and at length they appointed a Committee to prepare a Repreſentation of the preſent State of Religion, conſiſting of five Biſhops and ten Preſbyters; the Biſhops were thoſe of *Peterborough*, *Landaff*, *Bangor*, St. *Aſaph's*, and St. *David's*, Doctor *Atterbury*, Prolocutor, Dr. *Stanhope*, Dr. *Godolphin*, Dr. *Willis*, Dr. *Gaſtrell*, Dr. *Aſhton*, Dr. *Smalridge*, Dr. *Altham*, Dr. *Sydall*, and Archdeacon *Prideaux*. Having drawn up this Repreſentation accordingly, it is obſervable it was not unanimouſly approv'd by all the Members of the Joint Committee; for ſome of them diſſented to ſome Part of it; and that ſome Things were inſerted in it by the Lower Houſe, not agreed to in the Committee. Now this Draught being laid before the Upper Houſe, for their Approbation, ſeveral Exceptions were made to it: For, beſides the Style, which by ſome was thought too florid and rhetorical, as well as ſome Expreſſions too warm, for ſo grave and venerable an Aſſembly the Majority were of Opinion, that ſome Faults aſſert-

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ed in it, and reflecting on the laſt Miniſtry, were not ſufficiently and clearly made out; and that other Matters were mention'd, which were not cognizable by the *Convocation*, but only by the *Civil Power*. Hereupon their Lordſhips thought fit to model the ſaid *Repreſentation* in another Form. This new Form being ſent by the Biſhops to the Lower Houſe for their Approbation, the Inferior Clergy thought fit to adhere to their firſt Draught, after they had added other Matters to it, and particularly that Paſſage which acknowledg'd *the Queen's Care to tranſmit the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, as eſtabliſh'd by Law*, which material Clauſe was forgot, it was thought, on purpoſe, by the Perſon who made that Draught. Thus neither of the *Repreſentations* was preſented to the Queen, and nothing done in ſo important an Affair, ſo heartily recommended by her Majeſty. Nevertheleſs, before things came to this Paſs, the Prolocutor went to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and by their Order deliver'd to him a Scheme of the Number of Churches, Chapels, and Meeting-Houſes, within 27 of thoſe Pariſhes in and near the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the Suburbs thereof, where additional Churches were judg'd to be moſt wanted; together with a probable Calculation of the Number of Families and Souls within thoſe ſeveral Pariſhes, which they deſir'd might be laid before the Houſe. The Conſequence was the bringing in a Bill, and making Proviſion for the building of fifty new Churches, which in ſome Time paſs'd into an Act, which made the new Miniſtry very acceptable to the High Churchmen, and endear'd her Majeſty more and more with that Sort of People. About the 20th of *February* ſhe was pleas'd to give the Royal Aſſent to A.D. 1711

An Act to continue the Acts for Recruiting her Majeſty's Land-Forces and Marines, for the Service of the Year 1711.

An Act for Securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by the farther Qualifying the Members to ſit in the Houſe of Commons. And to two private Bills.

An. Reg. 10 There had been for ſome Time in *England* a *French* Gentleman, by the Title of Marqueſs *de Guiſcard*, Brother to the Count of that Name, a Papiſt, and in Popiſh Orders, and publickly profeſs'd his Religion all the Time he was here. But it ſeems the late Miniſtry had ſuch a Confidence in him, as well as ſome of the preſent, that there was a Penſion allow'd him, for which we may juſtly ſuppoſe he was to act the Part of a Spy for them; but inſtead of that villainous Part choſe to act the Counterpart, which was diſcover'd by the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, whoſe Induſtry and Dexterity were ſuch, that he got his Letters, which were ſent, or to be, by the Counteſs of *Dorcheſter's* Pacquet to her Huſband, the Earl of *Portmore*, in *Portugal*, and thence to be diſpeeded by a Friend thereof thro' *Spain* into *France*. The Chancellor having obtain'd ſufficient Proof againſt the Marqueſs, a Warrant was iſſu'd out for the apprehending him by Mr. Secretary *St. John*, for High Treaſon, and accordingly he was on the 8th of *March* ſeiz'd in St. *James's* Park, and being carry'd to the Cockpit, whither ſeveral Lords and others of the Privy Council were immediately ſummon'd to attend upon extraordinary Buſineſs, the Marqueſs was brought in before them to be examin'd; Mr. Secretary *St. John* ask'd him ſeveral Queſtions about his correſponding with *France*, and at laſt, Whether he knew Mr. *Moreau*, Banker at *Paris*? It was thought his Deſign was to ſtab Mr. Secretary, but it fell upon Mr. *Harley*, whom he ſtabb'd about the Middle of the Breaſt. He was prevented from doing more Miſchief by ſeveral Wounds the Lords gave him with their Swords, of one of which he afterwards dy'd in *Newgate*. Mr. *Harley* recover'd in ſome Time, and the Lords and Commons having jointly addreſs'd the Queen on this Occaſion, ſhe return'd them Anſwer, That Mr. *Harley's* Zeal and Fidelity in her Service muſt appear more eminently, by that horrid Endeavour to take away his Life, for no other Reaſon, than appear'd, but his known Oppoſition to Popery and Faction: That their warm Concern for the Safety of her Perſon, and the Defence of thoſe employ'd in her Service, was very grateful to her, and ſhould always continue her Care for the Welfare and Happineſs of her People.

Marqueſs of Guiſcard's *Miſadventure.*

People, by uſing all Means that might moſt effectually conduce to thoſe Ends, and particularly for giving the proper Directions for removing Papiſts from the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, according to their Deſire; and ſhe thought it would be reaſonable to make a Law to puniſh with Death ſuch villainous Attempts on the Lives of Magiſtrates, in the lawful Execution of their Office, tho' by God's Providence the Miſchiefs deſign'd do not take Effect. A.D. 1711

The Queen had been indiſpos'd for ſome Time of an Aguiſh Diſtemper, and there being in the Interim ſeveral Bills ready, the Commiſſioners, (the Lord Keeper, the Lord Preſident of the Council, and ſome other Lords, gave them the Royal Aſſent on the 17th of *March*, *viz.*

An Act for enabling and obliging the Bank of England, *for the Time therein mention'd, to exchange all Exchequer-Bills for ready Money, upon Demand; and to diſable any Perſon to be Governour, Deputy-Governour, or Director of the Bank of* England, *and a Director of the* East-India *Company at the ſame Time.*

An Act to repeal the Act of the third and fourth Years of her Majeſty's Reign, entitled, An Act for prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with *France, ſo far as it relates to the prohibiting the Importation of* French *Wines.*

An Act for ratifying ſeveral Purchaſes lately made with the publick Stock of the County of Devon, *and for making farther Purchaſes, for the Uſe of the ſaid County, with the Publick Stock thereof; and alſo for regulating and better Employment of the Publick Stock of the ſaid County.*

And to a private Act.

And on the 26th of the ſame Month they gave the Royal Aſſent to the

Act to continue the Acts for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, and falſe Muſters; and for better Payment of the Army and Quarters, and for approving of Medicines for the Army.

The Earl of *Peterborough* having negotiated the Affairs of the Duke of *Savoy* at the Court of *Vienna*, by the Queen's Inſtructions, with Succeſs, and the Pacification

An. Reg. 1 ocation between the Emperor and the *Hungarian* Male-contents having been happily accompliſh'd by her Mediation, the Death of the Emperor *Joſeph* open'd a new Scene of Things, and it ſoon became the Endeavours of the Queen and her Allies, to advance his Brother *Charles* III. of *Spain* to the Imperial Dignity. She acquainted the Lords and Commons with her Reſolutions, upon which they addreſs'd her, and ſhe in her Anſwer told them, It was of great Importance that the World ſhould know that both Houſes of Parliament ſo unanimouſly approv'd the Meaſures ſhe had taken on that Occaſion of the Emperor's Death, which would very much encourage our Allies to continue united in the Common Cauſe.

At this Time Mr. *Harley*'s Project, to ſatisfy all Publick Debts, by a Trade to the *South Sea*, being carry'd on with ſome Succeſs, and ſeveral Bills being ready by the 16th of *May*, the Queen, pretty well recover'd, gave the Royal Aſſent to

An Act for eſtabliſhing a General Poſt-Office for all her Majeſty's Dominions, and for ſettling a Weekly Sum out of the Revenues thereof, for the Service of the War and other her Majeſty's Occaſions.

An Act for laying certain Duties upon Hides and Skins tann'd, taw'd, or dreſs'd, and upon Vellum and Parchment, for the Term of Thirty two Years, for proſecuting the War, and other her Majeſty's moſt neceſſary Occaſions.

An Act for laying a Duty upon Hops.

An Act for Taking, Examining, and Stating the Publick Accompts of the Kingdom.

An Act to make an Attempt on the Life of a Privy Counſellor, in the Execution of his Office, to be Felony without Benefit of Clergy.

An Act for the better preventing of exceſſive and deceitful Gaming.

An Act for making more effectual an Act of the 43d Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, *entitled,* An Act concerning the Aſſizes of Fuel, ſo far as it relates to the Aſſize of Billet.

An Act to render more effectual an Act made in the ſixth Year of her Majeſty, entitled, An Act to repeal a Clauſe

Clauſe in an Act of the ſeventh Year of the Reign of his late Majeſty, for amending Highways, *which enjoins Waggoners and others to draw with a Pole between the Wheel-Horſes, or with double Shafts, and to oblige them to draw only with ſix Horſes, or other Beaſts, except up Hills.* A.D. 1711

An Act for Repairing and Amending the Highways leading from Royſton *in the County of* Hertford *to* Wandesford-Bridge *in the County of* Huntingdon.

An Act for Repairing the Highways from Sheet-bridge *in the Pariſh of* Petersfield, *to the Town of* Portſmouth *in the County of* Southampton.

An Act to enable her Majeſty to grant the Scite of the Caſtle of Exon (*Parcel of her Duchy of* Cornwall) *for Ninety nine Years, for the Uſe and Benefit of the County of* Devon.

An Act for Repairing the Highways between Dunſtable *and* Hocley *in the County of* Bedford.

An Act for the Preſervation of White and other Pine-Trees growing in her Majeſty's Colonies of New Hampſhire, *the* Maſſachuſets-Bay, *and Province of* Main, Rhode-Iſland, *and* Providence-Plantation; *the* Naraganſet *Country, or* King's Province, *and* Connecticut *in* New England, *and* New York, *and* New Jerſey *in* America, *for the Maſting her Majeſty's Navy.*

An Act for rendring the Proceedings on Writs of Mandamus, *and Informations in the Nature of a* Quo Warranto, *more ſpeedy and effectual, and for the more eaſy trying and determining the Rights of Offices, and Franchiſes in Corporations and Boroughs.*

And to twenty eight private Bills.

Great Alterations were continued to be made in Places, the *Tories* carrying all before them. Now it was that Mr. *Harley* was made Earl of *Oxford* and Lord Treaſurer by her Majeſty; and as there were Reflections in the Preamble to his Patent, how juſt, the World has in part ſeen ſince, upon the former Adminiſtration, the Commons alſo took the Scent, and made a Repreſentation to her Majeſty of the Miſapplication of Publick Money; to which they receiv'd for Anſwer, That ſhe would take the many Particulars into her ſerious Conſideration, and give the neceſſary *Alterations in Places.*

An. Reg. 10 Directions to redreſs the Grievances they complain'd of, and that their Advice, on all Occaſions, ſhould always have the greateſt Weight with her.

It was now come to be the Month of *June*, on the 12th of which, the Royal Aſſent was given to

Acts paſs'd *An Act for making good Deficiencies, and ſatisfying the Publick Debts; and for erecting a Corporation to carry on a Trade to the* South-Seas; *and for the Encouragement of the Fiſhery; and for Liberty to Trade in unwrought Iron with the Subjects of* Spain; *and to Repeal the Act for regiſtering Seamen.*

An Act for licenſing and regulating Hackney-Coaches and Chairs, and for charging certain new Duties on ſtamp'd Vellom, Parchment, Paper, and on Cards and Dice; and on the Exportation of Rock-Salt for Ireland, *and for ſecuring thereof, and by a weekly Payment out of the Poſt-Offices, and by ſeveral Duties on Hides and Skins, a yearly Fund of One hundred eighty ſix thouſand, ſix hundred and ſeventy Pounds, for thirty two Years, to be apply'd to the Satisfaction of ſuch Orders as are therein mention'd, to the Contributors of any Sum not exceeding Two Millions, to be rais'd for carrying on the War, and other her Majeſty's Occaſions.*

An Act for granting to her Majeſty ſeveral Duties upon Coals, for building Fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of London *and* Weſtminſter, *and Suburbs thereof, and other Purpoſes therein mention'd.*

An Act for the Encouragement of the Trade to America.

An Act for reviving, and continuing an Act made in the firſt Year of her Majeſty's Reign, for the more effectual preventing Abuſes and Frauds of Perſons employ'd in the working up the Woollen, Linnen, Fuſtian, Cotton, and Iron Manufactures of this Kingdom.

An Act for the Relief of the Creditors and Proprietors of Mine Adventurers, *by eſtabliſhing a Method for ſettling the Differences between the Company and their Creditors, and uniting them, in order to an effectual working the Mines of the ſaid Company.*

An Act for making the Act of the fifth Year of her Majeſty's Reign, for the better Preſervation of the Game, perpetual; and for making the ſame more effectual.

An

An Act for raiſing the Militia for the Year 1711, *although the Month's Pay formerly advanc'd be not repaid.* A.D. 1711

An Act to diſſolve the preſent, and prevent the future Combination of Coal-Owners, Lightermen, Maſters of Ships, and others, to advance the Price of Coals, in Prejudice of the Navigation, Trade, and Manufactures of this Kingdom; and for the farther encouragement of the Coal-Trade.

An Act for the better Preſervation and Improvement of the Fiſhery within the River of Thames; *and for regulating and governing the Company of Fiſhermen of the ſaid River.*

And to ſeven private Bills.

The Parliament, as to this Seſſions, determining now in *England*, the Duke of *Ormond* in *July* held that of *Ireland*; I cannot enter upon a Detail of the Addreſſes of both Houſes to the Queen and the Lord-Lieutenant; neither ſhall I meddle with thoſe of the Convocation of the Clergy; but I am to obſerve, that the Commons being inform'd that the Lords, in an Addreſs to the Queen this Seſſions, had reflected on the Honour of that Houſe, and a Paper alledg'd to be a Copy of the ſaid Addreſs being read,

Difference between the Iriſh *Lords and Commons.*

Order'd, *That Sir* Ralph Gore *and Mr. Attorney-General do go immediately and inſpect the Journals of the Houſe of Lords, and compare the Paper therewith.*

Sir *Ralph Gore* reported from the ſaid Committee, *That they had compar'd the ſaid Paper with the original Addreſs ſhew'd them by the Clerk attending the Office of the Clerk of the Lords Houſe, and that the ſame was a true Copy of the Lords Addreſs to her Majeſty, agreed on the* 17*th Day of* July *laſt.* Which he deliver'd at the Table, where the ſame was again read, and a Motion being made, and the Queſtion being propos'd: That this Houſe having on the 1ſt Day of *June*, 1709, come to the following Reſolution, *viz.*

Reſolv'd, *That this Houſe taking into Conſideration the Proceedings of the Univerſity of* Trinity-*College near* Dublin, *in Cenſuring* Edward Forbus *by Degradation and Expulſion, for ſpeaking diſhonourable of, and aſperſing the glorious Memory of his late Majeſty King* William III. *and alſo the ſteady Adherence of the Provoſt and Fellows*

An. Reg. 10 *Fellows of the ſaid College to the late happy Revolution, her preſent Majeſty's Government, and the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line as by Law eſtabliſh'd, for the Encouragement of good Literature and ſound Revolution-Principles, do addreſs his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, That he will lay before her Majeſty the humble Deſire of this Houſe, That* 5000 *l. be beſtow'd by her Majeſty on the Provoſt, and Fellows, and Scholars of* Trinity-College *near* Dublin, *for erecting a publick Library in the ſaid College.*

Which Reſolution being laid before the Queen's moſt Excellent Majeſty, and her Majeſty having been graciouſly pleas'd to Order, that 5000 *l.* be paid to the Provoſt and Fellows of the ſaid College, in Compliance with the aforeſaid Application, as appears by his Grace the Lord-Lieutenant's Speech to both Houſes of Parliament. And the Lords having in their Addreſs to her Majeſty, agreed on the ſaid 17th Day of *July*, inſerted the following Words, *viz.* 'Your Majeſty has 'alſo extended your Royal Favour to the College of '*Dublin*, and at ſuch a Juncture, as muſt teſtify to 'the World, that what your Majeſty beſtow'd, was 'not given to promote thoſe Principles upon which it 'was firſt apply'd for.

That the Lords in the ſaid Addreſs have highly infring'd the Rights, Privileges, and Liberties of the Commons, miſrepreſented her Majeſty's gracious Condeſcention to their humble Application, and have unjuſtly inſinuated, (to the Diſhoncur of this Houſe) That the Principles for Encouragement of which, the aforeſaid Application was made, were ſuch as her Majeſty diſapprov'd.

The previous Queſtion was put, That that Queſtion be put?

It was carry'd in the Affirmative.

Reſolv'd, *That the Lords in the ſaid Addreſs have highly infring'd the Rights, Privileges, and Liberties of the Commons, miſrepreſented her Majeſty's gracious Condeſcenſion to their humble Application, and have unjuſtly inſinuated, to the Diſhonour of this Houſe, That the Principles, for Encouragement of which the aforeſaid Application was made, were ſuch as her Majeſty diſapprov'd.*

Reſolv'd, Nemine Contradicente, *That to inſinuate, That the Houſe of Commons, in their afore-recited Reſolution,*

tion, intended no other than the late happy Revolution brought about by King William III. *of glorious Memory, is Falſe, Scandalous, and Malicious, highly and moſt injuſtly Reflecting on the Loyalty, Integrity, and Honour of this Houſe, and a great Breach of the Privileges thereof.* A.D. 1711

Reſolv'd, Nemine Contradicente, *That it is to the late happy Revolution, next under GOD, and to the Wiſdom, Juſtice, and Piety of her Majeſty, and the glorious Succeſſes of her Majeſty's Reign, we owe the Enjoyment of our Lives, Religion, Liberties, and Properties.*

Reſolv'd, Nemine Contradicente, *That this Houſe will, at the utmoſt Hazard and Expence of their Lives and Fortunes, defend, ſupport, and maintain her Majeſty's moſt Sacred Perſon and Government, the Church of* Ireland, *as by Law eſtabliſh'd, and the Succeſſion of the Crown in the illuſtrious Houſe of* Hanover, *againſt the Pretender, and all other her Majeſty's Enemies Abroad, and againſt all Jacobites, and other factious and diſaffected Perſons at Home.*

They immediately addreſs'd the Queen upon it; what Anſwer ſhe ſent them I have not met with, no more than I have to that of the Lords, in Vindication of their former Addreſs, and to a Repreſentation of theirs, at the Solicitations of the Biſhops, againſt the Diſſenters in that Kingdom. Now the Heats of the two Houſes, and other Matters, requiring an End to be put to the Seſſions, on the 9th of *November* his Grace gave the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills, *viz.*

An Act for granting to her Majeſty an additional Duty on Beer, Ale, Strong-Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes. *Acts paſs'd in* Ireland.

An Act for the more effectual preventing of Frauds committed by Tenants.

An Act to enable Guardians and others to renew Leaſes for Lives.

An Act for the more effectual preventing the Engroſſing, Foreſtalling, and Regrating of Coals, imported into this Kingdom.

An Act for the better preventing exceſſive and deceitful Gaming.

An Act for ſuppreſſing Lotteries.

An

An. Reg. 10 *An Act for the better Preſervation of the Game.*
An Act for explaining and amending ſeveral Statutes for prohibiting Under-Sheriffs, and Sheriffs-Clerks, from officiating as Sub-Sheriffs, or Sheriffs-Clerks, more than one Year.

And to five private Bills.

Pretender's Medal. The Preſent which the Dutcheſs of *Gordon* made of a Medal, being the Head of the Pretender, to the Faculty of Advocates at *Edinburg*, in the Summer of this Year, and their Acceptance of it, made a mighty Noiſe; and the *Jacobites* in *England* were ſo uppiſh upon it, that they boaſted it was done in the Face of the World by the Oracles of the *Scotch* Nation. The little Care that was taken to puniſh the Offenders by no means pleas'd the *Whigs*, who began now to entertain Thoughts, that the Queen her ſelf was inclin'd to favour the Pretender's Intereſt; and the publick traducing the Duke of *Marlborough*, allow'd and encourag'd about this Time, gave them a Handle the more to believe it: However, the Duke kept on his Pace, and in this Campaign, as if he were to exert his laſt, ſhew'd as much Generalſhip in amuſing the Enemy, paſſing their Lines, inveſting and carrying on the Siege of *Bouchain*, and, at laſt, in reducing that important Place, as he had done in the whole Courſe of his Life; for which, ſo great was our Ingratitude, that they made very ſlight of it, calling it a Pidgeon-Hole, and I know not what. The Buſineſs, in ſhort, was this; The Miniſters were now reſolv'd to hold a ſecret Correſpondence with *France* about the Preliminaries of a Peace, and in their own Minds were inclin'd to abandon the Intereſt of the new Emperor in *Spain*, and leave that Crown and the *Indies* in the Hands of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, to recover which we had been fighting all this while. *Prior*, in order to this, was ſent into *France*; for which Count *Gallas* expoſtulating with the Treaſurer, I know not with what Truth he could anſwer, *He had no Reaſon to be allarm'd, for the Queen would never make a Peace derogatory to any Engagements ſhe had with her Allies.* The Schemes of this Negotiation were given out by Degrees, intermixing ſome Truth and Falſhood together; and, indeed, if the naked

naked Truth had been told at once, the Diſpoſitions of the People were ſuch at that Time, it would not have bore the Teſt; and this Conduct of the Miniſtry, in reſpect to the Beginning and Progreſs of that Grand Affair, gave my Lord *Cowper* afterwards an Occaſion to call it, *A dripping Peace*. There were, indeed, ſeveral Pamphlets publiſh'd at this Time, to beſpeak a favourable Reception of the Preliminaries, about which Count *Gallas*, the Imperial Envoy, talk'd in ſuch high Terms to the Miniſters, that he was forbid the Court, and return'd Home. The *Hanover* Memorial, now preſented againſt that Sort of Peace, was what gravell'd the Miniſters moſt; for tho' one Party endeavour'd to explode and make People believe it to be ſpurious, the contrary plainly appear'd, for very many Reaſons not here to be enumerated; but the States-General, after long Deliberation, having judg'd it moſt adviſeable to fall in with the Queen's Meaſures; the Parliament, after two or three Prorogations, ſate on the 7th of *December*, and the Queen in her Speech told them, That ſhe was glad ſhe could tell them, that notwithſtanding the Arts of thoſe who delighted in War, both Time and Place were appointed for opening the Treaty of a General Peace; then having mention'd, in particular, the Concurrence of the States-General, her chief Concern was, that the Proteſtant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of theſe Nations might be continu'd, by ſecuring the *Hanover* Succeſſion; that after ſo much Blood and Expence of Treaſure, ſhe would endeavour they might find their Intereſt in Trade and Commerce; that ſhe would do her utmoſt to procure all her Allies reaſonable Satisfaction, and unite with them in the ſtricteſt Engagements to continue the Alliance, in order to make the Peace laſting; that the beſt Way to make the Treaty effectual, was an early Campaign, and a Preparedneſs to carry on the War; that ſhe hop'd none would deny her the Glory and Satisfaction of ending the War by a juſt and honourable Peace, which would give new Life to a foreign Trade; and ſhe would do her utmoſt to encourage our Home Manufactures, and ſo eaſe the Charge of maintaining the Poor, and redreſs the Abuſes that might have crept into any Part of A.D. 1711

An. Reg. 10 of the Adminiſtration, during ſo long a War; and ſhe concluded with recommending Unanimity to them. Yet it ſoon appear'd, that the Lords and Commons were not of the ſame Mind about this Peace; the firſt of which, while the Queen was in the Houſe, but unrob'd, carry'd for this Clauſe to be inſerted in an Addreſs of Thanks to her Majeſty, *That it was their humble Opinion and Advice, that no Peace could be ſafe or honourable to* Great Britain, *or* Europe, *if* Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies *were to be allotted to any Branch of the Houſe of* Bourbon. This not at all pleaſing the Miniſtry, the Queen gave the Lords this evaſive Anſwer, *That ſhe ſhould be ſorry any one could think, ſhe would not do her utmoſt to recover* Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies *from the Houſe of* Bourbon. But the Commons fell in entirely with the Miniſtry; upon which the Queen thank'd them for the Confidence they had in her, that ſhe entirely rely'd upon their Aſſurances, and that they might depend upon her Affection and Care of their Intereſt.

The Court finding the Lords not only continu'd ruſty on the Account of the Peace, but that they would not allow the Duke of *Hamilton* to ſit in their Houſe, by his new *Britiſh* Title of Duke of *Brandon*, becauſe they alledg'd it to be contrary to the Union of the two Kingdoms, the Miniſtry could find no other Expedient to ſupport their Schemes, and, perhaps, to prevent the Examination of *Prior* about going into *France*, and the Prime of them from being ſent to the *Tower*, but by creating twelve new Peers at once to get a Majority, being more than was done in the four and forty Years Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, whoſe Motto her Majeſty had aſſum'd, and in many reſpects ſo glorioufly follow'd. They endeavour'd likewiſe to find out all the Devices poſſible to leſſen the Duke of *Marlborough*, and to make him obnoxious to the People; and when they had carry'd it as far as they thought neceſſary for the preſent, they ſtripp'd him at once of all his his Places.

It has been a common Practice in all Nations, that a General has been ſet aſide for want of Succeſs; but here his very Succeſſes began to be interpreted as Crimes, when indeed the Miſcarriage of the Expedition againſt *Quebec* in *Canada*, a Child of the preſent Miniſtry ſhould

ſhould have been a little inquir'd into: It is certain it put the Nation to a vaſt Expence; and if it had ſucceeded moſt People were ſo ſhort-ſighted, that they could not ſee the great Benefit that was to redound from it. *A.D.1711*

The Duke of *Marlborough*'s Poſts were ſoon fill'd up: The Duke of *Ormond* was pitch'd upon as the fitteſt Perſon to be Captain-General. Many other Removes were made, of which I cannot enter into the Particulars; and the Peace was reſolv'd on at any Rate, tho' many intervening Accidents happen'd, that neceſſarily retarded it much beyond the Time it was propos'd and expected it would have been concluded. Now the new Emperor *Charles* VI. being the Ally that was like to be the greateſt Sufferer by it, and the Council at *Vienna* well knowing that Prince *Eugene* was the fitteſt Perſon to be employ'd to the Queen, in order to favour his Maſter's Intereſt in this Conjuncture, he was diſpatch'd over into *England*; and being introduc'd by Mr. Secretary *St. John* to a private Audience of her Majeſty, at which none were preſent but the Lord Treaſurer and Mr. Secretary, after a ſhort Compliment, which her Majeſty very graciouſly return'd, his Highneſs deliver'd to her a Letter from the Emperor, which he deſir'd her Majeſty to peruſe, becauſe it contain'd all his Errand. After the Reading of the Letter, the Queen was pleas'd to tell the Prince, *She was ſorry the State of her Health did not permit her to ſpeak with his Highneſs as often as otherwiſe ſhe ſhould be glad to do; but that ſhe had order'd thoſe two Gentlemen* (there preſent) *to receive his Propoſals, and confer with his Highneſs as frequently as he ſhould think proper.* His main Buſineſs was about the not yielding up the Kingdom of *Spain* to the Houſe of *Bourbon*; and his Memorials conſiſted of Propoſals and Methods to carry the War on in that Country with Succeſs, for his Maſter's Intereſt. I only take it to be Matter of Compliment to the Emperor and his Highneſs, that Mr. Secretary *St. John* acquainted the Commons, That he had receiv'd her Majeſty's Command to communicate to that Houſe a Propoſition made to her Majeſty by the Prince, in the Name of the Emperor, for the Support of the War in *Spain*, *viz.*

Duke of Marlboro. *diſplac'd.*

Prince Eugene *in* England.

His

An. Reg. 10 *His Imperial Majeſty judges, that Forty Thouſand Men will be ſufficient for this Service; and that the whole Expence of the War in* Spain *may amount to Four Millions of Crowns, towards which his Imperial Majeſty offers to make up the Troops which he has in that Country to Thirty Thouſand Men, and to take One Million of Crowns upon himſelf.*

It was obſerv'd that no Member ſaid any Thing to this Meſſage; which made the Prince very uneaſy, as doubting the Succeſs of a Negotiation which had detain'd him ſo long from other important Affairs on the Continent; and therefore ſoon after taking Leave of her Majeſty, he haſted Home.

But to reſume our Parliamentary Affairs, the Houſe of Lords, who 'till the new Creation of the 12 Peers, had the Majority in reſpect to the old Alliance, and therefore agreed to an Addreſs much in Favour of it, and had adjourn'd only to the 2d of *January*, the Lord with the White Staves reported to them the Queen's Anſwer that Day, importing in Subſtance, *That her Majeſty thought her Speech to both Houſes would have given Satisfaction to every body; and that ſhe had given Inſtructions to her Plenipotentiaries, according to the Deſires of their Addreſs.*

1712.

This done, the Lord Keeper deliver'd to the Houſe a Meſſage from the Queen, importing, *That her Majeſty having Matters of great Importance to communicate to both Houſes of Parliament, ſhe deſir'd the Houſe of Lords to adjourn immediately to the 14th, being the ſame Day to which the Commons had adjourn'd themſelves.* Hereupon many Lords cry'd, *Adjourn, adjourn*; but others crying, *No, no*, there aroſe a warm Debate; and the Queſtion being put whether the Houſe ſhould adjourn, it was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 63 Voices preſent, and 18 Proxies, againſt 49 preſent, and 19 Proxies.

The ſame Day many of the *Scotch* Peers in Town, preſented to the Queen an humble Repreſentation about the late Judgment of the Lords in Relation to the Validity of the Duke of *Hamilton*'s Patent, whereby he was created Duke of *Brandon*: To which her Majeſty return'd an Anſwer, importing, She was ſorry for the Occaſion of that Repreſentation; that ſhe was reſolv'd

to

to preſerve the Union between the two Kingdoms, and to do her utmoſt Endeavour to find out the moſt reaſonable Method for their Satisfaction. Accordingly, the Queen on the 17th ſent the following Meſſage to the Lords: *There is one Thing in which her Majeſty's Subjects of the* North *Part of this Kingdom are extremely concern'd, The Diſtinction ſuch of them who were Peers of* Scotland *before the Union muſt lie under, if the Prerogative of the Crown is ſtrictly barr'd againſt them alone. This is a Matter which ſenſibly affects her Majeſty; and ſhe therefore lays it before this Houſe, earneſtly deſiring their Advice and Concurrence, in finding out the beſt Method of ſettling this Affair to the Satisfaction of the whole Kingdom.* A.D. 1711

Now the Lords, when they came to debate this Affair, having reſolv'd it was cognizable only by their Houſe, at laſt dropt it.

The Queen, by reaſon of her Indiſpoſition, being not able to go to the Houſe, on the 14th, ſent this Meſſage to the Commons.

ANNE *R.*

1. *HER Majeſty not having yet recover'd Strength enough, ſince the Return of the Gout, to be preſent this Day in Perſon, and being unwilling that the Publick Buſineſs ſhould receive any Delay, thinks fit to communicate to this Houſe the Subſtance of what ſhe intended to have ſpoke.* Queen's Meſſage to the Commons.

2. *At the Opening of this Seſſion, her Majeſty acquainted her Parliament, That both Time and Place were appointed for the Meeting of the Plenipotentiaries of all the Confederates, to treat with thoſe of the Enemy concerning a General Peace; and alſo expreſs'd the Care which ſhe intended to take of all her Allies, and the ſtrict Union in which ſhe propos'd to join with them, in order to obtain a good Peace, and to guaranty and ſupport it when obtain'd.*

3. *Her Majeſty can now tell you, that her Plenipotentiaries are arriv'd at* Utrecht, *and have begun, in purſuance of their Inſtructions, to concert the moſt proper Ways of procuring a juſt Satisfaction to all in Alliance with her, according to their ſeveral Treaties, and particularly with Relation to* Spain *and the* Weſt Indies.

An. Reg. 10

4. *You may depend on her Majeſty's communicating to her Parliament the Terms of Peace, before the ſame ſhall be concluded.*

5. *The World will now ſee how groundleſs thoſe Reports are, which have been ſpread abroad by Men of evil Intentions, to ſerve the worſt Deſigns, as if a ſeparate Peace had been treated, for which there has not been the leaſt Colour given.*

6. *Her Majeſty's Miniſters have Directions to propoſe, that a Day may be fix'd for the Finiſhing, as was done for the Commencement of this Treaty; and in the mean time all the Preparations are haſtening for an early Campaign.*

7. *The Zeal which this Houſe has already expreſs'd, is a ſure Pledge that they will proceed in giving the neceſſary Diſpatch to the Supplies which have been ask'd of them.*

8. *Her Majeſty finds it neceſſary to obſerve how great Licenſe is taken in publiſhing falſe and ſcandalous Libels, ſuch as are a Reproach to any Government. This Evil ſeems to be grown too ſtrong for the Laws now in Force; it is therefore recommended to you to find a Remedy equal to the Miſchief.*

St. James's, January 17, 1711.

The Commons having reſolv'd to return their Thanks for this Meſſage, had their Time taken up a little about Mr. *Walpole*, whom they voted to have receiv'd the Sum of Five Hundred Guineas, and taken a Note for Five Hundred Pounds more, on Account of two Contracts for Forage of her Majeſty's Troops quarter'd in *North Britain*, made by him when Secretary at War, purſuant to a Power granted to him by the late Lord Treaſurer; and to have been guilty of a high Breach of Truſt and notorious Corruption; and ſo committed him to the Tower.

This done, they took into Conſideration the Reports of the Commiſſioners of Accounts, as to what related to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and reſolv'd, by a Majority of above an hundred Voices, *That the taking ſeveral Sums of Money annually by the Duke of Marlborough, from the Contractors for furniſhing the Bread and Bread-Waggons for the Army in the Low-Countries, was unwarrantable and illegal.* After which it was alſo reſolv'd,

Reſolutions againſt the Duke of Marlborough.

reſolv'd, by a great Majority, *That the Two and a Half* A.D. 1712
per Cent. *deducted from the foreign Troops in her Majeſty's Pay, was publick Money, and ought to be accounted for; and that the ſaid Reſolutions ſhould be laid before her Majeſty by the whole Houſe:* Which was done accordingly the 26th; and thereupon the Queen was pleas'd to anſwer, *That ſhe had a great Regard to whatever was repreſented to her by her Commons, and would do her Part to redreſs what they complain'd of.*

The Duke of *Marlborough*, not to be wanting to himſelf, had his Vindication drawn up, the Deſign being to aſk Leave to enter into the Houſe of Commons, and to have ſpoke it there himſelf; but his Grace alter'd his Mind, and all the Perſuaſions of his Friends could not bring him to a Compliance. Some of his Friends mov'd he might be impeach'd; but that was wav'd, and the Attorny-General order'd to proſecute him.

About the ſame Time the Commons addreſs'd to have a Copy of the Barrier Treaty laid before them. Upon the Noiſe of which the Low-Church Party were, or at leaſt pretended to be, ſtrangly alarm'd, as if there was a real Deſign on Foot to overturn the Proteſtant Succeſſion; and no Induſtry was wanting to propagate that Notion among the People. But the Event ſhew'd that that was not the Thing intended by ſuch a Procedure; tho' in Reality it ſeem'd to caſt a Sort of a Cloud upon what had been ſtipulated by the Treaty in Favour of the Houſe of *Hanover*. The Negotiators of that Treaty were thoſe chiefly aim'd at; and in ſome Days after the Lord *Townſhend* was voted an Enemy to his Country in making the ſame.

The Clamour began now to be very loud, not only in *Scotland*, but among many alſo in *England*, as if the Parliament were going to break in directly upon the Union of the two Nations, and to overthrow the Preſbyterian Church-Government in the former Kingdom, by bringing in a Bill to prevent the diſturbing of thoſe of the Epiſcopal Communion in *Scotland*; againſt which Mr. *Caſtares*, Principal of the College of *Edinburgh*, and others, petitioned the Commons, but the ſame was rejected. The *Scots*, not diſcourag'd herewith, the Commiſſioners of the late General Aſ-

An. Reg. 11 ſembly drew up a Repreſentation to the Queen on the ſame Account, without the deſir'd Succeſs. Soon after which ſome Bills being ready for the Royal Aſſent, theſe following were paſs'd into Acts.

An Act for charging and continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Syder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1712; *and for applying Part of the Coinage-Duties to pay the Deficiency of the Value of Plate coin'd, and to pay for the recoining the old Money in* Scotland.

An Act for ſettling the Precedence of the moſt excellent Princeſs Sophia, *Electreſs and Ducheſs Dowager of* Hanover, *of the Elector her Son, and of the Electoral Prince the Duke of* Cambridge.

An Act to repeal the Act of the ſeventh Year of her Majeſty's Reign, entitled, An Act for naturalizing Foreign Proteſtants, *except what relates to the Children of her Majeſty's natural-born Subjects, born out of her Majeſty's Allegiance.*

An Act to make a Cauſeway over the Denes, *from* Great Yarmouth *to* Caiſter *in the County of* Norfolk.

An Act for explaining and altering the Laws now in Being, concerning the Aſſizes of Fewel, ſo far as they relate to the Aſſize of Billets, made or to be made of Beech-Wood only.

While Things of this Nature were agitated at Home, the *French* Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht* gave in at laſt a Specifick Explanation of the Offers of *France* for a General Peace; and what related to *Britain* were theſe that follow:

'The King will acknowledge, at the Signing of the 'Peace, the Queen of *Great Britain* in that Quality; 'as alſo the Succeſſion of that Crown according to the 'preſent Settlement, and in the Manner her *Britannick* Majeſty ſhall pleaſe.

'His Majeſty will cauſe all the Fortifications of '*Dunkirk* to be demoliſh'd immediately after the 'Peace, provided an Equivalent be given him to his 'Satisfaction.

'The Iſland of St. *Chriſtopher*, *Hudſon's Bay*, and 'the *Streights* of that Name, ſhall be yielded up, entire to *Great*

'*Great Britain*; and *Acadia*, with *Port Royal* and the A.D. 1712
'Fort, ſhall be reſtor'd entire to his Majeſty.

'As to the Iſland of *Newfoundland*, the King offers 'to yield up that alſo to *Great Britain*, reſerving only 'to himſelf the Fort of *Placentia*, and the Right of 'catching and drying Fiſh, as before the War.

'It ſhall be agreed to make a Treaty of Commerce 'before or after the Peace, as *England* ſhall chooſe; 'the Conditions of which ſhall be made as equal be-'tween the two Nations as they can poſſibly.

Theſe Offers of *France* were ill receiv'd by the Houſe of Peers, ſome of whom call'd them, *Trifling, Arrogant, and injurious to her Majeſty and her Allies*; others ſaid, *They ought to be rejected with the utmoſt Indignation; that it plainly appear'd, France had no other Deſign in View, than to amuſe and divide the Allies; and, in particular, that it was derogatory to her Majeſty's Honour to enter into any Negotiation with that Crown before her Majeſty's juſt Title was acknowledg'd.* Some Endeavours were uſed to adjourn the Debate, by ſuggeſting, That the Offers, that were handed about, having yet no other Authority than their being inſerted in the *Holland* Gazettes, might not be genuine, and therefore the Lords ought not to take any Notice of them, 'till ſuch Time as the Queen had communicated them to the Houſe. But this, and other Arguments, were over ruled; and it was reſolv'd, without dividing, on an Addreſs, wherein they humbly repreſented to her Majeſty the juſt Indignation of that Houſe at the diſhonourable Treatment of her Majeſty by *France*, in having propos'd to acknowledge her Title to theſe Realms no ſooner than when the Peace ſhould be ſign'd. And they could not forbear expreſſing their utmoſt Reſentment at the Terms of Peace offer'd to her and her Allies by the Plenipotentiaries of *France*. And they did with the greateſt Zeal and Affection aſſure her Majeſty, that that Houſe would ſtand by and aſſiſt her Majeſty with their Lives and Fortunes in carrying on the War, in Conjunction with her Allies, 'till a Safe and Honourable Peace could be obtain'd.

The Queen made but a ſlight Anſwer to this Addreſs; but when the Commons preſented their Repreſentation

An. Reg. 10 ſentation to her, about the paſt State of the War, wherein they endeavour'd to ſet forth the Deficiencies of the Allies in the Obſervance of their Treaties, and more particularly the States-General; all which, as well as the Faults they found with the Barrier Treaty, was done on purpoſe to oblige the *Dutch* to fall in with the Queen's Meaſures in reference to the Peace: She was pleas'd to tell the Commons, Their Repreſentation was a farther Inſtance of that dutiful Affection to her Service, and Concern for the Publick Intereſt, which that Houſe of Commons had always ſhewn; and that they might be aſſur'd, that ſhe would give ſuch Orders as ſhould effectually anſwer what they deſir'd of her in every Particular.

On the 3d of *March*, the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord High Treaſurer, and other Lords commiſſion'd by her Majeſty, gave the Royal Aſſent to theſe ſeveral Bills, *viz.*

An Act for Recruiting her Majeſty's Land-Forces and Marines, for the Service of the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Twelve.

An Act to continue the Act of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, for Taking, Examining, and Stating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom, for one Year longer.

An Act to prevent the diſturbing thoſe of the Epiſcopal Communion, in that Part of Great Britain *call'd* Scotland, *in the Exerciſe of their Religious Worſhip, and in the Uſe of the Liturgy of the Church of* England; *and for Repealing the Act paſs'd in the Parliament of* Scotland, *entitled, An Act againſt irregular Baptiſms and Marriages.*

An Act for enlarging the Term for Payment of certain Duties, granted in and by an Act of Parliament paſs'd in the Seventh Year of her Majeſty's Reign, entitled, An Act for preſerving and enlarging the Harbour of Whitehaven *in the County of* Cumberland.

Now it was that her Majeſty's Specifick Demands from *France* were made publick, and they are theſe that follow:

The

The Specifick Demands of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, *for what relates to* France.

'THE most Christian King shall acknowledge, in 'the clearest and strongest Terms, the Succession 'to the Crown of *Great Britain*, according as it is li- 'mited by Acts of Parliament (made during the Reign 'of the late King *William* III of glorious Memory, 'and of her Majesty now reigning) to the Protestant 'Line in the House of *Hanover*. *Specifick Demands of the Q. of* Great Britain.

'The most Christian King shall promise besides, as 'well for himself as for his Heirs and Successors, never 'to acknowledge any Person for King or Queen of '*Great Britain*, other than her Majesty now reigning, 'and those Kings or Queens who shall succeed her, by 'Virtue of the aforesaid Acts of Parliament.

'The most Christian King shall likewise oblige him- 'self to cause the Person who pretends to the afore- 'said Crown of *Great Britain*, to depart forthwith the 'Territories of *France*.

'The most Christian King shall promise, for him- 'self his Heirs and Successors, never to disturb the 'said Queen of *Great-Britain*, her Heirs and Succes- 'sors of the aforesaid Protestant Line, in the peace- 'able Possession of the Crown of *Great Britain*, and of 'all depending thereon; as also never to grant any 'Aid or Assistance, directly or indirectly, by Sea or 'Land, in Money, Arms, Ammunition, Ships, Mari- 'ners, Soldiers, or otherwise, to any Person or Per- 'sons, who hereafter would attempt, under any Pre- 'text or any Cause whatsoever, to oppose the afore- 'said Succession, or to favour those who should oppose 'it, directly or indirectly by open War, or by fo- 'menting Seditions and Conspiracies against such 'Prince or Princess who shall be on the Throne of '*Great Britain*, by Virtue of the aforemention'd Acts, 'or against her or him on whom the Succession to the 'Crown of *Great Britain* shall devolve, conformably to 'the aforesaid Acts.

'The Plenipotentiaries of *France* shall forthwith 'enter into Negotiation with those of *Great Britain*, 'to make a Treaty of Commerce between the two 'Kingdoms.

An. Reg. 11

'The moſt Chriſtian King ſhall cauſe all the Fortifications of *Dunkirk* to be demoliſh'd, as alſo that Port to be fill'd up, and the Sluices which ſerve to cleanſe it to be deſtroy'd; the whole at his Expence, and within two Months after Signing of the Peace: And his ſaid Majeſty ſhall likewiſe be oblig'd never to cauſe the ſaid Fortifications, Port, or Sluices, to be repair'd.

'His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall remit to her Majeſty the Queen of *Great Britain*, on the Day of Exchanging the Ratifications of the Peace to be made, authentick Acts and Formularies of the Ceſſion of the Iſlands of St. *Chriſtopher*, and of *Newfoundland*, with the Town of *Placentia*, and the other Iſlands ſituate in the Sea round the ſame: As alſo *Acadia*, with the Town of *Port Royal*, otherwiſe call'd *Annapolis-Royal*, and ſuch Part of the ſaid Country as depends thereon.

'The moſt Chriſtian King ſhall reſtore to the Queen and Kingdom of *Great Britain*, *Hudſon's* Bay and Streights, together with all the Countries, Seas, Coaſts, Rivers, Places, and Forts belonging thereto; and ſhall conſent that the Limits between the ſaid *Hudſon's* Bay and the Poſſeſſions of the *French* on the Sides of the River of St. *Lawrence* ſhall be regulated, and the Subjects of *Great Britain* and of *France* prohibited from ever paſſing the ſaid Limits, or going by Land or Sea one to the other.

'The moſt Chriſtian King ſhall likewiſe cauſe juſt and reaſonable Re-imburſements to be made to the *Engliſh Hudſon's-Bay* Company, of all the Loſſes which the ſaid Company has ſuffer'd by the Invaſion and Depredation made by the *French* in Time of Peace to their Colonies, Ships, Perſons, and Effects.

'The Subjects of *France*, who are Inhabitants of *Canada*, and others, ſhall for the future forbear to hinder the reciprocal Traffick between the Subjects of *Great Britain* and the Natives of the Country of *America*; as alſo to diſturb the five *Indian* Nations or Cantons, or others, who are under Obedience.

'Her Majeſty, conformably to her Alliances, inſiſts, That the moſt Chriſtian King ſhall cauſe juſt and reaſonable Satisfaction to be given to all and every one of the High Allies upon what they demand of *France*.

'Although

'Although it be found convenient, that every one of the High Allies ſhould make their own particular Demands, yet, becauſe the Miniſters of his Electoral Highneſs of *Hanover* are not yet arriv'd, and for other Conſiderations, her Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries inſiſt, That *France* ſhall own the Electoral Dignity of his ſaid Highneſs, with all the Rights and Prerogatives thereto appertaining. *A.D.*1712

'Her Majeſty, the Queen, reſerves to the Allies, whoſe Miniſters could not yet come to the Congreſs, the Privilege of delivering in hereafter their Pretenſions and Demands, which ſhall be receiv'd and conſider'd in the ſame Manner as if they were now preſented; it being her Majeſty's Intention, that the ſame Regard ſhould be had thereto, and juſt Satisfaction given them.

'The Queen demands likewiſe, That the better to preſerve Tranquility in the Empire, the Clauſe added to the Fourth Article of the Treaty of *Ryſwick* ſhall be aboliſh'd, and that *France* ſhall not in any Manner oppoſe the ſettling of all Affairs of Religion in the Empire, conformably to the Treaties of *Weſtphalia*.

'What her Majeſty thinks her ſelf oblig'd to demand in Favour of the Reform'd Proteſtants of *France*, of thoſe who are in, or condemn'd to, the Gallies, detain'd in Priſons or other Places, or are Refugees, ſhall be explain'd in the Courſe of the Negotiation, in concert with thoſe of the Allies who concern themſelves therein.

'Her *Britannick* Majeſty demands farther, That the moſt Chriſtian King cauſe good and ſpeedy Juſtice to be done to the Houſe of *Hamilton*, for the Dutchy of *Chaſtellerault*; to Colonel *Charles Douglas*, for the Lands taken from him by *France*, and others of her Subjects.

'Her Majeſty demands beſides, That *France* cauſe juſt and equitable Satisfaction to be given to her Friends, who ſhall be nam'd in the Progreſs of the Negotiation, for the Loſſes and Damages which they have ſuffer'd by *France*, with the Re-eſtabliſhment of their Liberties and Privileges which they have Right to claim.

In

An. Reg. 11

In the mean Time, the Duke of *Ormond* being ſent over into *Holland*, he had, before he ſet out for *Downy* ſeveral Conferences with the Deputies of the States, in relation to the Command of the Army and the Operations of the Campaign; and as they were very well ſatisfy'd with the Aſſurances given by his Grace that *Great Britain* would continue the War with Vigour, till the Enemy was brought to ſuch Terms as might render a Peace laſting and honourable: ſo he was on his Part, very well ſatisfy'd with the Declaration he receiv'd from the Deputies of their High Mightineſſes, about the Matters treated of in the Conferences.

States pleas'd with the Duke of Ormond's Aſſurances

But this Tide of Joy was ſoon turn'd into Mourning and Lamentation; for Prince *Eugene* having ſent a Body of Horſe to view the Situation of the Enemy, and General *Fels*, who commanded them, acquainting the Prince, *That the open Country, between the Spring Head of the* Scheld *and the* Somme, *was large enough for* 20 *Squadrons to march a-breaſt*; his Highneſs finding the Opportunity was as fair as could be, deſir'd to attack the Enemy with Advantage, he made all the neceſſary Diſpoſitions in order to it; and on the 28th of *May* in the Morning, communicated his Deſign to the Duke of *Ormond*, and ask'd his Grace's Advice thereupon. The Duke, with ſome Concern, anſwer'd, *He could not give his Opinion immediately, but would do it in the Afternoon*; for which Purpoſe, he deſired the Prince, Count *Tilly*, and the States Deputies, to dine with him. In the mean Time, having detach'd all the Grenadiers of his Army, under the Command of General *Withers*, with Deſign, as was given out, to drive the Enemy from the Woods of *Bohain*, that Detachment return'd without effecting any Thing, *Being*, as they ſaid, *unable to come at the Enemy, by reaſon of ſome Defiles and uneven Grounds, wherein they were advantageouſly poſted*; and reported That the *French* had made ſome Works near *Bohain*, to hinder the Confed rates paſſing the *Scheld*. This Report furniſh'd the Duke of *Ormond* with plauſible Objections againſt Prince *Eugene*'s Propoſal; but the ſame being fully anſwer'd, and his Grace being preſs'd by his Highneſs, and the Field Deputies, he at laſt declar'd, *That he had receiv'd poſitive Orders, by a Courier from the Queen, not to agree*

to

to a Battle. Hereupon his Highneſs, without ſhewing the leaſt Surprize, ſaid, *'Twas no Matter: Nor would ſuch Orders hinder the Succeſſes of this Campaign; ſince they might undertake the Sieges both of* Queſnoy *and* Landrecie; *and after the Conqueſt of thoſe two Places, penetrate as far as* Paris, *through* Champagne: But the Duke declar'd again, *That his Orders forbad him to enter into any Action againſt the Enemy either by Battle or Siege.* A.D.1712

The States Deputies diſpatch'd the ſame Evening an Expreſs to their High Mightineſſes, with an Account of what had paſs'd: And the ſurprizing News no ſooner came to the *Hague*, and thence to *Utrecht*, but the Plenipotentiaries of the States went to the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, and complain'd to him, in the Name of their Maſters, againſt thoſe Orders which the Duke ſaid he had receiv'd. The Biſhop anſwer'd, *That he knew nothing of the Matter; and would repreſent it to the Queen*; but at the ſame Time took Occaſion to let them know, *That two Days before he had receiv'd an Expreſs, with a Letter from her Majeſty, in which ſhe complain'd, That notwithſtanding all the Advances ſhe had made from Time to Time to the States, in order to engage them to enter with her upon a Plan of Peace, their High Mightineſſes had not anſwer'd her as they ought, and as her Majeſty hoped they would; that therefore they ought not to be ſurpriz'd, if her Majeſty did now think her ſelf at Liberty to enter into ſeparate Meaſures, in order to obtain a Peace for her own Conveniency.*

Upon this, the Plenipotentiaries of the States repreſented to the Biſhop, *That ſuch a Step would be contrary to all the Alliances and Treaties betwixt their High Mightineſſes and the Queen; that they thought they had merited otherwiſe, by the Deference which, on all Occaſions, they had ſhew'd to her Majeſty; and that they knew nothing of the Advances which the Biſhop ſaid her Majeſty had made towards the States on the Plan of a Peace.* To this the Biſhop reply'd, *That he muſt not forget to tell them his Inſtructions did farther bear, That conſidering the Conduct of the States towards her Majeſty, ſhe thought her ſelf diſengag'd from all Alliances and Engagements with their High Mightineſſes.*

In

An. Reg. 11 In the Manner the Biſhop expreſs'd himſelf on this Subject, it could not be well underſtood, whether the Queen would only renounce her Engagements, as to the Method of Treating about Peace, or if it were her Intention to renounce her Engagements concerning the Barrier Treaty, and all her other Alliances with the States. Various were the Interpretations made of this Piece of Conduct; and our Malecontents at Home look'd upon it as no other than an entire diſclaiming of the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and falling in with the Meaſures of *France* in all Things; and it was but a very indifferent Compliment, I remember, a Gentleman made upon this Occaſion to his Country, when he ſaid, *That the* Engliſh *Nation had almoſt always been in Leading-Strings; that we had been in the Hands of the* Spaniards, French, and Dutch *in their Turns; and by what he was able to judge from Experience of paſt Ages, we were never like to be otherwiſe.*

But the States General, not to be wanting in that Prudence and good Conduct ſo peculiar to that wiſe Body, drew up and ſent by Expreſs to their Envoy Extraordinary at *London*, a Letter, to be deliver'd to her Majeſty's own Hands, wherein they expoſtulated the Matter in very pathetick and handſome Terms with her Majeſty.

Now the Mails from *Holland*, by reaſon of the contrary Winds, coming not ſo ſoon in as might have been expected, this Letter appear'd almoſt ſo ſoon in the *Dutch* and *French* Prints as it was deliver'd to her Majeſty; upon which the Word was given, and Complaint made to the Houſe of Commons of it; who, in their Addreſs, aſſur'd her of the juſt Senſe that Houſe had of the Indignity offer'd to her, by printing and publiſhing a Letter from the States General to her Majeſty; and humbly deſir'd her, ſhe would ſo far reſent ſuch Indignities, as to give no Anſwer for the future to any Letters or Memorials that ſhould be ſo printed and publiſh'd.

But the Day before the Commons came to theſe Reſolutions, the Queen had thought fit to anſwer the Letter from the States General in the following Manner:

High

A.D. 1712

High and Mighty Lords, Friends, Allies, and Confederates,

THERE is nothing dearer to us than the Preſervation of a good Underſtanding and a perfect Union with your State. This has been the principal Object of our Care; and we have ſo little Ground to accuſe our ſelves of having in the leaſt contributed to the Leſſening of the ſame, that we reflect with Pleaſure on the Pains we have taken, and on all the Inſtances we have made, that the Diſputes which have happen'd, with Relation to the Intereſts of the two Nations, ſhould be amicably determin'd, ſo as we might communicate our Thoughts to one another, without Reſerve upon thoſe of the Publick; for in the preſent Conjuncture of Affairs, there ought to be an equal Frankneſs on both Sides, and a mutual Confidence. *Queen's Anſwer to the States Letter.*

'We ſuppoſe the Alarms which you took on Account of the Declarations made by the Duke of *Ormond* and the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, are now over; and we repeat to you what we have ſo often declar'd, That it will be your own Fault, as it has been in Time paſt, if all our Meaſures about War or Peace be not taken in Concert with your State.

'The Earl of *Strafford* will be with you in a few Days, with full Inſtructions concerning our Intentions. Our Miniſters will be diſpos'd and authoriz'd to do all that is incumbent on us, to renew an entire Confidence with you, and to prevent, for the future, ſuch Miſunderſtandings as have been fomented with ſo much Artifice and ſo little Foundation.

'But we cannot paſs over in Silence our great Surprize, to ſee that your Letter on the 5th Inſtant, *N.S.* was printed and publiſh'd almoſt as ſoon as we receiv'd it from the Hands of your Miniſter; a Proceeding which is equally contrary to good Politicks and Decency. 'Tis a Remonſtrance inſtead of a Repreſentation, and an Appeal to the People inſtead of an Addreſs to the Sovereign. We hope that you will not ſuffer the like to be done again; for our Honour will engage us to give no Anſwer to any Letters

or

An. Reg. 11 ‘ or Memorials which ſhall be publiſh'd in that Man-
‘ ner. For the reſt, we pray, *&c.*

Kenſington,

June the { 9th / 20th } 1712.

Your Good Friend,

ANNA, *Regina.*

But notwithſtanding theſe Claſhings between us and the *Dutch*, Monſieur *Van Borſelle*, Envoy Extraordinary from the States General, on the 27th was in Conference with the Lord Treaſurer, on the ſubject Matter of what he had repreſented the Evening before in a private Audience he had of her Majeſty: Upon which Orders were ſent to the Duke of *Ormond* to concur with the Generals of the Allies in a Siege.

The Commons all this while chim'd in entirely with the Court: and having laid this Reſolve before the Queen, That that Houſe had an entire Confidence in her Majeſty's moſt gracious Promiſe to communicate to her Parliament the Terms of the Peace before the ſame ſhould be concluded; and that they would ſupport her Majeſty in obtaining an honourable and ſafe Peace, againſt all ſuch Perſons, either at Home or Abroad, who had endeavour'd and ſhould endeavour to obſtruct the ſame; and that the ſaid Reſolution ſhould be laid before her Majeſty by the whole Houſe. She anſwer'd with her Thanks for that Reſolution, which was dutiful to her, honeſt to their Country, and very ſeaſonable at that Time, when ſo many Artifices were uſed to obſtruct a good Peace, or to force one diſadvantageous to *Britain*.

On the 22d the Queen gave the Royal Aſſent to the following Publick Bills, *viz.*

An Act for laying ſeveral Duties upon all Soap and Paper made in Great Britain, *or imported into the ſame; and upon the Exchequer'd and ſtrip'd Linnens, and Stuffs printed, painted, or ſtained; and upon ſeveral Kinds of ſtamp'd Vellom, Parchment, and Paper; and upon certain printed Papers, Pamphlets, and Advertiſements, for raiſing the Sum of One Million Eight Hundred Thouſand Pounds, by Way of a Lottery, towards her Majeſty's Sup-*

ply;

ply; and for licenſing an additional Number of Hackney-Chairs, and for charging certain Stocks of Cards and Dice; and for better ſecuring her Majeſty's Duties to ariſe in the Office for Stampt Duties, by Licenſes for Marriages, and otherwiſe; and for Relief of Perſons who have not claim'd their Lottery-Tickets in due Time, or have loſt Exchequer-Bills, *or Lottery-Tickets; and for borrowing Money upon Stock, (Part of the Capital of the* South Sea *Company) for the Uſe of the Publick.* A.D. 1712

An Act for enlarging the Time given to the Commiſſioners appointed by her Majeſty, purſuant to an Act for granting to her Majeſty ſeveral Duties on Coals, for building fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of London *and* Weſtminſter, *and other Purpoſes therein mention'd,* &c.

An Act for better collecting and recovering the Duties granted for the Support of the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich, *&c.*

An Act to reſtore the Patrons to their ancient Rights of preſenting Miniſters to the Churches vacant in that Part of Great Britain *call'd* Scotland.

An Act for repealing Part of an Act paſs'd in the Parliament of Scotland, *entitled,* An Act for diſcharging the Yule Vacance.

An Act for repealing a Clauſe in the Statute made in the 21ſt Year of the Reign of King James I. *entitled,* An Act for the farther Deſcription of a Bankrupt, and for Relief of Creditors, *&c.*

An Act for raiſing the Militia for the Year 1712, &c. *and for rectifying a Miſtake in an Act paſs'd this Seſſion of Parliament, entitled,* An Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, *&c.*

An Act for the more effectual preventing fraudulent Conveyances, in order to multiply Votes for electing Knights of the Shires to ſerve in Parliament.

An Act for regulating, improving, and encouraging the Woollen Manufacture of Mix'd and Medley Broad-Cloth, and for the better Payment of the Poor employ'd therein.

An Act for erecting a Work-houſe in the City and County of the City of Norwich, *&c.*

An Act for prolonging the Term for Payment of certain Duties granted by an Act made in the 12th and 13th Years

An. Reg. 11 *Years of King* William, *entitled*, An Act for recovering, ſecuring, and keeping in Repair the Harbour of *Minehead*, &c.

An Act for repairing the Highway between Kilburne-Bridge *and* Sparrows-Herne, *&c.*

An Act for making the River Avon *in the Counties of* Somerſet *and* Glouceſter *navigable, from the City of* Bath *to near* Hanham's *Mills.*

An Act to give farther Time for enrolling ſuch Leaſes granted from the Crown, as have not been enroll'd, &c.

An Act for compleating a Chapel of Eaſe in the lower Town of Deal *in the County of* Kent, *by a Duty on Water-born Coals to be brought into the ſaid Town.*

An Act for reviving and continuing ſeveral Acts therein mention'd, for the preventing Miſchiefs which may happen by Fire; for building and repairing County-Goals; for exempting Apothecaries from ſerving Parish and Ward Offices, and ſerving upon Juries, and relating to the returning of Jurors.

An Act for the Relief of Merchants importing Prize Goods from America.

An Act for the better ſupplying the Town of Boſton *in the County of* Lincoln *with freſh Water.*

An Act for the better repairing and amending the Road leading from Ipſwich *to* Cleydon: *and the Road call'd the* Pye-Road *in the County of* Suffolk.

An Act to prevent Abuſes in making Linnen-Cloth, and regulating the Lengths, Breadths, and equal ſorting of Yarn for each Piece made in Scotland, *and for whitening the ſame.*

An Act for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors, by obliging their Creditors to accept the utmoſt Satisfaction they are capable to make, and reſtoring them to their Liberty.

And to 21 *private Acts.*

How forward ſoever the Commons were to fall in with the Meaſures of the Court, ſeveral Lords, after a warm Debate, proteſted againſt the Orders produc'd by the Duke of *Ormond*, not to act offenſively againſt the *French*, and enter'd their Reaſons for it. On the other Hand, the Lord High-Treaſurer having engag'd his Promiſe to the Houſe of Peers, as Mr. Secretary *St. John* did to the Commons, That in a few Days the Queen

Queen would communicate to the Parliament the Terms on which a General Peace might be made, there was a kind of Neceſſity not to keep the World any longer under a Suſpenſe about that important Affair: Therefore, on the 6th of *June*, the Queen having given the Royal Aſſent to *A.D.* 1712

An Act for enlarging, amending, and maintaining the Road betwixt Northfleet, Graveſend, *and* Rocheſter, *in the County of* Kent,

An Act for repairing the Highway between Highgate-Gatehouſe *in the County of* Middleſex, *and* Barnet-Blockhouſe *in the County of* Hertford.

An Act for making effectual ſuch Agreements as ſhall be made between the Royal African Company *and their Creditors.*

And to ſix private Bills,

ſhe was pleaſed to make the following Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE making Peace and War is the undoubted Prerogative of the Crown; yet ſuch is the juſt Confidence I place in you, that at the Opening of this Seſſion I acquainted you, that a Negotiation for a general Peace was begun, and afterwards, by Meſſages, I promiſed to communicate to you the Terms of Peace, before the ſame ſhould be concluded. *Queen's Speech to both Houſes of Parliament about the Scheme of the Peace.*

'In purſuance of that Promiſe, I come now to let you know upon what Terms a General Peace may be made.

'I need not mention the Difficulties which ariſe from the very Nature of this Affair; and it is but too apparent that theſe Difficulties have been encreas'd by other Obſtructions, artfully contriv'd to hinder this great and good Work.

'Nothing however has mov'd me from ſteadily purſuing, in the firſt Place, the true Intereſt of my own Kingdoms; and I have not omitted any thing which might procure to our Allies what is due to them by Treaties, and what is neceſſary for their Security.

An. Reg. 11 'The Aſſuring of the Proteſtant Succeſſion, as by
'Law eſtabliſh'd, in the Houſe of *Hanover*, to theſe
'Kingdoms, being what I have neareſt at Heart, par-
'ticular Care is taken, not only to have that acknow-
'ledg'd in the ſtrongeſt Terms, but to have an addi-
'al Security, by the Removal of that Perſon out of
'the Dominions of *France*, who has pretended to di-
'ſturb this Settlement.

'The Apprehenſion that *Spain* and the *Weſt Indies*
'might be united to *France*, was the chief Inducement
'to begin this War; and the effectual preventing of
'ſuch an Union, was the Principle I laid down at the
'Commencement of this Treaty.

'Former Examples, and the late Negotiations, ſuf-
'ficiently ſhew how difficult it is to find Means to ac-
'compliſh this Work. I would not content myſelf
'with ſuch as are ſpeculative, or depend on Treaties
'only; I inſiſted on what is ſolid, and to have at
'Hand the Power of executing what ſhould be agreed.

'I can therefore now tell you, That *France* at laſt
'is brought to offer, that the Duke of *Anjou* ſhall,
'for himſelf and his Deſcendants, renounce for ever
'all Claim to the Crown of *France*. And that this
'important Article may be expos'd to no Hazard, the
'Performance is to accompany the Promiſe.

'At the ſame Time the Succeſſion to the Crown of
'*France* is to be declar'd, after the Death of the pre-
'ſent *Dauphin* and his Sons, to be in the Duke of
'*Berry* and his Sons, in the Duke of *Orleans* and his
'Sons, and ſo on to the reſt of the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

'As to *Spain* and the *Indies*, the Succeſſion to thoſe
'Dominions, after the Duke of *Anjou* and his Chil-
'dren, is to deſcend to ſuch Prince as ſhall be agreed
'upon at the Treaty, for ever excluding the reſt of the
'Houſe of *Bourbon*.

'For confirming the Renunciations and Settlements
'beforemention'd, it is farther offer'd, That they ſhall
'be ratify'd in the moſt ſtrong and ſolemn Manner,
'both in *France* and *Spain*; and that thoſe Kingdoms,
'as well as all the other Powers engag'd in the pre-
'ſent War, ſhall be Guarantees to the ſame.

'The Nature of this Propoſal is ſuch, that it exe-
'cutes it ſelf. The Intereſt of *Spain* is to ſupport it;

'and

'and in *France* the Perſons to whom that Succeſſion A.D. 1712
'is to belong will be ready and powerful enough to
'vindicate their own Right.

'*France* and *Spain* are now more effectually divi-
'ded than ever. And thus, by the Bleſſing of God,
'will a real Ballance of Power be fix'd in *Europe*, and
'remain liable to as few Accidents as human Affairs
'can be exempted from.

'A Treaty of Commerce between theſe Kingdoms
'and *France* has been enter'd upon; but the exceſſive
'Duties laid on ſome Goods, and the Prohibitions of
'others, make it impoſſible to finiſh this Work ſo ſoon
'as were to be deſir'd. Care is however taken to eſta-
'bliſh a Method of ſettling this Matter, and in the
'mean time Proviſion is made, that the ſame Privi-
'leges and Advantages as ſhall be granted to any o-
'ther Nation by *France*, ſhall be granted in like Man-
'ner to us.

'The Diviſion of the Iſland of St. *Chriſtopher* be-
'tween us and the *French*, having been the Cauſe of
'great Inconvenience and Damage to my Subjects, I
'have demanded to have an abſolute Ceſſion made to
'me of that whole Iſland; and *France* agrees to this
'Demand.

'Our Intereſt is ſo deeply concern'd in the Trade of
'*North America*, that I have uſed my utmoſt Endea-
'vours to adjuſt that Article in the moſt beneficial
'Manner. *France* conſents to reſtore to us the whole
'Bay and Streights of *Hudſon*; to deliver up the
'Iſland of *Newfoundland*, with *Placentia*, and to make
'an abſolute Ceſſion of *Annapolis*, with the reſt of
'*Nova Scotia* or *Acadia*.

'The Safety of our Home-Trade will be better pro-
'vided for by the Demolition of *Dunkirk*.

'Our *Mediterranean* Trade, and the *Britiſh* Intereſt
'and Influence in thoſe Parts, will be ſecur'd by the
'Poſſeſſion of *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon*, with the
'whole Iſland of *Minorca*, which are offer'd to re-
'main in my Hands.

'The Trade to *Spain* and the *Weſt Indies* may in
'general be ſettled as it was in the Time of the late
'King of *Spain*, *Charles* II. and a particular Proviſion
'be made, That all Advantages, Rights, or Privi-

An. Reg. 11 ‘ leges, which have been granted, or which may hereafter be granted by *Spain* to any other Nation, ſhall ‘ be in like manner granted to the Subjects of *Great* ‘ *Britain*.

‘ But the Part which we have born in the Proſecution of this War, intitling us to ſome Diſtinction in ‘ the Terms of Peace, I have inſiſted and obtain'd, ‘ That the Aſſiento, or Contract, for furniſhing the ‘ *Spaniſh Weſt Indies* with Negroes, ſhall be made with ‘ us for the Term of Thirty Years, in the ſame Manner as it has been enjoy'd by the *French* for theſe ‘ ten Years paſt.

‘ I have not taken upon me to determine the Intereſt of our Confederates; theſe muſt be adjuſted in the Congreſs at *Utrecht*, where my beſt Endeavours ‘ ſhall be employed, as they have hitherto been, to ‘ procure to every one of them all juſt and reaſonable ‘ Satisfaction. In the mean time I think it proper ‘ to acquaint you, that *France* offers to make the ‘ *Rhine* the Barrier of the Empire; to yield *Briſac*, ‘ the Fort of *Kehl*, and *Landau*, and to raze all Fortreſſes, both on the other Side of the *Rhine* and in ‘ that River.

‘ As to the Proteſtant Intereſt in *Germany*, there ‘ will be, on the Part of *France*, no Objection to the ‘ Reſettling thereof on the Foot of the Treaty of ‘ *Weſtphalia*.

‘ The *Spaniſh Low Countries* may go to his Imperial ‘ Majeſty, the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sardinia*, the ‘ Dutchy of *Milan*, and the Places belonging to *Spain* ‘ on the Coaſt of *Tuſcany*, may likewiſe be yielded by ‘ the Treaty of Peace to the Emperor.

‘ As to the Kingdom of *Sicily*, tho' there remains ‘ no Diſpute concerning the Ceſſion of it by the Duke ‘ of *Anjou*, yet the Diſpoſition thereof is not yet determin'd

‘ The Intereſt of the States General, with Reſpect ‘ to Commerce, are agreed to, as they have been demanded by their own Miniſters, with the Exception ‘ only of ſome very few Species of Merchandize, and ‘ the entire Barrier, as demanded by the States in ‘ 1709, from *France*, except two or three Places at ‘ moſt

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'As to theſe Exceptions ſeveral Expedients are propos'd, and I make no Doubt but this Barrier may be 'ſo ſettled, as to render that Repub'lick perfectly ſecure againſt any Enterprize on the Part of *France*, 'which is the Foundation of all my Engagements upon this Head with the States.

'The Demands of *Portugal* depending on the Diſpoſition of *Spain*, and that Article having been long 'in Diſpute, it has not yet been poſſible to make any 'conſiderable Progreſs therein; but my Plenipotentiaries will now have an Opportunity to aſſiſt that 'King in his Pretenſions.

'Thoſe of the King of *Pruſſia* are ſuch as, I hope, 'will admit of little Difficulty on the Part of *France*; 'and my Endeavours ſhall not be wanting to procure 'all I am able to ſo good an Ally.

'The Difference between the Barrier demanded for 'the Duke of *Savoy* in 1706, and the Offers now made 'by *France*, is very inconſiderable: But that Prince 'having ſo ſignally diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in the Service of the Common Cauſe, I am endeavouring to 'procure for him ſtill further Advantages.

'*France* has conſented that the Elector *Palatine* 'ſhall continue his preſent Rank among the Electors, 'and remain in Poſſeſſion of the *Upper Palatinate*.

'The Electoral Dignity is likewiſe acknowledg'd in 'the Houſe of *Hanover*, according to the Articles inſerted, at that Prince's Deſire, in my Demands.

'And as to the reſt of the Allies, I make no Doubt 'of being able to ſecure their ſeveral Intereſts.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'I have now communicated to you not only the 'Terms of Peace which may by the future Treaty be 'obtain'd for my own Subjects, but likewiſe the Propoſals of *France* for ſatisfying our Allies.

'The former are ſuch, as I have Reaſon to expect 'to make my People ſome Amends for that great and 'unequal Burthen which they have lain under through 'the whole Courſe of this War; and I am willing to 'hope that none of our Confederates, and eſpecially 'thoſe to whom ſo great Acceſſions of Dominion and 'Power are to accrue by this Peace, will envy *Great Britain* her Share in the Glory and Advantage of it.

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'The latter are not yet so perfectly adjusted, as a 'little more Time might have render'd them; but 'the Season of the Year making it necessary to put an 'End to this Session, I resolv'd no longer to defer com-'municating these Matters to you.

'I can make no Doubt but you are all fully persua-'ded that nothing will be neglected on my Part, in the 'Progress of this Negotiation, to bring the Peace to 'an happy and speedy Issue; and I depend on your 'entire Confidence in me, and your chearful Concur-'rence with me.

Tho' Things were so prepar'd and dextrously manag'd for a grand Majority in the Houses, yet the People of all Sides were generally surpriz'd at the Terms of Peace mention'd in the Speech, and the Ambiguity wherewith some Things seem'd to be express'd: However the Commons voted an Address of Thanks to the Queen, who answer'd thus:

Queen's Answer to the Commons Address.

I Have the Safety and Interest of my People so much at Heart, that I cannot but take a great deal of Pleasure in this your dutiful and prudent Address, and I thank you most kindly for it.

I have study'd your Welfare, and by this you will find the good Effects of that Confidence you place in me, and which ought always to remain between so affectionate a Prince and such faithful Subjects.

To the Lords.

Great Debates there were in the House of Lords about returning her Thanks for her Speech; but the same was at last carry'd, and she told them thereupon, that the Satisfaction they express'd in what she had laid before them, would contribute very much to remove the Difficulties which had arisen in the Course of that Negotiation: And the Confidence they placed in her, would enable her better to finish that great Work, for the Advantage of her own People, and the Safety and Interest of her Allies.

It is observable, that several Lords enter'd a *Protest* against the Rejecting of the Guaranty Clause, offer'd to be added at the Close of the Motion for an Address, and

and aſſign'd their Reaſons for it, which were afterwards expung'd out of the Books of the Houſe. A.D. 1712

Theſe Lords were not ſingular as to the Guarantee Clauſe, but ſome of the Commons were alſo warm for it: But the Majority carry'd it, *That that Houſe had ſuch an entire Confidence in the repeated Declarations her Majeſty had been pleaſed to make of her ſecuring to theſe Kingdoms the Proteſtant Succeſſion as by Law eſtabliſh'd in the Houſe of* Hanover, *that they could never doubt of her Majeſty's taking the proper Meaſures for the Security thereof; and that that Houſe would ſupport her Majeſty againſt Faction at Home and her Enemies abroad; and that that Houſe did humbly beſeech her Majeſty, that ſhe would be pleaſed to diſcountenance all thoſe who ſhould endeavour to raiſe Jealouſies between her and her Subjects, eſpecially by miſrepreſenting her good Intentions for the Welfare of her People.* She thank'd them for this Reſolution, which was very becoming them who truly repreſented all her Commons: That they had ſhewn themſelves honeſt Aſſertors of the Monarchy, zealous Defenders of the Conſtitution, and real Friends to the Proteſtant Succeſſion: That what ſhe had ſaid and done was ſufficient to ſatisfy any Perſon who was in earneſt for the Succeſſion as by Law eſtabliſh'd in the Houſe of *Hanover*, that ſhe needed not be put in Mind of doing any thing which might contribute to render that Succeſſion ſecure.

It was now the 21ſt of *June*, when her Majeſty was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to the following publick Bills, *viz.*

An Act for laying Additional Duties on Hides and Skins, Vellum and Parchment; and new Duties on Starch, Coffee, Tea, Drugs, Gilt and Silver Wire, and Policies of Inſurance, to ſecure a Yearly Fund, for Satisfaction of Orders to the Contributors of a farther Sum of One Million Eight Hundred Thouſand Pounds towards her Majeſty's Supply; and for the better ſecuring the Duties on Candles; and for obviating Doubts concerning certain Payments in Scotland; *and for ſuppreſſing unlawful Lotteries, and other Devices of the ſame Kind; and concerning Cake-Soap; and for Relief of* Mary Ravenal, *in relation to an Annuity of Eighteen Pounds per Annum; and con-*

An. Reg. 11 *cerning Prize Cocoa Nuts brought from* America; *and certain Tickets, which were intended to be ſubſcrib'd into the Stock of the* South Sea *Company; and for appropriating the Monies granted this Seſſion of Parliament, although the Capital Stock of the ſaid Corporation ſhould be redeem'd.*

An Act for appointing Commiſſioners to take, examine, and determine the Debts due to the Army, Tranſport-Service, and Sick and Wounded.

An Act for continuing the Trade and Corporation Capacity of the United East India *Company, although their Fund ſhould be redeem'd.*

An Act for explaining ſeveral Clauſes in an Act paſs'd the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, for the Relief of the Sufferers of the Iſland of Nevis *and* St. Chriſtopher, *by reaſon of the Invaſion of the* French *there in the Year* 1705.

An Act for the appointing the Circuit-Courts in that Part of Great Britain *call'd* Scotland, *to be kept only once in a Year.*

An Act for enlarging the Time for the Miniſters, Advocates, and other Members of the College of Juſtice in Scotland, *to take the Oaths therein mention'd.*

An Act for aſcertaining and ſecuring the Payments to be made to her Majeſty, for Goods and Merchandizes to be imported from the East Indies, *and other Places within the Limits of the Charter granted to the* East India *Company.*

And to eleven private Bills.

After which her Majeſty made the following Speech to both Houſes of Parliament:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Queen's Speech to both H. of Parliament.

THE laſt Time I was here, I ſpake ſo fully, and afterwards receiv'd from both Houſes ſuch ſatisfactory Addreſſes, that there remains little more for me to ſay at the Cloſe of this Meeting of Parliament, but to repeat my hearty Thanks for your late ſolemn Aſſurances. They will give me Strength to ſtruggle with any Difficulties which may yet be raiſed; and I hope that neither they who envy the Making a good Peace, nor who think it their Intereſt to continue the War, will be able to defeat our joint Endeavours for the Honour and Advantage of Britain, *and the Security of our Allies.*

Gen-

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, A.D. 1712

At the same time I thank you most kindly for the Supplies you have chearfully granted, I cannot but let you know my Satisfaction in the near View I have of a Peace, since it will in some Measure recompence my Subjects for their vast Expences, and also lighten that heavy Burden they have born during the War.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

You have express'd how sensible you are of the Advantage and Security which accrue to Britain *and our Allies by the Terms propos'd for a Peace. And I need not mention to you the Mischiefs which must follow from the breaking off this Treaty. Our Burdens would be at least continued, if not increased; the present Opportunity would be irrecoverably lost, of* Britain's *establishing a real Balance of Power in* Europe, *and improving our own Commerce; and if any one of our Allies should gain something by such a Proceeding, the rest would suffer in the common Calamity. But I hope, by God's Blessing, such fatal Designs will be disappointed.*

You are returning into your respective Countries, and I perswade my self you will not be wanting in your Endeavours to obviate the Designs of any ill-minded Persons, who may attempt to sow Sedition amongst my Subjects, and under specious Pretences carry on Designs they dare not own.

I hope at your next Meeting there will be an Opportunity of perfecting what I recommended to you, which you have left unfinish'd in this Session.

I cannot conclude without assuring you, that nothing shall move me from steadily pursuing the true Interest of so dutiful and affectionate a People.

The Sessions thus ending, the Duke of *Ormond* concurr'd with Prince *Eugene* in forming the Siege of *Quesnoy*, and before the Surrender of it he told Prince *Eugene* and the Field-Deputies of the States, that he had receiv'd Orders to agree with the *French* for a Cessation of Arms for two Months, by which Time it was hoped a general Peace would be concluded; and that in the mean Time he had received Orders to send ten Battalions to take Possession of *Dunkirk*, which the *French* had offer'd to put into the Hands of the

An. Reg. 11 the Queen his Miſtreſs, for the Security of the Performance of the Offers they had made.

The Prince and the Field-Deputies anſwer'd, That this Matter being of the higheſt Conſequence, they deſir'd Time to inform their Maſters therewith, eſpecially ſeeing *Queſnoy* was actually beſieg'd; but he declar'd he was oblig'd to follow his Orders, and ſo would march off in three or four Days with the *Britiſh* Troops, and the Foreigner's in the Queen's Pay; and accordingly ſent for the Generals who commanded them, and gave them Orders to follow him; but they declar'd, That they could not ſeparate themſelves from the Army under Prince *Eugene*, without expreſs Orders from their Maſters.

Accordingly the Duke took his Leave of Prince *Eugene*, and the Deputies of the Republick, and wiſh'd no Diſaſter might befall them, to which he declar'd he no Ways contributed; but perhaps his Grace on his Part was as much ſurpriz'd to find none of the auxiliary Troops in *Engliſh* Pay follow him, except two or three Battalions of the *Holſteiners*, and the *Liegois* Regiment of Dragoons of *Waleſ*, whoſe Pay as Major-General in their Service the *Dutch* preſently ſtruck off. The Duke march'd off towards *Ghent* and *Bruges*, leaving the Allies to beſiege *Landrecy*, and to undergo the fatal Diſaſter at *Denain*, where they loſt one Way or other near 20000 Men, and gave the *French* an Opportunity to take *Mortagne*, *St. Amand*, and *Marchienne*, with mighty Stores therein, while the Duke of *Ormond* took Poſſeſſion of *Dunkirk*. And Secretary *St. John*, now made Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, was by her Majeſty ſent into *France*, to perfect a Treaty for a farther Suſpenſion of Arms for four Months; and the Treaty was as follows:

Treaty of Suſpenſion of Arms between England and France.

AS there is Ground to hope for an happy Iſſue of the Conferences eſtabliſh'd at Utrecht, *by the Care of their Moſt Chriſtian and* Britannick *Majeſties, for the reſtoring of the General Peace, and that they have judg'd it neceſſary to prevent all the Events of War, which might trouble the Condition in which the Negotiation is at preſent; their ſaid Majeſties, intent on the Happineſs of Chriſtendom,*

endom have agreed to a Suſpenſion of Arms, as the moſt cer- A.D. 1712
tain Means for procuring that general Good which they propoſe to themſelves. And though hitherto her Majeſty has not been able to perſuade her Allies to enter into the ſame Sentiments, yet their Refuſal ſo to do being not a ſufficient Reaſon to hinder his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty from ſhewing by actual Proofs the Deſire he has to re-eſtabliſh, as ſoon as poſſible, a perfect Friendſhip and ſincere Correſpondence between him and the Queen of Great Britain, *their Majeſties Kingdoms, Territories, and Subjects: His ſaid moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, after having truſted to the* Engliſh *Troops, the keeping of the Town, Citadel, and Forts of* Dunkirk, *as a Mark of his good Faith, conſents and promiſes, as the Queen of* Great Britain *promiſes likewiſe on her Part.*

That there ſhall be a general Suſpenſion of all Enterprizes and Deeds of Arms, and generally of all Acts of Hoſtility, between the Armies, Troops, Fleets, Squadrons, and Ships, of their moſt Chriſtian and Britannick *Majeſties, during the Term of four Months, from the* 22*d of the preſent Month of* Auguſt *to the* 22*d of the Month of* December *next.*

2. *The ſame Suſpenſion ſhall be eſtabliſh'd between the Garriſons and the Soldiers which their Majeſties keep for the Defence and Guard of their Places, in all Parts where their Arms act, or may act, as well by Land as by Sea, or on other Waters; ſo that if it ſhould happen that during the Time of the Suſpenſion, it ſhould be broken on one Side or other, by the taking of one or more Places, either by Attack, Surprize, or Secret Intelligence, in any Part of the World whatever, that Priſoners be taken, or ſome other Acts of Hoſtility done, by ſome unforeſeen Accident, of the Nature of thoſe which cannot be prevented, contrary to the preſent Ceſſation of Arms, ſuch Contravention ſhall be made good on either Side,* bona fide, *without Delay or Difficulty, by reſtoring, without any Diminution, what ſhall have been taken, and ſetting the Priſoners at Liberty, without demanding any thing for their Ranſom, or for their Expence.*

3. *To prevent likewiſe all Cauſe of Complaints and Diſputes which may ariſe on Occaſion of Ships, Merchandize, or other Effects, which may be taken at Sea during the Time*

An. Reg. 11 *Time of the Suſpenſion, 'tis mutually agreed, That the ſaid Ships, Merchandize, and Effects, which may be taken in the Channel and in the North Sea, after the Space of* 12 *Days, to be reckon'd from the Signing of the ſaid above-ſaid Suſpenſion, ſhall be reſtor'd on both Sides reciprocally. That the Term ſhall be ſix Weeks for the Prizes taken from the Channel, the* Britiſh *Seas, and the North Seas, to the Cape* St. Vincent. *And alſo ſix Weeks from and beyond that Cape to the Line, whether in the Ocean or in the* Mediterranean. *Laſtly, ſix Months beyond the Line, and in all other Parts of the World, without any Exception, or other more particular Diſtinction of Time and Place.*

4. *As the ſame Suſpenſion ſhall be obſerv'd between the Kingdoms of* Great Britain *and* Spain, *her* Britannick *Majeſty promiſes, That none of her Ships of War, or Merchant-Ships, Barks, or other Veſſels belonging to her* Britannick *Majeſty, or her Subjects, ſhall hereafter be employ'd to tranſport or convoy* Portugal, Catalonia, *or to any other of the Places where the War is now made, Troops, Horſes, Arms, Cloaths, and generally all Ammunitions of War and Proviſions.*

5. *Notwithſtanding which, it ſhall be free for her* Britannick *Majeſty to cauſe Troops, Ammunition, and Proviſions, and other Neceſſaries, to be tranſported to the Places of* Gibraltar *and Port of* Mahon, *actually poſſeſs'd by her Arms, and of which the Poſſeſſion is to be left to her by the Treaty of Peace to be made; as alſo to withdraw from* Spain *the* Engliſh *Troops, and generally all the Effects which belong to her in that Kingdom, either to ſend them to the Iſland of* Minorca, *or to have 'em brought to* Great Britain, *ſuch Tranſportation not being to be deem'd contrary to the Suſpenſion.*

6. *The Queen of* Great Britain *may likewiſe, without infringing the Suſpenſion, lend her Ships to tranſport to* Portugal *the Troops of that Nation which are actually in* Catalonia, *and to tranſport to* Italy *the* German *Troops, which are likewiſe in the ſame Province.*

7. *Immediately after the preſent Treaty of Suſpenſion ſhall be declar'd in* Spain, *the King aſſures himſelf, that the Blockade of* Gibraltar *will be raiſed, and that the* Engliſh *Garriſon, as well as the Merchants who are in that Place, may in all Freedom live, deal, and traffick with the* Spaniards.

8. *The*

8. *The Ratification of the preſent Treaty ſhall be exchang'd on both Sides within fifteen Days, or ſooner if it can be done.* A.D. 1712

In Teſtimony of which, and by Virtue of thoſe Orders and Powers which we the underwritten have receiv'd from the moſt Chriſtian King, and from the Queen of *Great Britain*, our Maſter and Miſtreſs, we have ſign'd theſe Preſents, and caus'd the Seals of our Arms to be affix'd thereunto.

Done at Paris *the 19th of* Auguſt, 1712.

COLBERT de TORCY. *BOLINGBROKE.*

The *French* Forces were now at their Liberty to purſue their Succeſs; they ſoon form'd the Siege of *Douay*, and took it. *Quesnoy* they afterwards retook, and *Bouchain* likewiſe fell into their Hands; while there were Orders diſpatch'd by the Queen to the Commander in Chief of her Forces in *Catalonia*, to ſeparate from the *Germans* under Count *Staremberg*, that a Suſpenſion of Arms was agreed on between *France*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*, by the Management of our Court, and that K. *Philip* made a formal Renunciation to the Crown of *France*, in the Preſence of the Lord *Lexington*, whom the Queen had diſpatch'd thither for that End, and afterwards in the *Cortez* or States of the Kingdom.

The Earl of *Strafford*, who had been for ſome Time in *England*, was before the End of the Year ſent again into *Holland*, with the following Plan of a general Peace.

Plan of the Peace.

1. THE *States-General are to have the Barrier as demanded by their own Miniſters in the Year* 1709, *except* Liſle, Maubege, *and* Conde; *and the Tariff of* 1664, *except four Species of Merchandizes.*

2. *The Kingdom of* Sicily *ſhall be given to the Duke of* Savoy, *who, beſides, is to have what has been promis'd him by his Treaties with the Houſe of* Auſtria.

3. *The Elector of* Cologn *ſhall be reſtor'd to his Electorate; but* Bon *is to be demoliſh'd; and the States-General ſhall garriſon* Liege.

4. *The*

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4. *The Kingdom of* Sardinia *is to be yielded to the Elector of* Bavaria, *as an Equivalent for what has been diſmember'd from it: And 'till the Emperor has reſtor'd him to his State and Dignity, he ſhall keep ſuch Places belonging to the Barrier in the* Netherlands *of which he is now poſſeſs'd.*

5. *The King of* Pruſſia *is to be acknowledg'd in that Quality, and to have* 1400000 *Livres out of the Lands belonging to the Succeſſion of* Orange *in the County of* Burgundy, *commonly called* Franche Comte, *and an Equivalent for the Principality of* Orange.

6. *The Empire ſhall have for its Barrier* Briſac, *Fort* Kehl *and* Landau; *and the* French *ſhall demoliſh all the Fortreſſes they have on the right Side of the* Rhine, *or in the Iſlands of that River.*

7. *The Queen will make another Treaty with the States for ſecuring their Barrier; and the States, on their Part, will take upon them to be Guarantees of the Succeſſion of the Crown of* Great Britain *in the Proteſtant Line of* Hanover.

8. *Her Majeſty will keep jointly with the States the Dominion of the* Spaniſh Netherlands, *'till the Elector of* Bavaria *be reſtor'd to his Dignity by the Emperor.*

9. Portugal *is to have what has been promis'd by Treaties.*

Common Fame gave out, that a *Dutch* Miniſter in Raillery aſk'd the Lord *Strafford* what Reaſon his Excellency had to offer them a new Barrier-Treaty, which could not be more to their Satisfaction, or more ſolemnly executed than the old Treaty they had already, *unleſs* (ſaid he) *Treaties hereafter among you are to be Triennial, like your H—— of C———ns, which indeed I think may be proper; for they it ſeems uſe them as they think fit.*

States Letter to the Queen about the Peace.

The States having ſeriouſly deliberated upon theſe pacifick Propoſals, came at laſt to a Reſolution to enter into the Queen's Meaſures, and wrote a very ſubmiſſive Letter to her Majeſty, wherein, after having ſignify'd their Reſolution to enter into the Meaſures taken by her, and to conclude and ſign a Peace jointly and at the ſame Time with her; as alſo to take with her Majeſty new Engagements on the Succeſſion and Barrier

Barrier, and make a new Treaty to be concluded and ſign'd before the Peace; they added, *That they hoped her Majeſty would give them Leave to make ſome Remarks as well on the new Project of the Treaty of the Succeſſion and Barrier, as on the Conditions of Peace, &c.* concluding, *That they ſubmitted their Sentiments in theſe Affairs, how important ſoever they were, to thoſe of her Majeſty, putting their Intereſts into her Hands, and declaring, That they would conform themſelves to the Sentiments of her Majeſty in all thoſe Articles; having an entire Confidence in the great Wiſdom of her Majeſty, her Zeal for the publick Good, and her Affection for their Republick.* A.D. 1712

In the mean time the Marqueſs *de Montelcone*, appointed by King *Philip* to be one of his Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, taking *London* in his Way, his Compliment to the Queen in a private Audience was this:

MADAM,

THE Catholick King, my Maſter, has ſent me to give your Majeſty a thouſand Thanks for the great Pains you have been pleaſed to take to procure Peace to Europe: *The whole* Spaniſh *Nation, in particular, owe their Lives to your Majeſty; for had the War continu'd, there's not one faithful* Spaniard *who would not have ſpent the laſt Drop of his Blood in my Maſter's Quarrel.* *Marqueſs de Montleone's Compliment to the Queen.*

To which the Queen made this moſt gracious Anſwer:

I Thank my Brother, the King of Spain, *for the Compliment he makes me by you: I think my ſelf very happy in being able to contribute to the Safety of ſo brave a Nation and ſo loyal a People.* *Queen's Anſwer*

Some Reflections were made upon the mutual Embaſſies between the Queen and *Lewis* XIV while the Treaty was depending. The Duke of *Shrewsbury*, upon the Deceaſe of Duke *Hamilton*, being appointed to go to *France*, and the Duke *d' Aumont* to come over into *England*: However it were, the Queen was much pleaſed with the Compliance of the *Dutch*, and having in her Anſwer to their Letter fully expreſs'd the ſame,

the

An. Reg. 12 the new Treaty of Barrier and Succeſſion was ſign'd before the End of *January*, 1713, by virtue of which all former Alliances between *England* and the States-General were renew'd; the Succeſſion of the Crown of *Great Britain* in the Proteſtant Line of the Houſe of *Hanover* confirm'd; the States-General to keep Garriſons in *Furneſe*, *Fort Knockque*, *Ipres*, *Menin*, *Tournay*, *Mons*, *Charleroy*, *Namur*, Caſtle of *Ghent*, the Forts *Pearle*, *Philip*, and *Damm*; Fort St. *Donat* being join'd to the Fortifications of *Sluice*, and yielded in Property to the States, and to add any Fortifications, and make ſuch Repairs to them as they ſhould think convenient; and that towards the Expence a Million of Florins yearly, or one hundred thouſand Crowns every three Months, ſhould be paid to the States out of the cleareſt and moſt certain Revenues of the *Spaniſh Low-Countries*. The Queen was to uſe her utmoſt Endeavours to engage the Emperor to agree to this Barrier; and her Subjects were to enjoy all Immunities of Trade in thoſe Countries, in as ample a Manner as ever. Laſtly, To maintain the Guaranty of the Proteſtant Succeſſion and Barrier, the Queen was to furniſh ten thouſand Men, the States ſix thouſand, and each Party twenty Men of War.

Barrier-Treaty ſign'd.

1713.

Promotions and Alterations.

We can but juſt mention the Queen's Command to confine the *Morocco* Ambaſſador, in order to procure Satisfaction for the Violences committed upon her Subjects in that Country; the Tranſlation of Dr. *Biſs* from St. *David's* to the See of *Hereford*, the making of Dr. *Ottley* Biſhop of St. *David's*, calling up the Marquis of *Carmarthen* by Writ to the Houſe of Peers, making the Earl of *Peterborough* Knight of the Garter, Prorogation of the Parliament to the 3d of *February*, the removing of Lieutenant General *Cadogan* from being Lieutenant of the Tower, and the farther Prorogation of the Parliament to the 17th of *March*, becauſe the Negotiations at *Utrecht* were not forward enough to be laid before them.

After many Diſputes at the Place of Congreſs, a Convention at laſt was agreed on, for the Imperial Troops to evacuate *Catalonia*, and ſign'd by the *Imperial*, *Britiſh*, *French* and *Savoy* Plenipotentiaries; and another for a Ceſſation of Arms between *France* and *Savoy*.

We

We ſhall not meddle with the Formalities and other Articles of Courſe put into Treaties of Peace. A.D. 1713

The *French* King by it acknowledg'd the Proteſtant Succeſſion of the Houſe of *Hanover* to the Crown of *Great Britain*, and engag'd for himſelf, and Heirs, and Succeſſors, not to ſuffer the Pretender to return into *France*, nor any way ſuccour nor aſſiſt him.

That the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* ſhould never be united under one Head, and Renunciations made on both Sides in due Form, and that they ſhould never be united under any Pretence whatſoever.

That the Trade between *France* and *Spain* ſhall be on the ſame Foot as in *Charles* the 2d's Time.

That the Fortifications of *Dunkirk* ſhould be demoliſh'd, and the Harbour fill'd up, never to be repair'd; That the Queen and Kingdom ſhould be fully reſtor'd to the Bay and Streights of *Hudſon*, and Satisfaction made to that Company for Damages ſuſtain'd.

The whole Iſland of *St. Chriſtopher* to be only hereafter poſſeſs'd by the *Engliſh*; as alſo *Nova Scotia*, or *Acadia*, with the Port now call'd *Annapolis Royal*.

That the Iſland of *Newfoundland* ſhould belong of Right wholly to *Great Britain*; the *French* to have Huts only to dry their Fiſh, and Liberty to fiſh only from Cape *Bonaviſta* to the Northern Point of that Iſland, and ſo down by the Weſtern Side as far as *Port Riche*; only they were to retain Cape *Breton*, and the other Iſlands in the Mouth of the River of St. *Laurence*.

The *French* in *Canada* not to moleſt the Five Nations of *Indians*, ſubject to *Great Britain*; and we to do the ſame by them.

All Letters of Reprizal, Mark, and Counter-mark, to be annull'd.

That Juſtice ſhould be done to the *Hamilton* Family concerning the Dutchy of *Chatelrault*: To the Duke of *Richmond*, concerning ſuch Requeſts as he had to make in *France*: And to *Charles Douglas*, concerning certain Lands to be reclaim'd by him.

We need ſay nothing here concerning *Minorca* and *Gibraltar*, yielded to us by the *Spaniſh* Treaty, but come now to obſerve, That about the ſame Time King *Philip* made a ſolemn Renunciation of the Crown of

An. Reg. 12 *France*, the Princes of *France* renounc'd all their Pretenſions to the Crown of *Spain*. The *Queen's Peace*, as they call'd it, at laſt was ſign'd, on the 11th of *April*, N. S. firſt, between her Plenipotentiaries and thoſe of *France*, then by the Miniſters of *Savoy*, *Portugal*, *Pruſſia*, and the States-General; but the Emperor abſolutely refus'd to come into it, and there was ſcarce any Correſpondence between the Court of *Vienna* and *Great Britain* from henceforward, as long as the Queen liv'd.

The Parliament, after many Prorogations, being at length on the 9th of *April* allow'd to ſit, the Queen in her Speech told them, The Treaty of Peace was ſign'd; That the Negotiations had been drawn out to a great Length; That all our Allies had had ſufficient Opportunity to adjuſt their ſeveral Intereſts; Tho' the publick Charges had thereby been much increas'd, yet ſhe hoped her People would be eaſy under it, ſince we had happily obtain'd the Ends we propos'd. That what ſhe had done for ſecuring the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and the perfect Friendſhip there was between her and the Houſe of *Hanover*, might convince ſuch who wiſh'd well to both, and deſired the Quiet and Safety of their Country, how vain all Attempts were to divide us; and thoſe who would make a Merit by ſeparating our Intereſts, would never attain their ill Ends. To the Commons ſhe ſaid in particular, That as great a Progreſs had been made in reducing the publick Expence, as the Circumſtances of Affairs would admit. That what Force might be neceſſary for ſecuring our Commerce by Sea, and for Guards and Garriſons, ſhe left entirely to her Parliament: Let them make themſelves ſafe, ſhe ſhould be ſatisfy'd. That next to the Protection of the Divine Providence, ſhe depended upon the Loyalty and Affection of her People: She wanted no other Guaranty. She recommended to their Care thoſe brave Men, who had ſerv'd well by Sea or Land this War, and could not be employ'd in Time of Peace. That ſhe muſt deſire them to provide the Supplies they ſhould judge requiſite, and to give ſuch Diſpatch as might be neceſſary for their own Eaſe and the publick Service. Then directing herſelf to the Lords and Gentlemen, ſhe added, That the many Advantages ſhe had obtain'd for her own Subjects, had

Queen's Speech in Parliament.

oc-

occaſion'd much Oppoſition and great Delay to the Peace. That it afforded her great Satisfaction, that her People would have it in their Power by Degrees to repair what they had ſuffer'd during ſo long and burdenſome a War. That the eaſing of our foreign Trade, as far as was conſiſtent with national Credit, would deſerve their Care; and to think of proper Methods for improving and encouraging our Home Trade and Manufactures, particularly the Fiſhery, which might be carry'd on to employ all our ſpare Hands, and be a mighty Benefit even to the remoteſt Parts of the Kingdom. That ſeveral Matters were laid before them laſt Seſſion, which the Weight and Multiplicity of other Buſineſs would not permit them to perfect; ſhe hoped they would take a proper Opportunity to give them due Conſideration: She could not however but expreſly mention her Diſpleaſure at the unparalel'd Licentiouſneſs in publiſhing ſeditious and ſcandalous Libels. The Impunity ſuch Practices had met with, encourag'd the blaſpheming every Thing ſacred, and propagating Opinions tending to the Overthrow of all Religion and Government. Proſecutions had been order'd, but it would require ſome new Law to put a Stop to that growing Evil, and their beſt Endeavours in their reſpective Stations to diſcourage it. That the impious Practice of Duelling requir'd ſome ſpeedy and effectual Remedy; and now we were entering upon Peace Abroad, ſhe conjur'd them all to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours for calming Mens Minds at Home, that the Arts of Peace might be cultivated; neither ſhould they let groundleſs Jealouſies, contriv'd by a Faction and fomented by Party Rage, effect that which our foreign Enemies could not.

A.D. 1713

The Queen being retir'd from the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons gone back to their own, the Duke of *Beaufort* made a Motion for an Addreſs of Thanks, which occaſion'd a ſmall Debate, chiefly about the Expreſſion of *General Peace*. Some Peers argued, that it could not be ſaid to be general, ſince the Emperor, the Elector of *Hanover*, and other Princes and States of the Empire, were not yet come into it; but they were anſwer'd, That indeed the Peace was not *univerſal*, but that it might juſtly be call'd *general*, ſince the major

Debate in the Houſe of Lords.

An. Reg. 12 major Part of the Allies had ſign'd it. After this a Motion was made, that in the Addreſs of Thanks a Clauſe might be inſerted, That her Majeſty would be pleas'd to lay before the Houſe the Treaties of Peace and Commerce; but it was carry'd in the Negative, both Lords and Commons in their reſpective Addreſſes chime in with the Court, and giving her Majeſty Thanks for a Peace, the Articles of which had not yet been laid before them.

Queen's Anſwer to the Lords Addreſs about the Concluſion of the Peace.

Her Anſwer ſhe thank'd the Lords moſt heartily for their Addreſs, and aſſur'd them ſhe took particular Satisfaction that they kindly expreſs'd the Confidence they had in her. And ſhe ſaid to the Commons, That their Addreſs could not but be very agreeable to her, as it came from her loyal Commons, and as it was a Continuation of thoſe Expreſſions of Duty and Affection which they had ſhewn thro' that whole Parliament.

To the Commons.

The Example of the two Houſes of Parliament, in returning Thanks for the Peace, was follow'd by all other Aſſemblies and Corporations in the Kingdom, of which I ſhall take no farther Notice, ſave that her

To the Convocation.

Majeſty made an Anſwer to the Lower Houſe of Convocation's Addreſs, to this Effect: That the Expreſſions of Concern for our Religion, and of their Duty to her, were very full; and ſhe return'd them her hearty Thanks; that ſhe depended upon them, who were the Repreſentatives of ſo very great a Part of the Clergy, to continue their beſt Endeavours to promote Religion and Principles which made for Peace.

The preſenting of this Addreſs, without the Concurrence of the Upper Houſe of Convocation, occaſion'd freſh Diſputes between them, which I wiſh had never happen'd. In the Interim the Queen ſent a Meſſage to the Commons, which ſome thought began a little too boldly and authoritatively, tho' in it ſelf true, *viz.* That it was the undoubted Prerogative of the Crown to make Peace and War; that ſhe had ratify'd the Treaties of Peace and Commerce with *France*, which had been ſign'd by her Order; and had concluded a Treaty with *Spain*, which would be ſign'd at *Utrecht* as ſoon as the *Spaniſh* Miniſters were arriv'd there. That ſhe determin'd from the firſt, on that extraordinary Occaſion, to communicate thoſe Treaties

Queen's Meſſage to the Parliament about the Commerce with France.

to

to her Parliament, and had therefore now order'd 'em to be laid before that Houſe. A.D. 1713

Now a Motion being ſoon made that the 8th and 9th Articles of the Treaty of Commerce with *France* might be made effectual, it occaſion'd long and warm Debates, ſome inſiſting upon the Advantages that would accrue to the Nation by it, and others, as ſtifly upon the Prejudices of it: However, it was carry'd, that a Bill was brought in to make the ſame more effectual, which very much alarm'd our Merchants; ſo that the *East India* Company reſolv'd to petition againſt it; but tho' a Vote paſſed in their Favour, to prevent their petitioning, it could not prevent the *Turkey* Company, the *Italian*, *Spaniſh*, and *Portugueſe* Merchants, and the Weavers of *London*, to Petition againſt it. At laſt, a Motion being made to have the Bill engroſs'd, a long Debate aroſe, in which Sir *Thomas Hanmer* obtain'd immortal Glory, he among other Things ſaying, that before he had examin'd the Affair in Queſtion to the Bottom, he had given his Vote for bringing in the Bill, but that having afterwards maturely weigh'd and conſider'd the Allegations of the Merchants, Traders, and Manufacturers, in their ſeveral Petitions and Repreſentations, he was convinc'd that the paſſing of that Bill would be a great Prejudice to our Woollen and Linnen Manufactures, and conſequently increaſe the Number of the Poor, and ſo in the End affect the Land: That while he had the Honour to ſit in that Houſe, he would never be blindly led by any Miniſtry; neither on the one Hand was he oblig'd by what might weigh with ſome Men, *viz.* the Fear of loſing their Elections; but that the Principles upon which he acted, were the Intereſt of his Country, and the Conviction of his own Judgment, and that upon thoſe two Conſiderations alone he was againſt the Bill: This brought many over to his Side, ſo that the Bill was rejected, and many Bonfires and Illuminations were made in the City of *London* upon it.

Bill about the French *Trade brought in.*

Petition'd againſt.

Sir T. Hanmer's Speech againſt the Bill.

The Bill rejected.

There was about the ſame Time another Affair of great Conſequence depending in Parliament, about the Malt-Tax Bill, which was now propos'd to extend to *Scotland*. The *Scots* and ſome others ſtruggled hard againſt

An. Reg. 12 againſt it in the Houſe of Commons, but without Effect: This put the *Scotch* Members of both Houſes upon remonſtrating to the Queen, by Word of Mouth, that their Countrymen bore with great Impatience the Violation of ſome Articles of the Act of Union; and that the laying ſuch an inſupportable Burden as the Malt-Tax is upon them, was like to raiſe their Diſcontents to ſuch a Height, as to prompt them to declare the Union diſſolv'd: The Queen anſwer'd, This was a precipitate Reſolution, and ſhe wiſh'd they might not have Reaſon to repent it; but, however, ſhe would endeavour to make all Things eaſy. A very great and memorable Debate hereupon aroſe, the *Scotch* Lords, and moſt of thoſe who had been ſo zealous for making the *Union*, uſing now many Arguments for the Diſſolution of it. Upon the whole, the Court-Lords were all againſt diſſolving the *Union*; arguing, That the very moving of ſuch a Thing was of very ill Conſequence, and therefore deſir'd ſuch an effectual Stop to be put to it, that no body might ever offer at any ſuch Thing again. And ſo the Matter ended.

Queen's Anſwer to the Scotch *about the* Malt-Tax.

The Lords debate it.

In the mean time the Lords, commiſſion'd by her Majeſty, paſs'd theſe Acts.

Acts paſs'd *An Act for granting to her Majeſty Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year* 1713; *and for making forth Duplicates of Lottery-Tickets, loſt, burnt, or deſtroy'd; and for enlarging the Time for adjuſting Claims in ſeveral Lottery-Acts; and to puniſh the Counterfeiting or Forging of Lottery-Orders; and for explaining a late Act in relation to Stamp-Duties on Cuſtomary Eſtates, which paſs by Deed and Copy.*

An Act to revive and continue the Act for Taking, Examining, and Stating the Publick Accompts of the Kingdom; *and alſo to continue the* Act for appointing Commiſſioners to Take, Examine, and Determine, the Debts due to the Army, Tranſport-Service, and Sick and Wounded.

An Act for making Incloſures of ſome Part of the Common Grounds in the Weſt-Riding of the County of York, *for the endowing poor Vicarages and Chapelries, for the better Support of their Miniſters.*

An

An Act for repairing the Highway, or Road, from the Stones-End *in the Pariſh of St.* Leonard's Shoreditch, *in the County of* Middleſex, *to the farthermoſt Part of the Northern Road in the Pariſh of* Enfield *in the ſame County, next to the Pariſh of* Cheſhunt *in the County of* Hertford. A.D. 1713

And to eight private Bills.

The Queen's Anſwer to the Commons Addreſs about the Equivalent for *Dunkirk*, *viz.* That it was already in the Hands of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, made ſome grin, and others very merry. However, the Commons, upon rejecting the Bill of Commerce with *France*, being willing to ſcreen the Miniſters and Managers of that Negotiation, preſented an Addreſs of Thanks to the Queen for the Peace, and for referring the Buſineſs of the Commerce to Commiſſioners; for which ſhe heartily thank'd them, with this ill-favour'd Addition, That it was no ſmall Difficulty, that ſo great Advantages in Trade were obtain'd for her Subjects; and ſhe would readily comply with their Deſires, in continuing her utmoſt Care to ſecure the Benefits ſhe had ſtipulated for her People.

While the Parliament had the Debts of the Civil Liſt and other Affairs under Conſideration, Sir *Thomas Powis* was made a Judge in the Queen's Bench, and Sir *William Baniſter* a Baron of the Exchequer: There was a new Commiſſion for the Stamp-Office: Duke of *Ormond* was conſtituted Warden of the Cinque Ports: Dr. *Atterbury*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*; and Dr. *Smalridge*, Dean of *Chriſt-Church*. Whereas there were pretty Ferments now in *Scotland*, the *Presbyterian* Miniſters diſinclining to keep the Day of Thankſgiving appointed for the Peace, and the Pretender's Friends making Preparations to celebrate his Birth-day.

Queen's Anſwer to the Lords about removing the Pretender out of Lorain.

On the other Hand, the Houſe of Lords, addreſſing the Queen to uſe her Intereſt to have the Pretender remov'd out of *Lorain*, *&c.* ſhe anſwer'd, She took their Addreſs extreamly kind, and the Thanks they gave her for what ſhe had done towards eſtabliſhing the Proteſtant Succeſſion; that ſhe ſhould repeat her Inſtances to have that Perſon remov'd, according to their

An. Reg. 12 their Deſire in their Addreſs; and ſhe promiſed herſelf that they would concur with her; that if we could cure our Animoſities and Diviſions at Home, it would be the moſt effectual Method to ſecure the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

The Commons falling in with an Addreſs of the ſame Nature, ſhe thank'd them for it, and would give Directions according to their Deſire, whereas about this Time there came two Addreſſes from *Scotland*, directly calculated for the Lineal Succeſſion, which were introduc'd by the Earl of *Mar*, that receiv'd no Rebuff from the Miniſtry; ſo little did ſome People's outward Profeſſion and inward Inclinations agree with one another.

I wiſh I had no Occaſion to touch upon Things of this Nature; but the Bad muſt be related by an Hiſtorian as well as the Good: However, ſome Regard was had to our Trade Abroad, as well as to our Manufactures at Home; and her Majeſty, upon an Addreſs of the Commons, promis'd ſhe would take Care that the Towns in *Flanders*, ſtill in her Poſſeſſion, ſhould not be evacuated, 'till thoſe who were to have the Sovereignty of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* agreed to ſuch Articles for regulating of Trade, as might put the Subjects of *Great Britain* upon an equal Foot with thoſe of any other Nation: But we had no Friendſhip now with the Court of *Vienna*, and ſo this Affair was not rightly ſettled 'till King *George* came to the Crown.

The Queen, by reaſon of the Gout, not being able to go to the Parliament Houſe, the following Acts were paſs'd by Commiſſion:

An Act to explain a Clauſe in an Act of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, entitled, An Act for the more effectual preventing fraudulent Conveyances, in order to multiply Votes for the electing Knights of Shires to ſerve in Parliament, *as far as the ſame relates to the aſcertaining the Value of Freeholds of* 40 s. per Annum.

An Act for the more effectual preventing and puniſhing Robberies that ſhall be committed in Houſes.

An Act for the better regulating the Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament, for that Part of Great Britain *call'd* Scotland.

An

An Act for raiſing the Militia for the Year 1713, *tho'* A.D.1713
the Month's Pay, formerly advanc'd, be not repaid.

An Act for continuing an Act made in the 3d *and* 4th *Years of her Majeſty, entitled,* An Act for encouraging the Importation of Naval Stores from her Majeſty's Plantations in *America*, and for encouraging the Importation of Naval Stores from that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *Scotland*, to that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *England.*

An Act for continuing the Acts therein mention'd, for preventing Theft and Rapine upon the Northern Borders of England.

And to nine private Bills.

Nothing of Moment occurr'd between the paſſing of of theſe and the following Bills, on the 16th of *July*, which the Queen did in Perſon, *viz.*

An Act to raiſe twelve hundred thouſand Pounds for publick Uſes, by circulating a farther Sum in Exchequer *Bills, and for enabling her Majeſty to raiſe five hundred thouſand Pounds on the Revenues appointed for Uſes of her Civil-Government, to be apply'd for or towards Payment of ſuch Debts and Arrears owing to her Servants, Tradeſmen, and others, as are therein mention'd.*

An Act made to enable ſuch Officers and Soldiers, as have been in her Majeſty's Service during the late War, to exerciſe Trades; and for Officers to account with their Soldiers.

An Act for explaining the Acts for Licenſing Hackney Chairs.

An Act for the better Encouragement of the making Sail-Cloth in Great Britain,

An Act for making perpetual an Act made in the ſeventh Year of the Reign of the late King William, *entitled,* An Act to prevent falſe and double Returns of Members to ſerve in Parliament.

An Act for making perpetual the Act made in the thirteenth and fourteenth Years of the Reign of the late King Charles *the Second, entitled,* An Act for the better Relief of the Poor of this Kingdom: *And that Perſons bound Apprentices to, or being hir'd Servants with Perſons coming with Certificates, ſhall not gain Settlements by ſuch Services or Apprenticeſhips: And for making perpe-*

tual

An. Reg. 12 *tual the Act made in the sixth Year of her present Majesty's Reign, entitled,* An Act for the Importation of Cochineal from any Ports of *Spain*, during the present War, and six Months longer: *And for reviving an Act made in the ninth and tenth Years of the late King* William, *entitled,* An Act for settling the Trade to *Africa*, for allowing foreign Copper Bars, imported, to be exported.

An Act to vest in the Commissioners for Building fifty new Churches, in and about London, *and* Westminster, *and Suburbs thereof, so much of the Street near the* Maypole *in the* Strand *in the County of* Middlesex, *as shall be sufficient to build one of the said Churches upon: And for restoring to the Principal, and Scholars, and Principal of* King's Hall *and College of* Brazen Nose *in the University of* Oxon, *their Right of Presentations to Churches and Chapels in* Stepney *Parish.*

And to six private Bills.

Queen's Speech in Parliament

This done, the Queen told them, She came to put an End to that Session with great Satisfaction, and to return them all her hearty Thanks for the good Service they had done to the Publick: She more particularly thank'd the Commons for the Supplies! To this End she recommended it to them all, to make her Subjects truly sensible what they gain'd by the Peace; and that they would endeavour to dissipate those groundless Jealousies which had been so industriously fomented amongst us, that our unhappy Divisions might not weaken and in some Sort endanger the Advantages she had obtain'd for her Kingdoms. There were some (very few she hoped) who would never be satisfy'd with any Government, it was necessary therefore that they shew'd their Love to their Country, by exerting themselves to obviate the Malice of the Ill-minded, and to undeceive the Deluded. Nothing can establish Peace at Home, nothing can recover the Disorders that have happen'd during so long a War, but a steady adhering to the Constitution in Church and State. Such as are true to these Principles are only to be rely'd on; and as they had the best Title to her Favour, so they might depend upon her having no Interest nor Aim but their Advantage, and the securing of our Religion

and

and Liberty. She hoped, for the Quiet of theſe Nations, and the univerſal Good, that ſhe ſhould the next Winter meet her Parliament, reſolv'd to act upon the ſame Principles, with the ſame Prudence, and with ſuch Vigour, as might enable her to ſupport the Liberties of *Europe* Abroad, and reduce the Spirit of Faction at Home. A.D. 1713

We ſhall but juſt mention the Penſion of [illegible] l. for the Term of 15 Years, ſettled on the Duke of *Ormond* in *Ireland*, the Audience of the Duke de *Aumont*, the Peace concluded with *Spain*, and the Releaſement of the *Morocco* Ambaſſador, upon Aſſurances from his Court, that all her Majeſty's Subjects, who had been carry'd into Slavery in his Maſter's Dominions, ſhould be ſet at Liberty; but come to ſhew, I may well call it, the Impudence of the *Dunkirkers*; who, no Doubt, at the Inſtigation of the *French* Court, ſent an Agent hither with a Memorial to the Queen, to beg her Clemency for ſparing the Harbour and Port of their Town, which were to be demoliſh'd by the late Peace; to which the Lord *Bolingbroke* return'd this Anſwer, *That the Queen had read with Attention the Addreſs he had preſented to her in the Name of the Magiſtrates of the Town of* Dunkirk, *and ſhe had commanded him to tell him, that ſhe beheld with Sorrow the Damages which the Inhabitants of that Town would ſuſtain by the Demoliſhing of its Ramparts and Harbour: But that ſhe did not think it convenient to make any Alteration in a Thing agreed on and determin'd by a Treaty.* Hereupon Monſieur *Tugghe* preſented a ſecond Addreſs or Memorial to her Majeſty the Queen of *Great Britain* on the ſame Subject; which he cauſed to be publickly printed, and which was very ſmartly animadverted upon by a daily Paper call'd *The Guardian*.

The Lord Bolingbroke's *Anſwer to Mr.* Tugghe's *Memorial for the Preſervation of the Harbor of* Dunkirk

Some Promotions were now made by her Majeſty, particularly *Robert Benſon*, Eſq; was created Lord *Bingley*; ſix Knights of the Garter were inſtall'd at *Windſor*; the Biſhop of *Briſtol* was tranſlated to *London*; and Writs were iſſued out for calling a new Parliament; but about three Weeks before, ſeveral Letters, ſign'd *H.* (the Initial of the Prime Miniſter's Family Name) were ſent by the Poſt to the Mayors and other Magiſtrates of divers Corporations, *recommending to them*

An. Reg. 12 *to promote the Intereſt of the* Pretender *in the next Elections, which, 'twas ſuggeſted, would be acceptable to the Queen and Miniſtry.* Some of theſe Letters having been tranſmitted to the Secretary of State, the following Advertiſement was inſerted in the *Gazette* of the 1ſt of *Auguſt, viz.*

Whereas ſeveral treaſonable Letters, ſign'd H. *have lately been ſent by the Poſt, to the Mayors and other Magiſtrates of divers Corporations: Her Majeſty is pleaſed to promiſe her moſt gracious Pardon to any Perſon who ſhall diſcover to either of her Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, or to any Juſtice of the Peace or other Magiſtrate, the Author or Authors of the ſaid Letters, and thoſe who have thus diſperſed the ſame, for any Crime of which he or ſhe may have been guilty, by concealing his or her Knowledge thereof, or abetting the ſame: And as a farther Encouragement to ſuch Diſcovery, ſuch Perſon ſhall have a Reward of One Hundred Pounds, to be paid upon the Conviction of the Offender or Offenders.*

DARTMOUTH.

There ſcarce ever was a greater Paper War in *England* than at this Time; and the Kirk of *Scotland* ſeem'd ſo apprehenſive of the Dangers from Popery and the Pretender, that they cauſed a Paper to be printed, under the Title of *A ſeaſonable Warning by the Commiſſion of the General Aſſembly of the Church of* Scotland *concerning the Danger of Popery:* But I do not find there was any Notice taken of it in *England*, and not much of a Petition ſign'd by the Inhabitants of *Edinburgh*, to be preſented to the enſuing Parliament for the Diſſolution of the Union.

While theſe Things were agitated, the Lord *Willoughby of Brook* was made Dean of *Windſor*, the Earl of *Dartmouth* Lord Privy Seal, Mr. *Bromley* Secretary of State, Lord *Lanſdown* Treaſurer, and Sir *John Stonehouſe* Comptroller of the Houſhold, the Earl of *Denbigh* Teller of the Exchequer, the Earl of *Mar* Secretary, and the Earl of *Finlater* and *Seafield* Chancellor of *Scotland*, and Keeper of the Seal there.

We will leave the Duke of *Shrewsbury* to go to his Government of *Ireland*, and ſhall but juſt hint at the

Appli-

Application made to the Queen to uſe her Intereſt at the *French* Court in Favour of the poor Proteſtants on Board the Gallies; but now having granted ſuch a Peace to *France*, that ſhe could ſcarce ever hope for three or four Years before, *Lewis* XIV. ſeem'd to have little Regard either for our Friendſhip or Intereſt. A.D. 1713

There were great Animoſities about the Election of Members of Parliament at this Time, and the *Whigs* made loud Clamours about the Demolition of *Dunkirk*; Diviſions began likewiſe to creep into the very Court, wherein the Lord Treaſurer began to be uneaſy, Methods having been concerted underhand to lay him aſide, tho' he had the Addreſs to keep in for ſome Months longer. Our Diviſions in *England* began now viſibly to infect *Ireland*, where they endeavour'd to have a *Tory* Parliament; and a prodigious Riot was made at the Election of *Dublin*, which could not be appeaſed without the Soldiery: However, by the Choice of a Speaker, Chairman of the Committee of Elections, and other Things, the *Whigs* had the Majority in the Houſe of Commons, who order'd *Edward Lloyd* to be proſecuted for printing a Book call'd Memoirs of the Chevalier *de St. George*. Then they fell upon the Lord Chancellor *Phipps*, and voted an Addreſs to the Queen to remove him; but the Houſe of Lords were of another Stamp, and addreſs'd in his Favour; and ſo was the Convocation, who complain'd of Mr. *Moleſworth*: But, on the other Hand, tho' much of the Houſe of Commons's Time was taken up in inquiring into the Riot abovemention'd, the Elections for *Dublin*, and other Affairs; they however, by the 22d of *December* had a Bill ready for the Royal Aſſent, entitled, *An Act for granting to her Majeſty an additional Duty on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes.* *Proceedings of the* Iriſh *Parliament*

The Lord Lieutenant with wonderful Temper and Prudence did all that was poſſible to keep Things in Order in this Time of Convulſion, tho it was ſaid he was not pleas'd with the Promotion of Dr. *Thomas Lindſey*, from the Biſhoprick of *Rapho* to the Archbiſhoprick of *Armagh*, without his Knowledge and Recommendation: Nevertheleſs, in the Beginning of *January* he ſent for the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons

An. Reg. 12 mons out of the Country, and ſome others, to attend him, and told them, That the Queen was willing to give them an Opportunity of doing themſelves Juſtice; but if they did not proceed with Unanimity, at their next Meeting, he had Orders to diſſolve them; and indeed they were ſoon after prorogu'd, the *Engliſh* Miniſtry not liking the Temper of this Houſe of Commons, who as little approv'd of their Proceedings: But it muſt be allow'd that it was high Time for the *Iriſh* Proteſtants to look about them, when the Pretender's Friends appear'd ſo barefac'd in Favour of him, and liſted Men for his Service.

Queen ill at Windſor. In the mean Time the Queen was on the 24th of *December* taken very ill at *Windſor*; it was given out to be no more than an Ague-Fit, for which ſhe took the Bark, which had its Effect: But whatever her Diſtemper was in Reality, it was ſo ſudden and violent, that for ſome Minutes ſhe was thought to be dead.

It's remarkable, that notwithſtanding the violent Turn the Times took upon the Buſineſs of Doctor *Sacheverell*, and the furious Animoſities that appear'd among the Parties; ſo that thoſe at the Helm could not bear the Face of a *Whig* near her Majeſty's Perſon, her Majeſty had that Eſteem for the Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, that ſhe not only continued her in her Poſt of Groom of the Stole and Firſt Lady of the Bed-chamber, but frequently ſent for her, eſpecially in the Time of her Illneſs; and having done this once or twice in this Juncture, the Meſſage was not deliver'd, ſo that when the Lady came of her ſelf to viſit the Queen, ſhe was receiv'd with ſome Coldneſs, and expoſtulated with about the Reaſon of her Non-attendance; the Truth was ſoon found out, that no Meſſage was deliver'd to the Dutcheſs: But tho' the Excuſes made for it were admitted, yet the Queen from henceforward when ſhe wrote to the Dutcheſs, when at *Petworth* or elſewhere remote from her, ſent her Letter by a particular Meſſenger to the Poſt-Office, and always requir'd a Receipt for the Delivery of it from the proper Officer, that ſhe might not for the future be impos'd upon, when ſhe had a Mind to have the Lady near her Perſon. Every body may remember what a Clamour the

New

New Miniſtry made againſt the Old, for making a Property of the Queen, uſing her ill, and ſuffering no body to come near her but their own Creatures; I muſt for my Part be free to own there might be ſome Truth in it; and, indeed, as Things ſtood, it's natural to believe it; but I defy them with any Face of Truth and Sincerity, to give ſuch an Inſtance of Ill-uſage and Diſobedience as this: Such an Irreverence to Majeſty is ſcarce to be paralel'd in any of our Hiſtories. *A.D.* 1714

The Fit abovemention'd ſo alter'd her Majeſty's Complexion, that ſhe did not look like the ſame Perſon as before; and therefore 'twas expedient from henceforward to uſe Paint to diſguiſe the Diſcolourings; but this was kept ſo ſecret, that it never was as much as whiſper'd in her Life-time, neither did it become a popular Diſcourſe after her Death: It was by many concluded ſhe could not long ſurvive after this great Shock, and ſo much Information they pretended at leaſt to have abroad of the State of her Health, that Count *Gallas*, a few Months after, told a Friend of mine then at *Venice*, that ſhe could not live till *Chriſtmas* following.

Mr. *Hezekiah Bedford* being now try'd and convicted for publiſhing a Book concerning *Hereditary Right*, a reverend and able Divine informs us in a Letter publiſh'd and addreſs'd to the Biſhop of *Carliſle*, that he had ſome more than ordinary Indignation at the Hearing from an Eye-witneſs, that one of the firſt Preſents of the Book entitled, *Hereditary Right aſſerted and vindicated*, ſplendidly bound, was made to her Majeſty's own Perſon at *Windſor*, by the very *Gentleman* who was ſuppos'd to have the greateſt Hand in it; a Gentleman who had not taken the Oaths to her, and who at that Time would not have gone to the Chapel with her, and by Principle could never pray for her; and yet that Gentleman, upon and after the Publication of that Book, had frequent Acceſſes to the Royal Cloſet, and by his own Application and Intereſt obtain'd a haſty Diſcharge of a great Part of the Penalty inflicted by Law on that non-juring Divine, for tranſmitting thoſe Papers to the Preſs, and correcting the Sheets, and being found guilty of the printing and publiſhing of them. Mr. *Nelſon*

Her

An. Reg. 12 Her Majeſty, as ſoon as ſhe was able, came to Saint *James's*, and tranſlated Sir *William Dawes* from *Cheſter* to the Archbiſhoprick of *York*; Sir *Thomas Hanmer* was choſen Speaker of the Houſe of Commons; and her Majeſty in Perſon on the 2d of *March*, having taken Notice of the Treaty of Peace and Commerce with *Spain* being ratify'd, together with the Advantages of it to her Subjects, and the honourable and advantageous Peace ſhe had made, ſhe was perſwaded, that with their hearty Concurrence, her Interpoſition might at laſt prove effectual, and compleat the Setlement of *Europe*.

Queen's Speech.

" But this was ſo far from proving true, that the " Emperor, now in Treaty with *France*, would not let " her know the leaſt Syllable of what was tranſacted, " or have any Communication with her, to the laſt " Hour of her Life.

Then having congratulated with her Subjects that they were deliver'd from a conſuming Land-War, ſhe ſaid, It was the Glory of the wiſeſt and greateſt of her Predeceſſors, to hold the Ballance of *Europe*, and to keep it equal, by caſting in their Weight as Neceſſity requir'd; That ſhe had proceeded upon the ſame Principle; *What by leaving* Spain *and the* Indies *in the Hands of the Houſe of* Bourbon; *very few unprejudic'd Men, that underſtood any Thing of Politicks, believ'd it at that Time.*

Then having talk'd of the Flouriſhing of Trade, the Accounts that ſhould be laid before the Commons, of Supplies for the Current Year, and of the Joy that was expreſs'd upon her Recovery; She wiſh'd effectual Care might be taken to ſuppreſs ſeditious Papers and factious Rumours, wherein ſome proceeded to that Height, as to inſinuate the Proteſtant Succeſſion was in Danger under her Government.

" It is very certain near half the Nation did, and " there were viſible Reaſons for it then; and the E- " vent juſtify'd thoſe Inſinuations with a Witneſs.

Then ſhe recommended to them to unite their Differences; but it was not to be done by relaxing from the ſtricteſt Adherence to our Conſtitution in Church and State, but by obſerving the Laws themſelves, and enforcing due Obedience to them in others.

How

How diſſonant ſoever this Speech was in ſome Particulars, both Lords and Commons, fell in for the moſt Part with it, and after ſhe had return'd to the firſt her Thanks for their affectionate Addreſs, ſhe added, That they, who were neareſt the Throne, would, firſt of her Subjects, feel the evil Conſequences of any Diminution of the Regal Authority: That it was a Comfort to her ſhe had their Aſſurance of Support, and they might depend upon it ſhe would never give Way to the leaſt Attempt on the juſt Authority of the Crown or on any of their Rights and Privileges. A.D. 1714 *Her Anſwer to the Lords Addreſs.*

The Commons having likewiſe reſolv'd on an Addreſs without Oppoſition, only a worthy Member ſuggeſting, that they ought not to act by a Spirit of Divination, and return Thanks for the Treaty of Commerce with *Spain*, before they knew whether the ſame was advantageous or not, it occaſion'd ſome Modification in the Addreſs as to that particular; and the principal Part of the Queen's Anſwer imported, That the Confidence they had in her Affection, the Abhorrence they declar'd of the malicious Inſinuations of the Proteſtant Succeſſion being in Danger under her Government, and their Acquieſcence in the preſent Securities for it, were very ſuitable Returns for the very tender Regards ſhe had always had for what concern'd her People, and would moſt effectually, by the Bleſſing of God, unite the Minds of her Subjects, and diſappoint the Deſigns of thoſe who would diſturb the preſent Tranquility. *To the Commons.*

It was not long after that the Lords preſented another Addreſs to her Majeſty, againſt a Pamphlet call'd *The Publick Spirit of the Whigs*, which was principally levell'd againſt the Duke of *Argyle*, tho' thro' him the ſixteen *Scotch* Peers, who ſate in the Houſe, were likewiſe wounded. It's true, the Queen thank'd 'em for the Concern they ſhew'd for ſuppreſſing Libels; but the Proſecution being taken out of their Houſe, nothing more came of it.

Mr. *Steele* was now expell'd the Houſe of Commons for ſome Expreſſions excepted againſt in his Paper call'd *The Engliſhman*; while it came to the Turn of ſome others to receive Preferments, *viz.* Dr. *Smalridge* was made Biſhop of *Briſtol*, Dr. *Gaſtrel* Biſhop of *Cheſter*; but

An. Reg. 13 but *Argyle* and *Stairs* muſt be put out of their Places and Commands. The Commons in the mean time addreſs'd to have ſeveral Papers laid before them about the Removal of the Pretender out of *Lorain*; and it appearing by the Duke of *Lorain*'s Letter to her Majeſty, if genuine, that he was remov'd thither not without the Conſent of our Court, it occaſion'd a high Ferment in the Nation, which now in general began to have great Compaſſion on the poor *Catalans*, much diſtreſs'd in *Barcelona* by an Army of *French* and *Spaniards*; and the Lords addreſſing the Queen to intereſt her ſelf in their Favour, ſhe anſwer'd, That ſhe thank'd them for the Satisfaction they expreſs'd in the Endeavours ſhe had uſed to ſecure the *Catalans* their juſt Liberties; that at the Time ſhe concluded her Peace with *Spain*, ſhe reſolv'd to continue her Interpoſition, upon every proper Occaſion, for obtaining thoſe Liberties, and to prevent, if poſſible, the Misfortunes to which that People are expos'd by the Conduct of thoſe more nearly concern'd to help them.

Queen's Anſwer to the Lords Addreſs about the Catalans.

The Lords, about the Beginning of *April*, went upon the State of the Nation, and, particularly, whether the Proteſtant Succeſſion was in Danger under her Majeſty's Adminiſtration: The *Whigs* would have had theſe Words left out, but could not; however, ſeveral *Tory* Lords and Biſhops fell in with them, and though they could not carry the Queſtion, yet it gave Reputation to the *Whig* Cauſe; and their Addreſs for ſetting a Price upon the Pretender's Head, with ſome Modifications, was carry'd; the principal Points in it being, firſt, that a Reward ſhould be propos'd for apprehending and bringing him to Juſtice, in caſe he ſhould land or attempt to land either in *Great Britain* or *Ireland*: Secondly, that her Majeſty ſhould iſſue her Proclamation whenever ſhe ſhould judge it neceſſary. To this Addreſs of their Lordſhips the Queen anſwer'd, That it would be a real Strengthening to the Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*, as well as a Support to her Government, that an End were put to thoſe groundleſs Fears and Jealouſies which had been ſo induſtriouſly promoted; that ſhe did not ſee at that Time any Occaſion for ſuch a Proclamation; but when ever ſhe judg'd it to be neceſſary, ſhe would give her Orders accordingly.

Addreſs for ſetting a Price on the Pretender.

Queen's Anſwer.

What

What was moſt ſurpriſing, and occaſion'd many Speculations at this Time, was, That the *Hanover* Envoy ſhould, in the Name of the Electoral Prince, demand of the Lord Chancellor, that his Lordſhip would be pleas'd to make out a Writ for his Highneſs's Sitting in the Houſe of Peers as Duke of *Cambridge*: The Chancellor in ſome Surprize ſaid, it was not a ſmall Matter to make out Writs for Peers that were abſent out of the Kingdom; however, he would immediately acquaint the Queen with it: The Envoy reply'd, He doubted not but his Lordſhip knew the Duty of his Office; but as to the Difficulty by the Prince's Abſence, he was reſolv'd to come over, and perhaps might be landed before the Writ was made out. The Queen and Council being made acquainted with what had happen'd, and the Envoy thereupon being forbid the Court; He ſet out ſuddenly for *Hanover*. The Queen and the Treaſurer wrote afterwards to the Princeſs *Sophia* upon this Subject; and the Lord *Paget* was appointed to go Envoy thither, which yet he declin'd. A.D. 1714

Great Alterations were now made in Military and ſome Civil Poſts, the *Whigs* being outed in all Places; and ſeem'd not to be a very good Underſtanding between us and the *Dutch* about this Time, the laſt being inclin'd to treat at *Vienna* about the Barrier-Treaty, and our Courtiers knew well enough the Emperor would have nothing to do with them, and would receive no Miniſter ſent thither by them. There was a Story ſome time before ſpread abroad, that the *Dutch* were making ſome Armament by Sea for the Security of their Commerce and Navigation, that the Earl of *S——d* ſeem'd to be ſurpriz'd at it, and thereupon aſking the Penſioner *Heinſius* the Reaſon why the States fitted out ſo great a Fleet, he anſwer'd, *Becauſe the* Engliſh *fitted out none.*

The *French* ſeem'd now to be in earneſt in ruining and filling up the Harbour of *Dunkirk*, and demoliſhing the Citadel; but being at the ſame Time as buſy in making a Canal at *Mardyke*, which was in Reality an eluding the Treaty of Peace, it's impoſſible to expreſs the Clamour made in *England* againſt it and the Peace-makers, and even thoſe that ſet them at Work:

An. Reg. 13 The Murmurs were not much leſs about the *Swedes* taking our Merchant-Ships, under Pretence that they traded with the *Muſcovites* their Enemies, and that both *England* and *Holland* furniſh'd the Czar with Men of War, which had been fitted out in their Harbours.

The Queen's Health ſeem'd to decline pretty much; ſo that not thinking it proper to go to the Houſe of Lords herſelf, the following Acts on the 11th of *May* were paſs'd by Commiſſion.

Acts paſs'd by Commiſſion.

An Act for granting an Aid to her Majeſty, to be rais'd by a Land-Tax in Great Britain, *for the Service of the Year* 1714.

An Act for allowing a Drawback upon the Exportation of Salt, to be made Uſe of for the Curing of Fiſh taken at North Seas *or* Iceland.

An Act for the Building a New Church, or Chapel of Eaſe, in Great Yarmouth *in the County of* Norfolk, *by a Duty or Impoſition on all Coals, Culm, and Cinders, to be landed there.*

An Act for repairing the Highways between Shepherds Shord *and* Horſley Upright Gate, *leading down* Bagdon Hill, *in the County of* Wilts, *and other ruinous Parts of Highways thereunto adjacent.*

An Act for repairing the Highway or Road from the City of Worceſter *to the Borough of* Droitwich *in the County of* Worceſter.

An Act for repairing the Highways between the Bear-Inn *in* Reading, *in the County of* Berks, *and a certain Place call'd* Puntfield *in the ſaid County.*

An Act for Sale of Part of the Eſtate of Joſeph Oliver, *Gent. lying in the County of* Devon *and City of* Exon, *for Payment of his Debts, and for making Proviſion for the Maintenance and Education of his Daughter.*

The very next Day Sir *William Windham* made a Motion in the Houſe of Commons, and Leave was given thereupon to bring in a Bill to prevent the Growth of Schiſm, and for the farther Security of the Church of *England*. Sir *William*, for this his Zeal and Forwardneſs, was by many, in a Way of Deriſion, call'd *Will. Wildfire*. But before we proceed any farther, we are

to

to account for more Acts pass'd by Commission on the 28th, and they were these: A.D. 1714

An Act for charging and continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1714; *and for the Encouragement of the Distilling Brandy from Malted Corn and Cyder; and for making forth Duplicates of Exchequer-Bills and Lottery-Tickets, lost, burnt, or destroy'd; and to enable the Governor and Company of the Bank of* England, *and others, to lend Money upon* South-Sea *Stock.*

An Act for making more effectual an Act pass'd in the 9th Year of her present Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act for repairing the Highways between *Dunstable* and *Hockley,* in the County of *Bedford.*

An Act for making the River Nyne, *alias* Nen, *running from* Northampton *to* Peterborough, *navigable.*

And to two private Bills, viz.

An Act for vesting the Lease of the Rectory of Chesterfield, *in the County of* Derby, *in Trustees, to be sold for the Payment of the Debts of* George Smith, *Esq; deceas'd, and for making Provision for his Daughter.*

An Act for the Sale of the Manour and Barton of Widdicombe *in the County of* Devon, *compriz'd in the Marriage-Settlement of* Walter Hele, *Gent. and* Philippe *his Wife, and for raising and securing the Sum of Fifteen Hundred Pounds for the Benefit of the Children of the said* Walter *and* Philippe.

In the mean time *Lewis* XIV, never wanting Fetches to elude his Treaties, began and carry'd on the new Canal at *Mardike* with unusual Application, which in Time was like to be of worse Consequence to our Trade than *Dunkirk* itself, upon which our Ministry look'd silently, without making the least Motion to remonstrate against it. Little Regard was also had to the Murmurs of the People about the *Swedes* taking our Shipping in the *Baltick*; but what made the greatest Noise in *England,* at this Time, was the Debate in both House of Parliament about the *Schism* Bill: Those in the House of Commons who spoke for the Bill, were chiefly Mr. *Bromley,* Mr. *Collier,* Mr. *Hungerford,* and some others: And Mr. *Stanhope,* Mr. *Lechmere,* &c. were those that chiefly

Schism Bill debated in both Houses.

An. Reg. 13 chiefly oppos'd it. The Treaſurers Friends and Relations were obſerv'd to be all for the Bill, except his Brother the Auditor. The Bill being carry'd ſwimmingly in the Houſe of Commons, thoſe of the Lords who ſpoke in Favour of it, were the Earl of *Abington*, Lord *Bolingbroke*, Biſhop of *London*, the Lord Chancellor, and ſome others, they were ſtrenuouſly oppos'd by the Lords *Halifax*, *Townſhend*, *Sunderland*, *Nottingham*, and many more, who when they could not prevail otherwiſe, enter'd and ſign'd their Proteſt againſt it; and this and the following Bills ſoon had the Royal Aſſent by Commiſſion, *viz.*

More Acts paſs'd by Commiſſion.

An Act for better regulating the Forces to be continu'd in her Majeſty's Service, and for the Payment of the ſaid Forces and of their Quarters.

An Act for taking away the new additional Duty of thirty Pounds per Cent. ad Valorem *impoſed upon all Books and Prints imported into* Great Britain, *by an Act made in the Tenth Year of the Reign of her preſent Majeſty Q.* Anne.

An Act for Upholding and Repairing the Bridges and Highways in the County of Edinburgh.

An Act for taking away Mortuaries within the Dioceſes of Bangor, Landaff, St. David's, *and* St. Aſaph, *and giving a Recompence therefore to the Biſhops of the ſaid reſpective Dioceſes; and for confirming ſeveral Letters Patents granted by her Majeſty for perpetually annexing a Prebend of* Glouceſter *to the Maſterſhip of* Pembroke *College in* Oxford, *and a Prebend of* Norwich *to the Maſterſhip of* Catharine-Hall *in* Cambridge.

An Act to make Partition of the Manour of Cottingham, *alias* Cottingham-Sarum, *in the County of* York, *between* Richard Wynne, *Eſq; and* Sarah *his Wife, and* John Barrington, *Eſq.*

An Act for Sale of the Eſtate of John Tregagle, *Eſq; deceas'd, lying in the Counties of* Devon *and* Cornwall, *for Payment of Debts, and making Proviſion for his Children.*

An Act for Naturalizing Chriſtian William Kirchoff.

A.D. 1714

The Queen's Anſwer to the new King of *Sicily's* Ambaſſador's Speech to her, about this time, imported, That what ſhe had done for his Maſter, was entirely owing to his Merit, and the important Services he had done the Common Cauſe in the late War; that ſhe hoped this would be a Means to promote the mutual Intereſts of the Two Crowns, and to unite them in the ſtricteſt Bonds of Friendſhip, of which his *Sicilian* Majeſty had on his Part given her Majeſty an early Pledge, by this Ambaſſy and the Choice of his Ambaſſador. *Queen's Anſwer to the Sicilian Ambaſſador's Speech.*

The Friends of the Pretender in *Ireland* were by this Time grown ſo impudent, that ſome of them were hang'd at *Dublin* for inliſting Men for his Service: They were almoſt grown as bare-fac'd in *England*; ſo that the Government thought fit now to iſſue out a Proclamation, promiſing 5000 *l.* Reward for apprehending him. This in the Opinion of many being thought too ſmall a Reward upon ſuch an Occaſion, the Commons, after they had in their Addreſs given their Thanks to her Majeſty for this Proclamation, added, as an Encouragement for apprehending the Pretender, whenever he ſhould land, or attempt to land in her Dominions, that they would chearfully aid and aſſiſt her, in granting out of the firſt Aids to be given by Parliament, the Sum of 100000 *l.* as a farther Reward to any who ſhould perform ſo great a Service to her Majeſty and her Kingdoms: To which this general Anſwer was made by her: That their hearty Concern for the Security of the Proteſtant Succeſſion was very agreeable to her, and ſhe hoped their Concurrence would have the deſir'd Effect in removing Jealouſies and quieting the Minds of her good Subjects. *Proceedings againſt the Pretender.*

The Lords, on the Occaſion of the Proclamation, were as forward for an Addreſs as the Commons; when the Earl of *Wharton*, holding the Queen's Proclamation in his Hand, moſt pathetically lamented her Majeſty's owning that her Endeavours to remove the *Pretender* out of *Lorain* had been ineffectual: *Unhappy Princeſs*, ſaid he, *how much is her Condition alter'd! Will Poſterity believe, that ſo great a Queen, who had reduc'd the exorbitant Power of* France, *given a King to* Spain, *and whoſe very Miniſters have made the Emperor and States.*

An Reg. 13 *States-General to tremble, ſhould yet want Power to make ſo inconſiderable, ſo petty a Prince as the Duke of* Lorain, *comply with her juſt Deſire of his removing out of his Dominions the Pretender to her Crown?*

The Lords, in their Addreſs, after they had return'd their Thanks for the Proclamation, adviſed, that ſince her Inſtances had been ineffectual to have the Pretender remov'd out of *Lorain*, that ſhe would renew her Alliances, and particularly invite the Emperor and King of *Pruſſia* to guarantee the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and to join with her in getting the Pretender remov'd out of *Lorain*. They deſir'd a Proclamation might be iſſued to put the Laws ſtrictly in Execution againſt Papiſts, Nonjurors, and others, that by Writing, Liſting of Men, or otherwiſe favoured the Pretender. In her Anſwer ſhe ſaid, She was glad they were pleaſed with what ſhe had done for the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and they might be aſſur'd ſhe ſhould continue to do whatever ſhe judg'd neceſſary for ſecuring our Religion, the Liberty of her People, and for putting an End to the vain Hopes of the Pretender. On the ſame Day, which was the 15th of *June*, the Lords, authoriz'd by Virtue of her Majeſty's Commiſſion, gave the Royal Aſſent to the ſeveral Bills following:

An Act to prevent the Growth of Schiſm, and for the farther Security of the Churches of England *and* Ireland, *as by Law eſtabliſh'd.*

An Act for encouraging the Tobacco Trade.

An Act for repairing and amending the Highways, between the Town or Village of Tittenſor *and the moſt Northern Part of* Talk on the Hill, Buttlane, *in the County of* Stafford.

An Act for making more effectual an Act paſs'd in the ſeventh and eighth Year of the Reign of his late Majeſty King William III, *entitled,* An Act for erecting of Hoſpitals and Work-houſes within the City of *Briſtol*, for the better employing and maintaining the Poor thereof.

An Act for the more effectual amending the Highways leading from Royſton *in the County of* Hertford *to* Wandford-Bridge *in the County of* Huntingdon.

An Act for parting and enclosing two great open Com- A.D. 1714
mon Fields, and a large open Greensword Common Down, lying and being in the Manour and Parish of Thormarton, *alias* Farmington, *in the County of* Glouceſter, *and for other Purpoſes therein mention'd.*

An Act for rendring valid and effectual two ſeveral Indentures of Demiſe and Mortgage, executed by Scroope *late Lord Viſcount* How, *in the Kingdom of* Ireland, *deceas'd, by Virtue of a former Act of Parliament made for enabling him thereunto, notwithſtanding ſome Defects therein.*

An Act for Sale of ſome Out-parts of the Eſtate of Simon Scroop, *Eſq; in the Counties of* York *and* Nottingham, *for Payment of his Debts, and for other Purpoſes therein mention'd.*

An Act for the Sale of certain Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, contain'd in the Marriage-Settlement of Francis Cherry, *Gent. deceas'd, and* Elizabeth *his Wife, and for converting the ſame into Ready Money, for the Benefit of his Wife and Children; and for the Sale of divers other Manours, Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, for the Payment of the Debt of the ſaid* Francis Cherry, *and of the Debts of* William Cherry, *Eſq; deceas'd, and other Purpoſes in the ſaid Act mention'd.*

An Act for naturalizing Samuel Dupré.

Lords conſider the Treaty of Commerce with Spain

The *Whig* Lords in the Houſe had great Advantage over the *Tory* ones, in Reference to the Treaty of Commerce with *Spain*; and all that could be ſaid in Defence of the Miniſtry ſignify'd little; nay, the Advocates of the *Spaniſh* Treaty-Mongers were put quite to Silence by the Teſtimony of Sir *William Hodges*, Mr. *Mead*, and about thirty more eminent Merchants trading to *Spain*, both *Whigs* and *Tories*, who being call'd into the Houſe of Lords, unanimouſly averred, that unleſs the Explanations of the three Articles were reſcinded, they could not carry on their Commerce without loſing 20 or 25 *l. per Cent.* This produc'd an Addreſs from the Lords to have the Papers relating to the Negotiation of the Treaty of Commerce with *Spain* laid before them, together with the Perſons Names that adviſ'd her Majeſty to it. The Miniſters

Addreſs to the Queen.

An. Reg. 13 niſters were got to ſuch a Nonplus upon it, that they could put no better Anſwer into the Queen's Mouth, than that ſhe having been given to underſtand, the three explanatory Articles of the Treaty of Commerce with *Spain* were not detrimental to the Trade of her Subjects, ſhe had conſented to their being ratify'd with the ſaid Treaty.

This unſatisfactory Anſwer being taken Notice of, ſome of the Lords ſaid, ſo little Regard was ſhewn to the Addreſſes and Applications of that auguſt Aſſembly to the Sovereign, that they had no Buſineſs there; and mov'd for a Repreſentation to be made to the Queen, to lay before her the inſuperable Difficulties that attended the *Spaniſh* Trade, upon the Foot of the late Treaty; which being agreed to and preſented, the Anſwer they had was not much better than the laſt; the Queen ſaying in general, That it had been her Care to procure all poſſible Advantages for her Subjects in Trade, and that ſhe ſhould continue her Endeavour to obtain farther Benefit, and particularly in the Trade with *Spain*, which was ſo uſeful to her Subjects. But our Miniſters having done their Buſineſs for the *Spaniards*, they car'd ſo little now for us, that they openly told my Lord *L——n, We had as much Occaſion for the Peace as themſelves.*

However, the Lords ſtill dwelt upon the *Spaniſh* Trade and the Aſſiento, and addreſs'd the Queen, That ſuch Advantages of the Aſſiento, as were ſtill, or might be veſted in her Majeſty, might be diſpos'd of for the Uſe of the Publick; to which ſhe anſwering ſhe would diſpoſe of them as ſhe ſhould judge beſt for her Service, this Anſwer being diſlik'd, ſome of the Lords took Occaſion to complain of her Silence, in relation to the Deſire of the Houſe, that ſhe would be pleaſed to name the Perſons who had adviſ'd her to ratify the *Three Explanatory Articles*; and ſome hot Speeches were made on both Sides on that Affair: But the Lottery-Bill being ready for the Royal Aſſent, her Majeſty came that very Day to the Houſe of Peers, which put an End to the Seſſion. It was the general Opinion, that if the Parliament had ſate one Day longer, Mr. *Arthur Moore* would have been cenſur'd by the Lords, and order'd to be proſecuted: Nay, many

many hoped that their Lordſhips would have carry'd the Reſentment of his and the Lord *Bolingbroke*'s *colluſory* and *corrupt* Conduct, in relation to the Treaty of Commerce with *Spain*, ſo far, as to ſend them both to the Tower. The Bills now paſs'd by her Majeſty were theſe: A.D. 1714

An Act for laying additional Duties on Soap and Paper, and upon certain Linnens, Silks, Callicoes, and Stuffs, and upon Starch and exported Coals, and upon ſtamp'd Vellum, Parchment, and Paper, for raiſing 1400000 l. *by Way of a Lottery, for her Majeſty's Supply; and for Allowances on exporting Made Wares of Leather, Sheep-skins, and Lamb-skins; and for Diſtribution of Four Thouſand Pounds, due to the Officers and Seamen for Gun-Money; and to adjuſt the Property of Tickets in former Lotteries; and touching certain Shares of Stock in the Capital of the* South Sea *Company; and for appropriating the Monies granted to her Majeſty.*

An Act for raiſing the Militia for the Year 1714, *altho' the Month's Pay formerly advanc'd be not repaid; and for rectifying a Miſtake in an Act paſs'd in this Seſſion of Parliament, entitled,* An Act for the regulating the Forces to be continued in her Majeſty's Service, and for the Payment of the ſaid Forces, and of their Quarters.

An Act for the better Maintainance of Curates within the Church of England, *and for preventing any Eccleſiaſtical Perſon from buying the next Avoidance of any Church-Preferment.*

An Act to prevent the Liſting her Majeſty's Subjects to ſerve as Soldiers without her Majeſty's Licenſe.

An Act for rendering more effectual an Act made in the third Year of the Reign of King James *the Firſt, entitled,* An Act to prevent and avoid Dangers which may grow by *Popiſh* Recuſants; *and alſo of one other Act made in the firſt Year of the Reign of their late Majeſties King* William *and Queen* Mary, *entitled,* An Act to veſt in the two Univerſities the Preſentations of Benefices belonging to *Papiſts*; and for veſting in the Lords of Juſticiary, Power to inflict the ſame Puniſhments againſt Jeſuits, Prieſts, and other trafficking *Papiſts*, which the Privy Council of *Scotland* was impower'd

An. Reg. 13 power'd to do, by an Act pass'd in the Parliament of *Scotland, entitled,* An Act for preventing the Growth of *Popery.*

An Act for providing a publick Reward for such Person or Persons as shall discover the Longitude at Sea.

An Act for reducing the Laws relating to Rogues, Vagabonds, sturdy Beggars, and Vagrants, into one Act of Parliament; and for the effectual punishing such Rogues, Vagabonds, sturdy Beggars, and Vagrants, and sending them whither they ought to be sent.

An Act to reduce the Rate of Interest, without any Prejudice to Parliamentary Securities.

An Act to discharge and acquit the Commissioners of Equivalent, for the Sum of 381509 l. 15 s. 10 d. ½, *by them duly issued out of the Sum of* 398085 l. 10 s. *which they receiv'd.*

An Act for the speedy and effectual Preserving the Navigation of the River of Thames, *by stopping the Breach in the Levels of* Havering *and* Dagenham *in the County of* Essex; *and for ascertaining the Coal-Measures.*

An Act to explain and make more effectual an Act pass'd in the Tenth Year of her Majesty's Reign, for preventing Abuses in making Linnen [illegible] and regulating the Lengths and Breadths, and equal sorting of Yarn, in each Piece made in Scotland, *and for Whitening the same.*

An Act for the preserving all such Ships, and Goods thereof, which shall happen to be forc'd on Shore, or stranded upon the Coasts of this Kingdom, or any other her Majesty's Dominions.

An Act to explain a Clause in an Act of Parliament of the Tenth Year of her Majesty's Reign, for laying several Duties upon all Soap and Paper made in Great Britain, *or imported into the same; and upon chequer'd and striped Linnens imported; and upon certain Silks, Calicoes, Linnens, and Stuffs, printed, painted, or stained; and upon several Kinds of stamp'd Vellum, Parchment, and Paper; and upon certain printed Pamphlets and Advertisements; for raising the Sum of Eighteen Hundred Thousand Pounds, by Way of a Lottery, and for other Purposes in the said Act mention'd, so far as the said Act relates to Lawns, Buckrams, Barras, and Silesia Neckcloths.*

An

An Act to explain Part of an Act made in the ſeventh A.D. 1714
Year of her Majeſty's Reign, (for inlarging the Capital Stock of the Bank of England, *and for raiſing a farther Supply to her Majeſty for the Service of the Year* 1709) *ſo far as it relates to unwrought Incle imported into this Kingdom.*

An Act to continue an Act of the ſixth Year of her Majeſty's Reign, entitled, An Act to enable her Majeſty to make Leaſes and Copies of Offices, Lands, and Hereditaments, Parcel of her Dutchy of *Cornwal,* or annex'd to the ſame.

An Act to enable the Right Honourable Rachel *Lady* Kingſton, *an Infant, to make a Leaſe of Part of her Jointure-Eſtate, notwithſtanding her Infancy.*

An Act to enable the Right Honourable Richard *Earl of* Bellamont, *to ſell certain Lands in* Ireland, *for raiſing Money to purchaſe the Jointure of* Lucy Anne, *Counteſs Dowager of* Bellamont, *and for paying her Daughter's Portion.*

An Act for confirming a Settlement made on the Marriage of the now Lord Vicount Mazareen, *and for better ſecuring the Jointure of his Lady, and of* Rachel, *Vicounteſs Dowager* Mazareen, *and for veſting in Truſtees certain Lands and Tythes in* Ireland, *to be ſold for the Purpoſes therein mention'd.*

An Act for veſting in Frederick Hamilton, *Eſq; certain Lands and Hereditaments in the Kingdom of* Ireland, *purchas'd by him of the Executors of* Joſeph Ivie, *Eſq; deceas'd, and for other Purpoſes therein mention'd.*

An Act for making effectual an Agreement made by the Commiſſioners for Building Fifty New Churches, with John Walker, *Eſq; for Ground in the* Strand *to build one of the New Churches upon.*

An Act to enable Sir Thomas Prendergaſt, *Baronet, an Infant, to ſell Part of his Eſtate lying in the County of* Waterford *in the Kingdom of* Ireland, *for the Payment of his Father's Debts, and other Purpoſes therein mention'd.*

An Act to empower the Lord High Treaſurer, or the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury for the Time being, to compound with Thomas Edwin *of* London, *Merchant, for ſuch Debts as he ſtands bound for as Surety for* Thomas Coleman, *Tobacco-Merchant.*

An

An. Reg. 13 *An Act to enpower the Lord High Treaſurer of* Great Britain, *or the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury for the Time being, to compound with* Robert Wiſe *and his Sureties, for the Debts which he owes her Majeſty, or ſtands bound for as Surety for Cuſtoms on Tobacco.*

An Act for diſſolving the Marriage of Francis Loggin *with* Sarah Gardner, *and to enable him to marry again.*

An Act to enable Ambroſe Brown, *Eſq; and others, to to make Sale of the Manour of* Bayham *in the Counties of* Suſſex *and* Kent; *and to ſettle other Lands and Tenements in the County of* Surrey, *to the ſame Uſes as the ſaid Manour of* Bayham *now ſtands ſettled.*

An Act for Sale of Part of the Eſtate of Brereton Bourchier, *Eſq; deceas'd, for Payment of Debts and other Purpoſes therein mention'd.*

An Act for veſting Part of the Eſtate of William Brown, *an Infant, lying in the Pariſhes of* Northpetherton *and* Weſton Zoyland, *in the County of* Somerſet, *in Truſtees, to be ſold for Payment of a Mortgage, and other Debts and Legacies.*

An Act for Naturalizing James Eymet *and others.*

An Act for Naturalizing Daniel Bur.

After which her Majeſty was pleaſed to make a Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, as followeth, *viz.*

Queen's Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'THE Progreſs which has been made in the publick Buſineſs, and the Seaſon of the Year, render it both convenient and neceſſary that I ſhould put 'an End to this Seſſion.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

'I return you hearty Thanks for all your good Ser'vices to me and to your Country, and particularly 'for the Supplies you have given me, as well to de'fray the Expences of the current Year, as towards 'the Diſcharge of the National Debts.

'In our preſent Circumſtances it could not be expe'cted that a full Proviſion ſhould be made on both 'theſe Heads.

'What you have granted ſhall be laid out with the 'beſt Huſbandry, and to the greateſt Advantage.

My

My Lords and Gentlemen, A.D. 1714

'I hope early in the Winter to meet you again, and 'to find you in ſuch a Temper as is neceſſary for the 'real Improvement of our Commerce, and of all the 'other Advantages of Peace.

'My chief Concern is to preſerve to you and your 'Poſterity our holy Religion and the Liberty of my 'Subjects, and to ſecure the preſent and future Tran-'quility of my Kingdoms. But I muſt tell you plain-'ly, that theſe deſirable Ends can never be attain'd, 'unleſs you bring the ſame Diſpoſitions on your Parts; 'unleſs all groundleſs Jealouſies, which create and fo-'ment Diviſions amongſt you, be laid aſide; and un-'leſs you ſhew the ſame Regard for my juſt Preroga-'tive, and for the Honour of my Government, as I 'always expreſſed for the Rights of my People.

And afterwards the Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain*, by her Majeſty's Command, prorogu'd the Parliament to the 10th of *Auguſt*.

The Lord Treaſurer, the Earl of *Oxford*, had been tottering in his Place for ſeveral Months; and *Bolingbroke* had the Inſolence that very Night, *July* 27th, that the White Staff was taken from him, to look upon his Watch, and to tell the Company he was in, *Now the Old Dog is out of all*; and clapping his Hand upon a Gentleman by him, added, *This Boy and I will carry the Prerogative higher than ever it has yet been in* England: But their Exulting was very ſhort-liv'd; for the Queen, two Days after, was taken ſo ill at *Kenſington*, that her Life was deſpair'd of: It ſeems ſhe came ſo much to her ſelf a little before her Departure, as to deliver the White Staff to the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, as Lord Treaſurer.

Queen's Death and Character.

She expir'd on *Sunday* the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, about half an Hour after Seven in the Morning, in the 50th Year of her Age, and the 13th of her Reign: *On that very Day*, ſays an angry Writer, *that the Schiſm Bill took Place, and was bury'd on that call'd commonly* Black Bartholomew *by the Diſſenters, on which her Uncle* Charles II. *turn'd two thouſand godly Miniſters out of their Livings.*

This

An. Reg. 13 This Princeſs was the laſt of the Royal Name of the *Stuarts* that had govern'd *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, without including the *Interregnum*, from the Murder of *Charles* I. to the Reſtoration of the *Second*, about Ninety Nine Years: Whether ſhe deſign'd it ſhould be the *laſt*, or that a new Dynaſty of Kings ſhould ſucceed her, requires an *Oedipus* to unriddle: Thoſe that believ'd the firſt, and wiſh'd it not, ſarcaſtically enough ſaid, becauſe they imagin'd Things were not quite ripe for it, *That ſhe dy'd like a* Roman, *to ſave her Country*: For my own Part, I cannot ſee by any Thing that has hitherto appear'd, that ſhe certainly deſign'd the Pretender for her Succeſſor. Indeed, the *Whigs* and *Jacobites*, tho' with far different Views, ſeem'd firmly to believe it; and the *High Church-Men*, whatever the Conduct of ſome of them has been after her Death, ſhew'd themſelves the only Infidels in that Reſpect: Some laid great Streſs upon thoſe Words in the Pretender's *Declaration* [*of whoſe good Intentions*, meaning the Queen, *towards us, we could not for ſome Time paſt well doubt*] it's not to be queſtion'd but he thought it his Intereſt that the Generality of the People ſhould believe it; and can any Body imagine he would not have ſaid that or any Thing elſe that might make for him, tho' without the leaſt Foundation or Shadow of Truth? It will be a very difficult Thing to make an honeſt, thinking, and conſiderate Man believe, that after ſo many repeated and ſolemn Aſſurances from the Throne, of her being entirely in the Intereſt of the Houſe of *Hanover* and that Succeſſion, there could be ſo much Hypocriſy lodg'd in the Breaſt of a Princeſs, who was otherwiſe ſo conſpicuous for her Virtue and Piety to all the World, and had given ſuch evident and undeniable Proofs of her Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion in the moſt dangerous and worſt of Times, whatever wicked Views any of her Miniſters might have to the contrary.

She was of a middle Stature, and not ſo perſonable and Majeſtick as her Siſter Queen *Mary*; her Face round, rather comely than handſom; it ſeem'd to have a ſmall Tincture of Sowerneſs in it, and for ſome Years before ſhe dy'd, was ſomewhat rubicund and bloated: Her Bones were ſmall; her Hands and Voice extream-

ly

ly beautiful, and her Ear was very exquiſite for Mu- *An. Reg.* 13
ſick.

As ſhe was bred up in High Church Principles, they were believ'd to be always predominant in her, though ſhe chang'd Hands more than once. However, ſhe began and ended her Reign with that Sort of Adminiſtration, but not with equal Glory and Proſperity. Never was any Prince that ſate on the *Engliſh* Throne more ſtrict for the eſtabliſh'd Church than herſelf, tho' ſhe could not ſhe while eſcape untraduc'd, as if ſhe had deſerted her Mother that nurſed and brought her up; and ſhe was ſo ſcrupulous an Obſerver of Uniformity, that once at *Windſor* ſhe reprov'd the Miniſter for giving her the Sacrament before the other Clergy then preſent had firſt partaken of it.

As a Wife, tho' ſhe was a Sovereign, and the Prince her Husband a Subject, none could exceed her in the moſt exact Diſcharge of all the Relations of it; and ſhe ſet ſuch a Pattern which few of her Ladies and Female Subjects were able to imitate. As a Mother, a prudent Indulgence ſeem'd to be her Characteriſtick; and while ſhe remain'd in a private State, there could be no better Oeconomiſt; and no Domeſticks ever found a kinder Miſtreſs, and who was more deſirous they ſhould thrive under her; a Concern which the Affairs of the Publick, after ſhe became Queen, almoſt wholly diverted her from: Nevertheleſs, in all Conditions of Life ſhe requir'd a due and ſtrict Attendance from all Perſons in their reſpective Stations; and ſhe was ſo nicely obſervant of the Decorum's of a Court, that being once to viſit her Siſter, Queen *Mary*, ſhe would not ſit down upon the Stool that was placed for her, 'till the Groom of the Chambers remov'd it farther, becauſe ſhe ſaid *it was ſet too near the Queen's Chair.*

The Exercise ſhe principally lov'd was Hunting, which ſhe practis'd in her Chaiſe; but the Gout increaſing upon her, and her Body growing extreamly fat and unwieldy, ſhe diſuſed that and other Diverſions that might have been conducive to her Health, and which, perhaps, might alſo have been longer preſerv'd, if ſhe had not eat ſo much, an Unhappineſs deriv'd to her *ex traduce*, not from her Father, who

A.D. 1714 was abſtemious enough, but from her Mother; and not ſupp'd ſo much Chocolate: I ſay, ſhe was grown monſtrouſly fat, inſomuch that the Coffin wherein her Remains were depoſited, was even bigger than that of the Prince her Huſband, who was known to be a very fat and bulky Man.

It was an Unhappineſs to this Queen, that ſhe was not much acquainted with our *Engliſh* Hiſtory, and the Reigns and Actions of her Predeceſſors, ſhe beginning to apply herſelf to it but a little while before King *William* dy'd; whereas her Siſter, Queen *Mary*, notwithſtanding the Badneſs of her Eyes, was extreamly well vers'd, not only in our own, but the Hiſtories of other Countries.

Towards the later Part of her Life ſhe grew penſive, and more perſevering in her Acts of Devotion than before; and ſhe has been known frequently to ſpend three and ſometimes four Hours together in Praying and Writing in her Cloſet.

I am aſham'd to mention the abominable Nickname ſome ill-bred and diſaffected People gave her, even in the Reign of King *William*, while yet but Princeſs, and the Scandal of her being an Admirer of ſpirituous Liquors was carry'd on ſo far, and told with ſo much Aſſurance, that many who lov'd and eſteem'd her, gave into it: I have made the ſtricteſt Enquiry I was capable of into this Matter, and all the Ground of the undeſerv'd Calumny appears to have ariſen from her having Vials of Pennyroyal Water, *&c.* and the like cooling Things in her Cloſet, wilfully interpreted by ſome, and ignorantly taken by others, to be Strong Waters, which, in Truth, ſhe much abhorr'd.

There had been a new Vault made, on the South Side, and towards the Eaſt End, of *Henry* the VIIth's Chapel, to depoſit the Body of King *Charles* II, in which the Corps of that Prince, of Queen *Mary*, K. *William* III, and *George* Prince of *Denmark* lye: Here the Royal Remains of Queen *Anne* were likewiſe depoſited; and there being no more Room left, the Vault is cloſed up with Brick-work, and within it the Royal Name of the *Stuarts*, never more to revive and rule theſe Nations.

It's

It's not the leaſt Addition to the Glory of her Memory, that her Reign may be call'd *Bloodleſs*, not one Perſon having been executed for Treaſon, that I remember, in the Courſe of it, at leaſt no body beheaded; which cannot be ſaid of any one of her Predeceſſors ſince the Reign of *Edward* I, who dy'd in 1307. *An. Reg.* 13

Semper Eadem was the Motto of the Great Queen *Elizabeth*, which Queen *Anne* aſſum'd upon her Acceſſion to the Throne; and which if ſhe had purſu'd with the ſame Stability of Mind and Unalterableneſs of Reſolution, ſhe would have far exceeded her in Glory and Immortality of Fame. But in one Thing ſhe was unlike Queen *Elizabeth*, whom ſhe propos'd for her Pattern: That Princeſs was exceedingly ſparing of her Honours, and a Man muſt do Wonders in the Camp or the Cabinet, to obtain as much as Knighthood at her Hands: It's well known how diſſatisfy'd ſhe was with the Earl of *Eſſex*, for making ſo many Knights at the taking of *Cadiz*; and Tradition has handed it down to us, that urging one of them, after his Return from that Expedition, to lay aſide his Dignity, ſince he had ſo ſmall a Fortune to ſupport it, he anſwer'd, *That for his Part, he would do it with all his Heart; but that her Majeſty would find it very difficult to perſuade his Wife to part with Ladyſhip:* Whereas Queen *Anne* made more Peers of the Realm at once, than any other did in the whole Courſe of Forty four Years before. Indeed, her Grandfather King *James* was the firſt that introduc'd this Laviſhneſs in conferring Honours, whoſe Example was but too much follow'd by his Deſcendants; ſo that Queen *Anne* was not ſingular in this Reſpect, any otherwiſe than by creating ſo many together, for an End that I believe will remain a Blemiſh upon her Adminiſtration as long as Hiſtory ſhall live.

To conclude: As this Queen was very tender of the Juſt Rights and Privileges of her People, by the due Execution of the Laws in Being, ſo ſhe never refus'd the Aſſent to any one Bill tender'd to her to be enacted a Law; which is more than can be ſaid of the whole *Stuartine* Race of Kings, who were almoſt ever at ill Terms with their Parliaments.

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